

# St Mewan Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan

## Landscape Character Assessment

Rev 2 Nov 2016



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## Landscape Character Assessment

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## 1 Introduction

This Local Landscape Character Assessment document was produced as supporting an evidence base for the St Mewan Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan. It has been written by members of the Neighbourhood Plan Committee and several volunteers who offered to help with the process. Following initial training by Kath Statham of Natural Environment, Cornwall Council the Landscape Type map was developed to act as a descriptive framework for the assessments. The group then split into sub groups to carry out the various assessments initially as desk studies and then out in the field. Members worked on the areas that they knew the best, often through living and walking in that area for many years. For this reason the Rolling Farmland Type was divided into four areas to best suit the knowledge of the assessors. The assessments were then written up, photographs added and co-ordinated into this document. An informal consultation was undertaken in April 2016 to verify and add to the content.

Local Landscape Character Assessment aims to:

- celebrate what is important about our landscape
- identify features and issues of key importance to you the local people
- help to set priorities for future land management

This LLCA underpins the Neighbourhood Plan policies acting as an evidence base as follows:

- conservation and enhancement of what is valued, such as protection of the undeveloped landscape and green space between settlements
- positively plan for future development, informing decisions on the environmental implications relating to the siting of housing and renewable energy for example
- ensuring quality of design, where local character and vernacular building styles are respected

This LLCA has been created by members of the NDP Committee and other local volunteers to inform the Neighbourhood Plan policies in a number of areas:

- quality design in new residential development including local vernacular building styles
- climate change and renewable energy
- location of industrial areas
- highway development
- management of development in the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- identifying 'valued landscapes' which para 109 of the NPPF seeks to protect and enhance
- protection of green space within and between settlements
- local green space designations as per paragraph 97 of the NPPF
- conservation and enhancement of heritage features and their setting
- conservation and enhancement of ecology and habitats
- green infrastructure



- historical mineral extraction and spoil tips

## 2 - Historical Development of St Mewan Parish

### Parish as a whole

The rural Parish of St Mewan is situated in mid Cornwall, to the west of St Austell, in the community network area of St Austell and Mevagissey.

The Parish has a population of 3210. The main settlements within the Parish are the three villages of Trewoon, Sticker and Polgooth, each of similar size and separate from each other and from the main conurbation of St Austell. An electoral ward with the name St Mewan also exists. Surrounded by farmland, these are peaceful places where people live and enjoy the rural environment. There are several other hamlets and farms. Although mainly rural, some 30% of the Parish area at its northern end, comprises largely redundant china clay workings and processing facilities.

The area has a long history of mining commencing with tin mining in Roman times, which developed into several profitable tin and copper mines in the 19th century. The remnants of these mining activities such as shafts, engine houses and spoil tips are still evident in many places around the Parish and helped to mould the area into what we have today. Although the northern end of the parish area and beyond is heavily scarred by china clay workings, the main part of the Parish is peaceful landscape of rolling farmland, Cornish hedges and isolated farms. The area has been inhabited since pre Roman times with subsistence farming being the mainstay of the population. The 18th century brought tin and copper mining to Polgooth in particular, with smaller workings radiating from Hewas Water. Small settlements grew up around these mining operations. The late 19th century brought China Clay mining to the northern part of the parish, which still retains the scars of the workings and processing structures.

Today there are no major industries or employers in the Parish, but many small businesses flourish together with jobs in tourism and retail in neighbouring St Austell (3 miles) and Truro (15 miles).

### Medical Facilities

There are no medical facilities within the Parish, these being provided in neighbouring St Austell and Truro.

### Education

The Parish has one primary school, St Mewan Community Primary School, but no secondary school. The primary school was founded (as St Mewan Board School) in the nineteenth century, the main building being designed by Silvanus Trevail in 1874. The schoolmaster's house had previously been the St Mewan Inn. The school currently has around 425 pupils.

### History

St Mewan is derived from Saint Méen of Brittany (died 617), a Breton saint, thought to be Cornish or Welsh in origin.

According to tradition, he followed Samson of Dol to Brittany, accompanied by Austol. There the abbey of St-Méen or St-Meon carried his name. He is also honoured at St Austell and St Mewan churches. Saint Méen's feast day is June 21.

St Mewan is also the name of a small settlement within the Parish. It comprises of the church, rectory, a school and nearby farms.

## Parish Church

The church is dedicated to Saint Mewan. The current building dates from the 13th century and is mentioned in a bishops' inquisition of 1294 as the 'Ecclesia de St Mewany'. It was, however, substantially rebuilt in 1854 by George Edmund Street and enlarged in 1890. The church tower is of only two stages and is built of granite blocks. Local legend suggests that the original builders were prevented from raising it higher by the devil, who threw down their stones each night.

## I Trewoon

Trewoon (Cornish: Trewoon) on the western outskirts of St Austell on the A3058 road, about one mile from the town centre.

Trewoon is mentioned in the Domesday Book (as Tregoin: held by Hamelin from the count of Mortain) and is part of the St Mewan Parish and had its own manor known as Hembal Manor.

It is a linear settlement, with various housing estates, a village hall, park and playing fields.

The village has many amenities and local businesses: a garage (mechanical operations only), a post office, a busy local convenience store, hairdressers, "The White Pyramid" pub and a Methodist church (Trinity Methodist Church).

China clay has played a big part in the village's history following its discovery by William Cookworthy.

The A3058 is the main road through the village and is a very popular commuter and tourist road that links St Austell and Newquay.

The Cornish Main Line and a line that links to St Dennis, pass through the village. The Cornish Main Line directly serves most major towns and cities in Cornwall and forms the backbone for rail services in Cornwall, as well as providing a direct line to London. It is the southernmost railway line in the United Kingdom, and the westernmost in England.

The line that links St Dennis to the Cornish Main Line is now relatively unused in its prime time was a major transport route for Imerys trains transporting china clay mined in the local area to the local ports of ((Fowey)) and ((Par Docks)).

For a short while Trewoon had its own train station which was situated by the railway bridge over the A3058. Accessible only by foot, the station was very small and often not used by trains resulting in it's closure. In the recent St Austell Clay Country Eco-town plans a new train station for the village was included.

## Roads

The A3058 a very popular commuter and tourist road that links St Austell and Newquay. It is perhaps one of the most dangerous roads in Cornwall with a lot of serious accidents occurring every year. The A3058 also crosses the A30 (the major trunk road of Cornwall) and provides a link to the A30 from St Austell through the village.

The A3058 has seen many changes in its history including the widening of the road to cope with demand. To do this some properties along the road in the village were demolished.

## Buses

Being on the main road between St Austell and Newquay the village benefits from good bus services.

## Climate

The location of the village means that it can be susceptible to disruption in bad weather. During heavy rain it is common to see the A3058 flooded where Westbridge Road and Cooperage Road slope down and meet each other under the railway bridge.



## China clay

Trewoon also has a major part to play in the china clay industry in Cornwall being the home to Blackpool Clay Pits and Dryers. The pits were the largest employer in the area, but, with their closure at the end of 2007, many employees were made redundant.

## Planned development

There were plans to build an extra 2500 houses in Trewoon in the Blackpool Dryers, Refinery and Pit as part of the St Austell Clay Country Eco-town. The

plan was given outline government approval in July 2009, but is not currently being progressed by the developers.

## Public Events

### Carnival

Trewoon has a history of carnivals every year. The annual carnival is held in August along with fun events, concerts and games that happen all week at various sites in the village.

### Pantomime

Trewoon Pantomime has been held in February for many years.

## Historic Buildings and Organisations

### Trewoon Chapel and Sunday School

**In 1821 a 'Bethel' was built near where the railway arch is now. With the building of the first bridge, a 'new' chapel was needed. In 1871, a Mr John Gaved pioneered the project and a Mrs Hennah, of Hembal Manor, gave a plot of land where the Chapel now stands. Wesley had reputedly preached where The Green is now situated, and so the new Chapel was 'Wesleyan' Methodist. The new building held 200 worshippers when the total population of Trewoon was only 280! It opened on Boxing Day 1871 and cost 'no more than £400'.**

### London 2012 Olympics

The Olympic torch passed through the village on its tour of the UK before arriving in London for the start of the 2012 Olympics.

## || Sticker

**In 1785, Sticker was described as "a new place" and it was a settlement for** workers in the Great Hewas Mine on its western outskirts. Great Hewas was worked in the 18th century; a 45-inch Boulton & Watt pumping engine was installed in the 1790s. By the 19th century, the mine employed over 250 people, producing not only tin, but copper, lead, and some silver. Two smaller mines to the west, Ventonwyn and Hewas Water, worked alongside Great Hewas. The last of these mines ceased production in 1926, though the chimney of Ventonwyn engine house is still a local landmark.

### Village history

John Wesley, founder of Methodism, preached at Sticker in August 1785, when the Methodist theologian Adam Clarke was one of the circuit ministers for the village. A Methodist chapel in Lower Sticker was built by miners during their spare time in 1836. A second chapel was built in Sticker village in 1876. Both chapels are now closed and developed for private residence.



### St Mark's Mission Church

An Anglican church was designed by architect George Edmund Street in 1848/49, but was never built. The current St Mark's Mission Church, designed by James Piers St Aubyn, opened in 1877. St Mark's is a chapel of ease for the parish church at St Mewan.

One of the oldest establishments in the village is the Hewas Inn, formerly the Great Hewas Inn, which was rebuilt in 1825 and is now a Grade II listed building.

### The Village Today

Since the 1960s, large numbers of bungalows and housing estates have been built in and around the village, which is within commuting distance of St Austell and Truro. As a result, Sticker now has around 450 homes, a population of about 1150 and an electorate of around 850. It has a shop and post office and regular bus services to St Austell, Truro and the surrounding villages. The village hall is maintained and run by Sticker Village Association. St Mark's Church also has a community hall.

David Tremlett, the conceptual artist, was born in Sticker.

## III Polgooth

"The greatest tin mine in the world"

Antiquarians once claimed that the mines of Polgooth had supplied Phoenician traders with tin 3000 years ago, but in fact the earliest historical record is a list compiled in 1593, in which several well-established Polgooth workings were named. At that time and subsequently, the mines were owned by the Edgcumbe family.

By the eighteenth century, Polgooth was celebrated as the "greatest tin mine in the **world** "and the richest mine in the United Kingdom. To pump water from the workings, an early 50-inch Newcomen steam engine was erected in 1727 by Joseph Hornblower, superseded in 1784 by a 58-inch Boulton & Watt steam engine and, in 1823 by an 80-inch William Sims engine. In 1822, Polgooth was the birthplace of geologist John Arthur Phillips.

In the late eighteenth century shareholders, or 'adventurers' in the mines included the engineers James Watt (who may have lived in Polgooth for a time) and Matthew Boulton, the industrialist John Wilkinson, local entrepreneur Charles Rashleigh (who built the port of Charlestown, from which much of the tin was shipped), landowner Lord Henry Arundell, and the potters Josiah and John Wedgwood. By 1800, over 1000 people were employed at Polgooth though, judging by a contemporary visitor, not in the most cheerful of conditions: "The shafts...are scattered over a considerable extent of sterile ground, whose dreary appearance, and the sallow countenances of the miners, concur to excite ideas of gloom, apprehension, and melancholy."



South Polgooth Mine, engine house

In the nineteenth century, disputes and periodic slumps in tin prices led to several cycles of closures and reopenings. In 1836, a new mine known as South Polgooth opened to the west of the village, producing not only tin, but copper, wolfram, arsenic, and zinc. However, falling prices meant that by 1894 mining at Polgooth largely ended, though some little work continued at South Polgooth till 1916 and the spoil heaps were picked over till 1929.

"Enlivened by humble cottages"

The village of Polgooth grew up amongst the mines. In 1824, a travel guide noted that "The whole surface of the country in [this] vicinity, has been completely disfigured, and presents a very gloomy aspect...The immense piles of earth, which have been excavated and thrown up, have quite a mountainous appearance: roads have been formed in several directions leading to the places or shafts, where the miners are at work; and the dreariness of the scene is only enlivened by the humble cottages, which have been erected for their residence." Many of these cottages were originally grouped in small settlements in and around the mines. These only coalesced into a single village in the nineteenth century, when most of the mine workings had moved onto the surrounding hillsides. Following the end of mining, Polgooth's population dropped sharply and the village became a mainly agricultural, rural settlement. More recently, from the 1960s onwards, large numbers of bungalows and suburban houses have been built, thanks to the proximity of St Austell, Truro, and the south Cornish coast.

Religious Radicals

Tregongeeves Farm, on the northern edge of the village, was home to Loveday Hambly, (1604–1682), who was later dubbed, "the Quaker saint of Cornwall". George Fox, founder of the Religious Society of Friends, stayed at the farm in 1656, 1663, and 1668 when meetings of Cornish Quakers (much persecuted at the time) were held there. The Quaker burial ground nearby was donated for that purpose in 1706 by Richard Edgcumbe, 1st Baron Edgcumbe, to the Quaker Thomas Lower (brother of the physician Richard Lower), though much of the ground was destroyed by road-widening in the 1960s. Tregongeeves Farmhouse was rebuilt in the nineteenth century and the farm buildings have now been converted to holiday cottages.

John Wesley, founder of Methodism, preached at Polgooth in 1755. A Wesleyan meeting house was subsequently built in the village and later enlarged as a Methodist chapel. The latter has now been demolished, but a former Sunday school has been converted in its stead.

The village today

Many of the older buildings in the village were built from elvan stone, quarried locally until the 1920s. The Polgooth Inn dates back to the sixteenth century and is still extant, though the present building is mainly nineteenth century. The old count house survives, as does one of the engine houses and a stamping mill (all now converted to private residences) plus several mining cottages. Similar to Sticker, **a large number of additional houses were built from the 1960's.**

In 2000 the Prime Minister Tony Blair, visited Polgooth Post Office for a photo opportunity, to the bemusement of several residents

## IV Trelowth

Trelowth (also Trelowith, or Trelowthe, or Trelowthes; meaning, "the town place of trees") is situated immediately to the northwest of Polgooth.

Trelowth was mentioned in Domesday Book of 1086; the tenant-in-chief was Robert, Count of Mortain.

Trelowth was surrounded by extensive woods, mentioned in many medieval documents. These were felled to pave the way for the Polgooth mine in the 17th century. A smelting house for tin was established in Trelowth, presumably to cater to the nearby mine.

Notable Landmarks

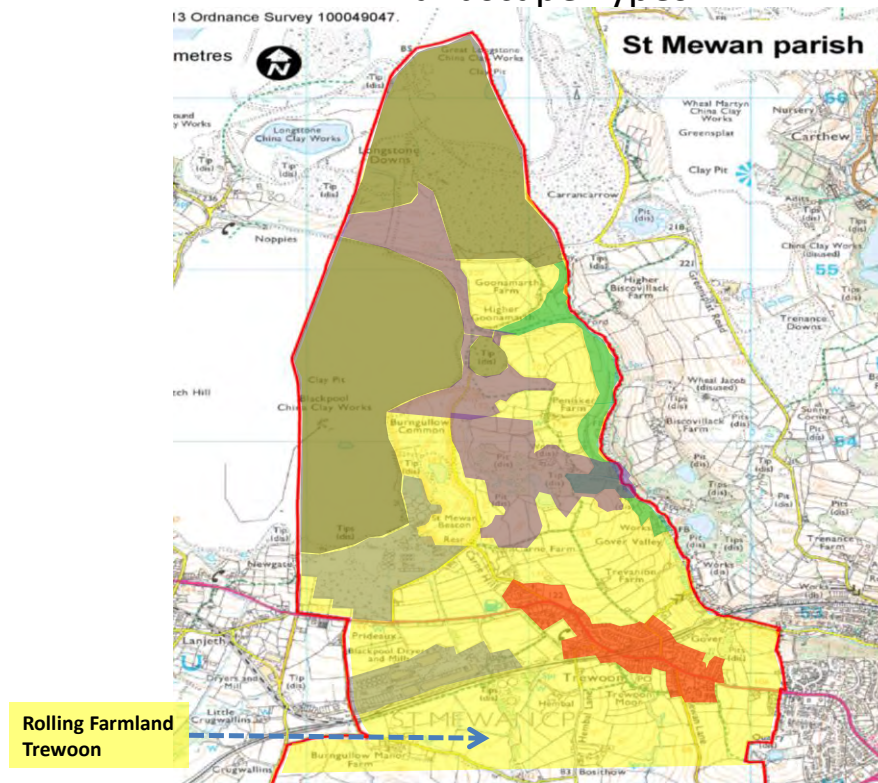
On November 17, 1873, a new chapel opened in Trelowth. The village contains several places for holiday accommodation such as the Bosinver Holiday Cottages which lie just off the A390 along the Coliza Hill approaching the village. There are 19 cottages around a 16th-century thatched farmhouse, with a large barn decorated with children's drawings and a solar-heated swimming pool. The village also has Hunter's Moon and St Margaret's Park Holiday Bungalows. The St

Margaret's Park Holiday Bungalows of 29 self-catering cottages, are set in six acres of parkland with a stream. The site contains an 18th-century engine house

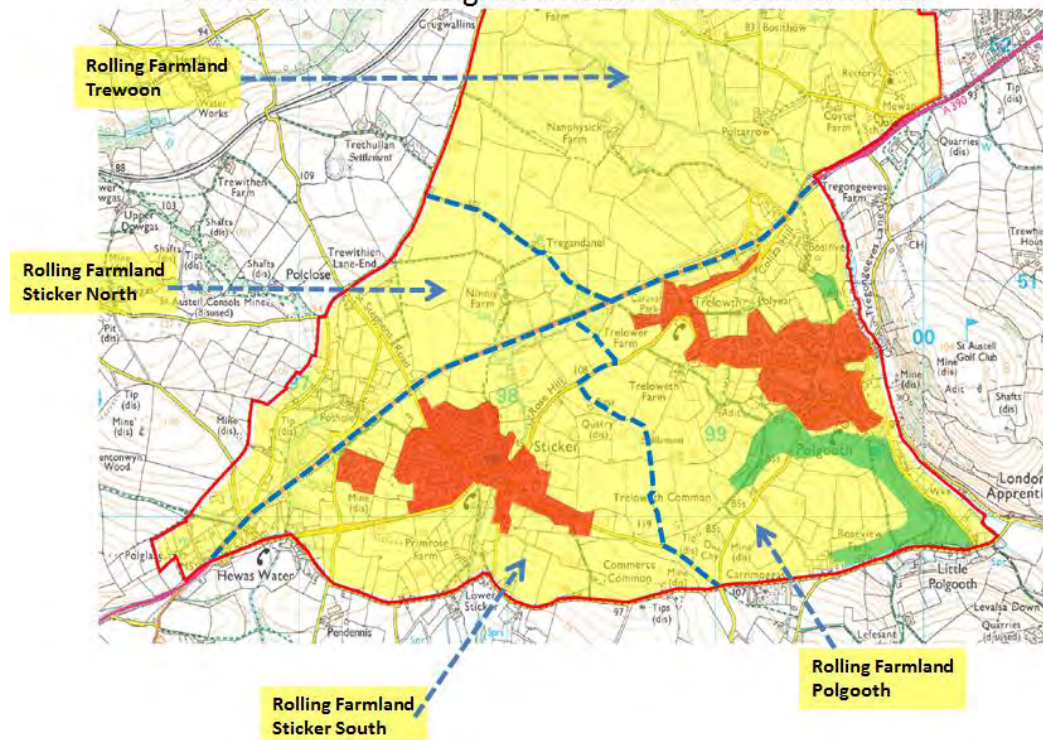


### 3 Character Type Areas and CWT Resource Map

## St Mewan Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Northern Area Landscape Types



## St Mewan Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Southern Area



# St Mewan Parish Neighbourhood Plan

## Landscape Types

### KEY



Developed area – outline around property outer boundaries



Rolling farmland – open and gently sloping farmland



Rolling Farmland area description divisions



Elevated heath and scrubland



Valleys – valley slopes too steep for arable farming



Mining and tip areas – Mainly clay but some older tin areas.  
(Some tip areas have been landscaped and planted or have naturally regenerated)



Clay processing areas

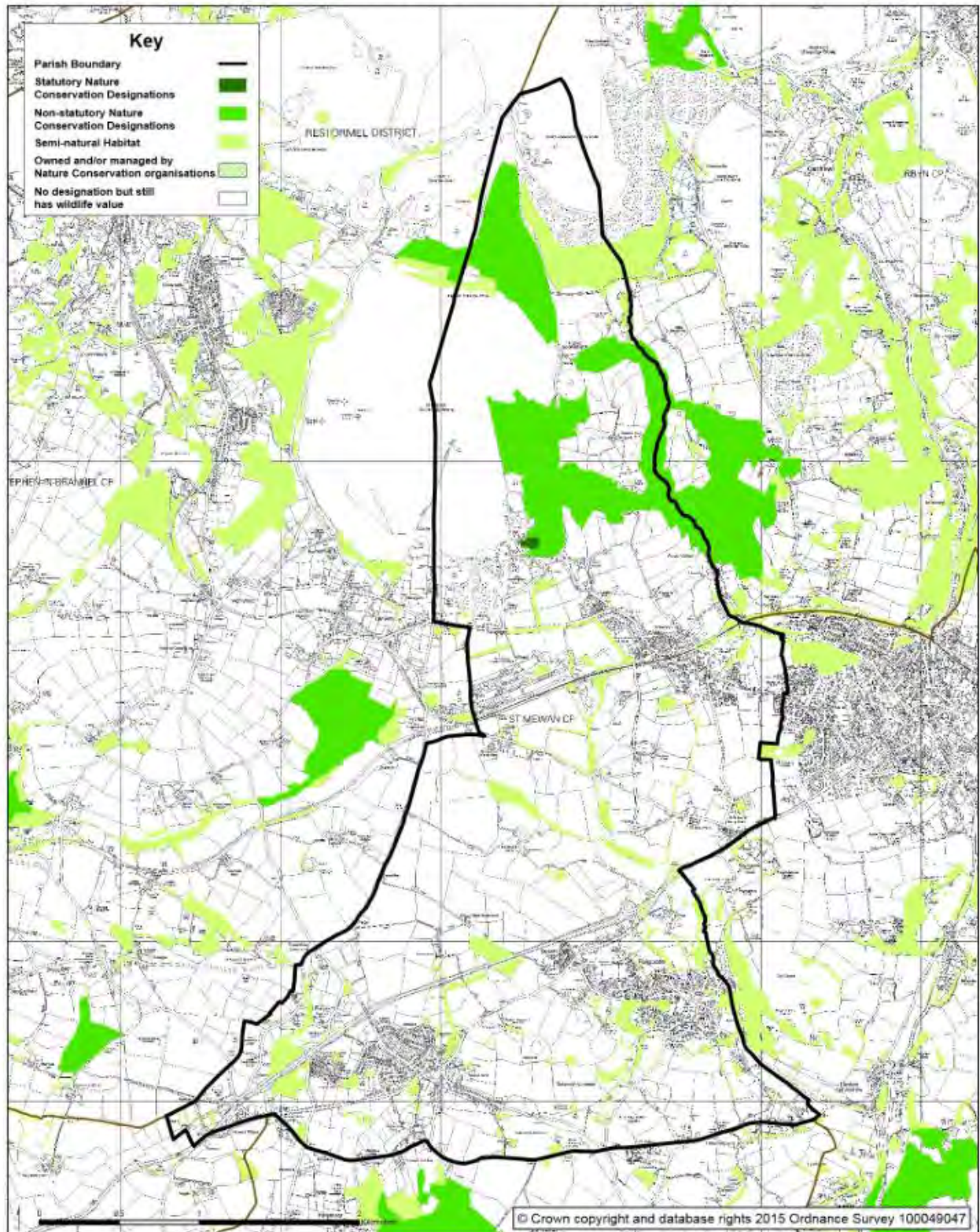




**Cornwall  
Wildlife Trust**

**Wildlife Resource Map for Neighbourhood Planning -  
St Mewan County Parish**

Please view this map in conjunction with the guidance notes provided



**CWT Resource Map**

## LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>CHARACTER TYPE : Rolling Farmland</b> <b>PARISH : St Mewan (Sticker South)</b>		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 26<sup>th</sup> October</b> <b>ASSESSOR : Jeremy Dodgson</b>
<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond	Upland undulating land with extensive views  A stream flows through the area which eventually flows into Caerhays Castle lake and then Porthluney Cove. <b>(photo 20)</b>
<b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs		
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>Are there any invasive species?</b>	Hedges and road edges provide habitat for birds and small animals  The quiet nature of this rural environment supports protected species Buzzards, Owls, Badgers, Foxes Field mice and small birds have been observed in the area. CWT Map shows light green areas of semi natural habitat within the area. No invasive features have been noticed.
<b>Desk source</b> CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge		
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc... <b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,	The land is predominately used for arable and pasture, with small clusters of farm buildings and residential properties.  The area is predominately farmland with some copses of trees. . <b>(photos 22,30)</b>
<b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge		

<b>Field and woodland pattern</b>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b> Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b> Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b> Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<p>There are only small pockets of woodland both in sheltered patches but mainly following the stream valley the.</p> <p>Fields are generally medium to large with well maintained gates and boundaries. <b>(photo 7,19)</b> Cornwall Council Landscape assessment shows some of the field patterns to be medieval.</p> <p>Cornish stone hedges and simple hedgerows. Exposed stone walls and wooden fences protect residential properties. <b>(photo 4)</b></p> <p>In places there is grass and bramble vegetation either side of the hedgerow.</p> <p>The natural hedging is sometimes reinforced with post and barbed wire to keep stock in the fields.</p>
<b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details		Cornwall Council Interactive Mapping – Landscape assessment layer
<b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<p><b>How is the development distributed?</b> Intermittent clusters, scattered</p> <p><b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b> isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when?</p> <p><b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b> Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries</p>	<p>Both scattered and intermittent clusters of properties.</p> <p>There are isolated single farmhouses, farm buildings, individual residences and rows of cottages. All sympathetically restored and well maintained using stone and local styles; e.g. painted render. <b>(photo 16,16A)</b></p>
<b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details		
<b>Transport pattern</b>	<p><b>What is the character of the roads?</b> What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients? Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?</p> <p><b>Describe the public rights of way</b> - in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition</p>	<p>Straight in places narrow lanes with passing places and no pavements.. Grass verges and tree tunnels are to be found in places on the lane between 5 lanes end and Hewas Water.</p> <p>There are clear signs to footpaths and bridleways. The well maintained quiet roads, bridleways and footpaths are frequently used by walkers, dog owners, cyclists and horse riders. <b>(photo 1,12,17,18)</b></p>
<b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details		

<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b> monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>There is an iron age round on Trelowth Common and Paramoor Bible Christian chapel, a post medieval non-conformist chapel, stands alone on the edge of Commerce Common. South Polgooth Mine engine house on Trelowth common is a local landmark, visible from miles around.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	Cornwall Council Interactive Mapping – Historical Layer
<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded  <b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b>  <b>How is the area managed?</b>  The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>The area is farmland with only small pockets of degradation. A small dump in a disused quarry (<b>photo 6,10</b>)</p> <p>Farmland is well managed.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity</b>, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,  <b>How is the landscape experienced?</b>  exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural  <b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b>  What is the predominant wind direction?  <b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	<p>A quiet undisturbed area.</p> <p>Uncluttered landscape with excellent long distance views. (<b>photo 9</b>)</p> <p>Seasonal changes are experienced by crop rotation, animals (lambs), hedgerow fruits, tress in an shedding leaves.</p> <p>There is no artificial light pollution in this rural setting.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

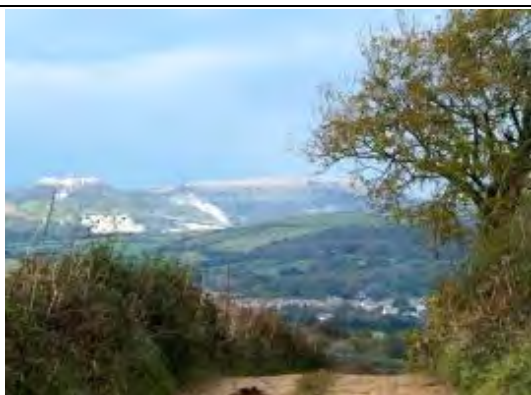


<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>The distinctive features include disused mine chimney and tree tunnels. Sympathetic restoration of Old School and cottages. <b>(photo 13,14,15)</b></p> <p>Views North show solar panels <b>(photo 26)</b></p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>	
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b> Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	<p>Distant views of agricultural land woodland and reclaimed clay tips <b>(photo 5,8)</b> The highest point on the road adjacent to the triangulation point provides extensive views all round but particularly to the west and south-west <b>(photo 10A)</b></p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>	
<b>Key characteristics</b>	<p><b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?</p>	<p>The tranquility and unspoilt nature is characterized by Cornish hedges and treelined lanes.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	<p>Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph. What element of character is the photograph illustrating?</p>	<p>Across the area views show relationship between residential properties and the wider landscape. <b>(photo 27 to 36)</b></p>
<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	<p>There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas</p>	<p>On leaving the residences on Chapel Hill the rural environment is immediately apparent. <b>(photo 2,3)</b> Industrial development at west of area at Hewaswater, Agricultural Merchants, Merlin Centre, Garage, Engineering and Plant Nursery <b>(photo 37,38)</b> This industrial development is self contained on the edge of the agricultural with good access to A390</p>

4ai Rolling Farmland - Sticker south - pictures

	
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16A



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38 Glenleigh Park

**4 a ii****LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING**

<b>CHARACTER TYPE : Rolling Farmland</b> <b>PARISH : St Mewan (Sticker North)</b>		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 19/10/2015</b> <b>ASSESSOR : Graham Turner</b>
<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The shape of the land is undulating with wooded lower land and an open field structure to the higher land, specifically to the north.</li><li>• There is a presence of the starting of a stream from the northern higher land. This is utilised in the provision of two ponds used for business means by way of fishing at Glenleigh Farm. This stream runs predominantly north to south.</li></ul>
<b>Desk source</b>	OS Map; aerial photographs	

<b>Biodiversity</b>	<p><b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes)</p> <p><b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes)</p> <p><b>Are there any invasive species?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are areas of Semi Natural habitat as designated by the CWT Wildlife Resource Map</li> <li>• There is a Semi Natural Habitat wildlife corridor that runs north from Pothole to south near Hewas Water. This corridor has been bisected by the introduction of the A390 road <b>Photo 19.</b></li> <li>• Within the area there is the existence and monitoring of knotweed.</li> <li>• The area supports a wide range of habitat from pasture, hedgerows, small areas of woodland and a valley of scrubland. An extensive range of wildlife is known to exist.</li> <li>• Buzzards, Owls, Herons, Kingfishers, Sparrow hawks, Woodpeckers, Jays, five species of Bats, Snipe, Woodcock, Pheasants and the smaller garden birds including the smallest in the Country the Goldcrest are all known to inhabit the area. An extensive range of other animal species include, Badgers, Deer, Foxes, Doormice, Stoats, Rabbits, Hegehogs and also likely Water Voles.</li> <li>• The natural diverse environment coupled with the presence of water and the lack of human activity.</li> </ul>
<b>Desk source</b>	CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge	
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<p><b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc...</p> <p><b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land usage is pasture and arable. The land towards the south of the region is made up of smaller irregular fields <b>Photo 02 &amp; 04</b> mainly used for the grazing of horses. Towards the north of the area and on the higher lands these fields have been made larger and more regular, and are more actively farmed for crops and pasture <b>Photo 08</b></li> <li>• The area to the south is served by smaller farms with one or two additional buildings. Where as to the north, these farmsteads are of a larger scale with multiple farm buildings.</li> </ul>

<b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge		
<b>Field and woodland pattern</b>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b> Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b> Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b> Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are small pockets of woodland around the lower laying areas</li> <li>• The field sizes are small and irregular to the south of the area and predominantly on the lower land <b>Photo 02 &amp; 04</b>. The fields to the higher land are of a medium to large size <b>Photo 08</b>.</li> <li>• The fields are bound by a mixture of Cornish stone hedging, and some hedgerow. The hedges around the smaller lower laying fields are made up of vegetation and trees <b>Photo 02 &amp; 06</b> whereas the hedges to the larger fields are of a managed vegetation type <b>Photo 08</b>.</li> <li>• The fields that are bound by roads have hedgerows directly adjacent to the road side often with little or no buffer vegetation <b>Photo 01, 05, 17 &amp; 18</b></li> </ul>
<b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details		
<b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<p><b>How is the development distributed?</b> Intermittent clusters, scattered</p> <p><b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b> isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when?</p> <p><b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b> Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the south of the area being assessed is the Village of Sicker but this falls outside of this assessment. There are isolated pockets of older settlements. There is little or no development with the exception of a Travellers Day House built just north of the A390 on the St Stephens road. This development has been constructed on a site of an Iron Age Round <b>Ref MCO3899</b></li> <li>• Towards the southern lower laying land there are small farmhouses with associated out buildings, where the land is being more extensively farmed to the northern higher lands these farm settlements are greater in size.</li> <li>• There is also a small settlement of Pothole to the south and east of a disused post medieval disused Quarry <b>Ref MCO25553, Photo 07</b></li> <li>• The main characteristic of the existing structures is that they are nearly all built of local granite</li> </ul>
<b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details		

<b>Transport pattern</b>	<p><b>What is the character of the roads?</b> What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients? Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?</p> <p><b>Describe the public rights of way</b> – in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage – the character and condition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area is criss-crossed with winding minor roads with Cornish hedging directly to the edges, or tree lined <b>Photo 01, 05, 17 &amp; 18</b></li> <li>There are a multitude of public footpaths in the area. The footpaths are in a good state of repair and have extensive usage <b>Photo 09 &amp; 16</b>. The footpath to the Sticker Football pitch from St Stephens road is particularly attractive with a tree lined walkway. <b>Photo 16</b></li> </ul>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b> monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facing directly north there is a view towards Cornwall's historic and modern industry. The view directly north shows on going China Clay industry processes <b>Photo 03</b> and to the North West there can be seen disused Cornish Tin mining Engine Houses <b>Photo 12 &amp; 13</b></li> </ul>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded</p> <p><b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b></p> <p><b>How is the area managed?</b> The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area is that of unspoiled 'Cornish Idyllic' with the majority of seen industry being linked to Cornish heritage. However, to the North of the A390 an area of farmland is currently being used for Solar Farming and small scale wind turbine electrical generation <b>Photo 10, 11, 14 &amp; 15.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity</b>, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,</p> <p><b>How is the landscape experienced?</b> exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural</p> <p><b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b> What is the predominant wind direction?</p> <p><b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area quiet and peaceful in nature with little or no traffic along the minor roads. There is a continuing background noise of the main A390 that runs to the south of the area. However this has been diminished by the use of banking and tree planting <b>Photo 19</b></li> <li>The area to the lower laying south is intimate and sheltered, with a more windswept and exposed northern higher land</li> <li>There is little to no light pollution the area</li> </ul>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The area is defined by its tree lined narrow lanes <b>Photo 01,05,17 &amp; 18</b> The views over historic Cornish industry <b>Photos 03, 12 &amp; 13</b> and unspoiled views.</li> </ul>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>	
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b> Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	Good open views all around of open farmland and distant horizon.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>	
<b>Key characteristics</b>	<p><b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?</p>	The area to the north of Sticker is predominantly undeveloped farm land with isolated pockets of older style, traditional granite buildings. These buildings mainly have some connection (albeit often historic) to the farming industry of the area. The area is criss-crossed with narrow winding tree and Cornish hedge lined lanes. The lanes are notable for the lack of pavements with vegetation reaching to the edge of the roadways. The sum of this is an unspoilt vista and provides the essence of historical Cornish countryside.

<b>Photographs</b>	Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph. What element of character is the photograph illustrating?	STM_Sticker_GT_01 to 19 inclusive
<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas	The whole of the area assessed by this assessment was of Rolling Farmland

**Graham Turner pics – 4a**



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## 4 a iii

### LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>CHARACTER TYPE :</b> Rolling farmland - <b>Polgooth</b> <b>PARISH :</b> St Mewan		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT:</b> October/November 2015 <b>ASSESSOR :</b> Heather Lamble & Peter Bishop
Character Attribute	Landscape reference guide	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond	<p>Around the settlements of Polgooth and Trelowth, the land is mainly undulating farmland with isolated habitations dotted around, falling into a valley on the east side, terminating at Pentewan Road, nr London Apprentice, whilst to the northwest the land rises to reach a plateau on the ridge, separating Polgooth from Sticker.</p> <p>On the Parish boundary, to the east side of Polgooth, is the Tregongeeves stream, running through a flood plain which finishes at the junction of the stream with the bridge in Tregongeeves Lane <b>Photo 18</b>. The stream terminates at London Apprentice in the Pentewan Valley where it joins the Vinnick River. Additionally, a stream runs from Tyshute Lane going underground until it surfaces on the east side of the village and joins the Tregongeeves stream by the Parish boundary at Polgooth bridge <b>Photo 24</b>. Contributing to the water flow is the outpouring of various adits and mine workings in Tyshute Lane which become significant in times of heavy rain.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	OS Map; aerial photographs	<b>OS map, Google Maps satellite view</b>

<b>Biodiversity</b>	<p><b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes)</p> <p><b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes)</p> <p><b>Are there any invasive species?</b></p>	<p>The line of the many footpaths and field hedgerows <b>Photo 5</b> and along the waterways contain diverse wildlife, e.g. foxes, badgers, bats, otters and buzzards and many plants and there are many pockets of semi-natural habitat e.g. the southern end of the Goffin <b>Photo 6</b>. The valley containing Tyshute Lane <b>Photo 7</b> and Fiddler May's Lane is semi-natural with wooded sides and wetland and the land to the west of Woodgrove is also semi-natural. There are areas with Japanese knotweed and Giant Hogweed.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge</i>	<b>Cornwall Wildlife Trust</b>
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<p><b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc...</p> <p><b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,</p>	<p>Outside the settlements' residential areas, the majority of the land is used as pasture <b>Photo 12</b>, with isolated farm and residential buildings. There are two small parks of holiday chalets and cottages and a playing field and green area in the centre of Polgooth <b>Photos 16 &amp; 13</b>. Vegetation cover is minor woodland and farmland with isolated patches of semi-natural vegetation.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge</i>	<b>Google map satellite view</b>



<p><b>Field and woodland pattern</b></p>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b> Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b> Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b> Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<p>Woodland is predominantly in lower-lying land in the valleys and along the hedgerows <b>Photo 5</b>. The fields are mainly medium sized with Cornish stone hedges with a mixture of slate and schist and along the hedgerows is a mixture of mature and smaller trees. Hedges and fields do not appear to have materially changed over the last 100 years. Hedges are not fenced and are generally in a good state of repair.</p>
<p><b>Desk source</b></p>	<p><i>OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details</i></p>	<p><b>Google map satellite view</b></p>



<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<b>How is the development distributed?</b> Intermittent clusters, scattered <b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b> isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when? <b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b> Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries	Polgooth/Trelowth village has intensive housing following Trelowth Road <b>Photo 10</b> to the Polgooth Inn. The old village <b>Photo 17</b> is centred around the shop <b>Photo 22</b> with new estates and most infill to the north and a small development to the northwest. There are isolated single farmhouses but the land has been sold off as farmland and there are 2 holiday chalet & cottage sites at St Margarets and Bosinver. The village as it is today grew up after the first Ordnance survey map published in 1812 – however the Polgooth Inn dates back to the 17 <sup>th</sup> century. The older houses are 18 <sup>th</sup> & 19 <sup>th</sup> century and are in local stone and cob, with modern houses mainly in brick and block.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<b>Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative Report, OS maps</b> <b>Local knowledge</b>

<b>Transport pattern</b>	<p><b>What is the character of the roads?</b>  What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?</p> <p><b>Describe the public rights of way</b> - in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition</p>	<p>The roads are minor and unclassified, winding roads with some steep gradients. The only stretch of pavement is on the Trelowth Road <b>Photo 19</b> to the end of the Goffin or along some of the newer residential side roads. The public rights of way are generally in good condition and reasonably well managed and regularly used, but the signage could be improved.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b> monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>There are many historic features in the form of mine houses, mine buildings and old engine houses.</p> <p><b>Photos 2, 8, 9, 12, 15 &amp; 23.</b> Most recently, the Great Polgooth Mine at 5 Turnings was supplying arsenic to the army during the First World War for use in poison gas warfare (thankfully never used!).</p> <p>The Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative Report describes the history, the extent and the importance of the mining industry in the area. There is a great deal of local knowledge, interest and value given to the mining heritage.</p> <p>Cornwall Council Interactive mapping shows many post medieval mining and extraction works and structures in and around the village.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<p><i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i></p>	<p><b>Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative Report</b>  <b>Cornwall Council Interactive mapping – Historical layer</b></p>

<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded</p> <p><b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b></p> <p><b>How is the area managed?</b> The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>One of the mine buildings has been upgraded to habitation <b>Photo 23</b> and the count house <b>Photo 15</b> and the Inn <b>Photo 21</b> are still in use, as are numerous mineworkers' cottages. The signage on roads leading into the village could be expanded to reflect the mining heritage of the village.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<p><b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i></p>

<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity</b>, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,</p> <p><b>How is the landscape experienced?</b> exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural</p> <p><b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b></p> <p>What is the predominant wind direction?</p> <p><b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	<p>In general there is little artificial noise allowing a calm environment with plenty of birdsong. There are sheltered valleys with more exposed slopes above, mainly uncluttered. The change in the seasons is highlighted by the change in the foliage colour on deciduous trees. There is a lower level of traffic in the winter months as visitor numbers reduce. Apart from the overhead arc lights at the driving range at the St Austell Golf course, which operate mainly in the winter, there is no significant light pollution.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, schedule monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>Distinctive features are the mine engine houses at 5 Turnings <b>Photo 12</b> and St Margarets <b>Photo 20</b>, with other mine engine houses visible from the village. Although outside the Parish boundary, mention should be made of the mined hillside to the east of the village and the prominent enginehouse of the Mulvra Mine <b>Photo 9</b> which overlooks Polgooth.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>	
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b></p> <p>Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	<p>The view from 5 Turnings give an extensive panoramic view from Par in the east, through Lanjeth in the north and Grampound to the West.</p> <p><b>Photo 4</b></p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>	

<b>Key characteristics</b>	<p><b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area,</p> <p>What makes the area distinctive?</p>	<p>The shape of the land including Polgooth Village and the land around it have been sculpted by the mine workings most of which finished production by the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, although a some continued into the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Part of the land has been redeveloped as residential but it is surrounded by land that has been naturally re-vegetated.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	<p>Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.</p> <p>What element of character is the photograph illustrating?</p>	<p>Photographs referenced throughout the text.</p>
<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	<p>There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas</p>	<p>The area to the east is bordered by the high hillside above Tregongeeves Lane, on top of which is situated the St Austell golf course and the old Mulvra mine <b>Photo 9</b>. The hillside was extensively mined in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and still contains metal tracks, trolley tracks, tunnels and mining equipment. The greater part of the hillside has regenerated into an area of low trees, bushes, scrubland and vegetation. There are steep fields at the lower end towards London Apprentice. To the west the view <b>from 5 Turnings is extensive and to the south you can see King's Wood</b> climbing out of Pentewan Valley <b>Photo 11</b>.</p>

4 a iii, 4 c I and 5d – Polgooth pictures



Photo 1  
To the West from 5 Turnings, clay hills above Lanjeth/High Street in distance



Photo 2  
Mine at 5 Turnings



Photo 3  
Village entree from 5 Turnings



Photo 4  
Looking East from 5 Turnings – note isolated dynamite store





	house
	
<p>Photo 5 Bal East Lane going West behind Pogooth Inn, old mine track</p>	<p>Photo 6 The Goffin at Tegongeeves Lane, shafts on bank to left, water wheel remains at top end.</p>
	

Photo 7  
Tyshute Lane before fork going West to 5 Turnings via Fiddler May's Lane  
and North East to Trelowth



Photo 8  
Polgooth!



Photo 9  
Mulvra Mine to the East above village



Photo 11

Photo 10  
View from Mulvra Mine above Polgooth looking West, Count  
House in the foreground



Photo 12



<p>Village boundary looking south to Pentewan Valley</p>	<p>The Great Polgooth Mine – this mine at 5 Turnings in First World War was provided arsenic for munitions</p>
	
<p>Photo 13 Middle section of Goffin looking East. Goffin was an exploratory deep cut trench about 400 yds long and 100 yds wide, up to 25 ft deep</p>	<p>Photo 14 Polgooth village chapel off Fore Street, old chapel to right, now converted to 2 flats.</p>
	
<p>Photo 15 Count house where miners were paid after Act of Parliament stopped</p>	<p>Photo 16 Top end of Goffin below Woodgrove Park. Trees cover spoil</p>

miners being paid in pubs!



Photo 17  
End of Fore Street looking East toward shop

tip and Goffin filled in as a playground



Photo 18  
Entrance to Polgooth from Trevongeeves lane, Parish boundary at the stone bridge



Photo 19  
View East down Trelowth Road, Goffin on right then crossing road in front of far house on way to Tregongeeves Lane



Photo 20  
Village entrance by Polgooth In, Mine tip and quarry on left





Photo 21  
Polgooth inn – early 17<sup>th</sup> Century



Photo 22  
Village Shop (old bakery at rear)



Photo 23  
Polygar Mine to side of site of Pogooth Mine in valley. Mine closed in 1892, now part of St Margaret's Holiday Chalets off Tregongeeves Lane



Photo 24  
Entrance to village from London Apprintice and Pentewan Valley, Parish boundary runs alongside



Photo 25 Mulvra mine to the East, land in the foreground steeply falling into the Tyshute Lane valley



Photo 26  
Narrow lane down to Polgooth village from 5 Turnings



Photo 27 View from lane from 5 Turnings showing how the settlement development disappearing into the valley

# 4 a iv

## LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

CHARACTER TYPE : Rolling Farmland PARISH : St Mewan (trewoon)		DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 25-10-2015 ASSESSOR :M.c
Character Attribute	Landscape reference guide	Your landscape description <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
Topography and drainage	What is the shape of the land? flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau What water is present? estuary, river, stream, spring, pond	Undulating farmland.  Small stream, very little water during dry weather.
Desk source	OS Map; aerial photographs	
Biodiversity	<b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes) What elements of the character could support protected species? (refer to CWT guidance notes) Are there any invasive species?	Mostly farmland with pockets of woodland that contain oak and beech and are present on the 1875 map. Woodlands would support birds with owls spotted in the area, a very good habitat for Buzzards with sheltered small woodland and open infrequently utilised fields for hunting. With a flourishing bird of prey population there must be a thriving population of small mammals to feed on.
Desk source	CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge	Photo 001
Land cover and Land Use	What is the land used for ? Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, <b>caravan park, camp site etc...</b> What is the vegetation cover? Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,	The land is almost all farmland both arable and pasture land. Dairy cattle and some sheep, recreational horses ( <b>photo 006</b> ) and crops include wheat and corn. Both local farms viewed have extensive silage reserves.  Farmland and pockets of woodland and wildlife corridors. These pockets have very little disturbance.
Desk source	OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge	



Field and woodland pattern	<p>Where is the woodland located? Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p>What size are the fields Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p>What are the hedges made of? Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p>What is the character of the hedge? Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees</p> <p>Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<p>The pockets of woodland seem to be left and not cleared for a past purpose maybe overgrown orchards for pigs which was noted on a pre-war census. They are mostly made up of oak and beech with some hazel.</p> <p><b>The fields are larger than the surrounding average, 'taken from google maps'</b></p> <p>About thirty percent of hedging has been removed from the 1875 map.</p> <p>Hedges are made of local stone Cornish style with mature trees.</p> <p>The buffer zone has been taken back and is made up of grass and small trees but very small.</p>
Desk source	OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details	Photo 002
Settlement pattern (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<p>How is the development distributed? Intermittent clusters, scattered</p> <p>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when?</p> <p>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings? Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries</p>	<p>Scattered farms that are all marked on the 1875 map.</p> <p>Age of buildings are well over 150 years old for the main building and a few small outbuildings, but most of the buildings used for <b>today's</b> farming are new additions post war, block steal frame timber upper.</p> <p>The older buildings have been made of local stone some have been rendered later, lots of the fields have old crudely cut gate posts.</p>
Desk source	OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details	



Transport pattern	<p>What is the character of the roads?  <b>What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are</b> they straight, winding, with steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  Describe the public rights of way - in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition</p>	<p>The area has no public right of way roads but the farms are serviced by good quality tarmac/concrete roads. (<b>Photo010</b>) Some well maintained sand lanes. Most of the roads are straight as the area is gently sloping. Two roads to Paltarrow farm are tree lined, one a tree tunnel maybe thirty plus years old and the other newly planted. Public rights of way well signposted and managed, seem to be well used.</p>
<i>Desk source</i>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<b>Photo 003</b>
Historic Features	<p>Are there features in the landscape?  <b>monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels'</b> creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline.  Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>There is an ancient holy well, supplied from a water course noted on <b>the 1875 map, many of the small bridleways and B' roads have tree tunnels</b> but these are kept back and well managed. <b>Photo 005</b>  The skyline is dominated by the clay extraction industry, which in the immediate area is now closed and not being worked, with nature quickly taking hold and turning the skyline green again. <b>Photo 008</b></p>
<i>Desk source</i>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
Condition	<p>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area? Have areas /features become degraded  Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?  How is the area managed?  The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>The area that is being assessed is very unspoilt, with the cycle of farming shaping the landscape over many years, with the recent change in farming and its subsidies some of the land is not used to its full potential which gives a very gentle feel to the landscape.</p>
<i>Desk source</i>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<b>Photo 005</b>
Aesthetic and sensory	<p>Describe the level of tranquillity, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,  How is the landscape experienced?  exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural  How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?  What is the predominant wind direction?  What is the level of light pollution at night?</p>	<p>The area is quiet and peaceful in nature with the exception of the A3058, there is little traffic in and around the small country lanes of the area.  The land to the north of the main trunk row more open and exposed, with the tree in the mature hedging looking more windswept in nature. The prevailing wind as with the whole area is south-westerly with all the small trees exposed leaning in the same direction.  The main industry now closed the light pollution has dropped significantly.</p>

<i>Desk source Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>		
Distinctive features	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, schedule monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>There are many tree tunnels, and the short tower of St Mewan church is visible. Some of the south facing land has been taken over with Solar panels but this is slightly obscured by thoughtful banking and topography. The northern skyline now has three medium sized wind turbines, with more in the pipeline. <b>Photo 007</b></p>
<i>Desk source Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>		
Views	<p>Are there any important vantage points?</p> <p>Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	<p>Good open views over rolling farmland looking south towards the sea and the Pentewan valley. <b>Photo 009</b></p>
<i>Desk source OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>		
Key characteristics	<p>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?</p>	<p>Even with the very dominant clay extraction industry seeming to take over the whole area, the local farms have kept their rural feel with their traditional granite buildings, hedge removal kept to a minimum and the diversity into solar power treating the land with respect. Now the clay industry has closed the local farming feel of the area has paid dividends and is now the view the eye is taken to not the mining industry.</p>
Photographs	<p>Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.</p> <p>What element of character is the photograph illustrating?</p>	<p>See Below</p>
Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)	<p>There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas</p>	<p>The rolling farmland meets with the other character areas mainly with mature well established hedging with sycamore and hazel. Areas to the north meeting with the mining area, the land decreases in value and quality as it becomes upper heathland. These areas are mainly used sporadically for grazing.</p>



Photo 001



Photo 002



Photo 003



Photo 004



Photo 005



Photo 006



Photo 007



Photo 008



## 4 b

### LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>CHARACTER TYPE : Elevated Heathland</b> <b>PARISH : St Mewan (trewoon)</b>		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 25-10-2015</b> <b>ASSESSOR :M.c</b>
<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond <b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs	Undulating with slight drop off on the eastern fringes towards gover valley. Ancient Upland.  No Water  <i>1875 map; site visit</i>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>Are there any invasive species?</b> <b>Desk source</b> CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge	Most of the upland not been modified, some of the the land has been disturbed, prior to the 1875 map. Would support protected species, its mostly moorland with very old quarry working with low level woodland. Large areas not crisscrossed with footpaths so wildlife not disturbed by dog walkers. Found quiet a lot of rhododendron, which can be classed as an invasive species.  <i>Local visit ; site visit CWT Notes</i>
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc... <b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland, <b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge	Some poor quality pasture land which has been cleared but wasn't in use on date visited. Heather, ferns and moorland grasses and low level woodland.  <i>Aerial photos ; site visit</i>

<b>Field and woodland pattern</b>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b> Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b> Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b> Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<p>Woodland around quarry sites boundaries and beside road.</p> <p>Small fields, no hedging removed from the 1875 map.</p> <p>Hedges of a mix of stone and vegetation, managed very sparsely.</p> <p>Trees and vegetation in hedges seem stunted due to the exposure. Some wire mesh fencing used on edges of the modern quarrying site.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>1875 map</i>
<b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<p><b>How is the development distributed?</b> Intermittent clusters, scattered</p> <p><b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b> isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when?</p> <p><b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b> Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries</p>	<p>No settlements in the small landscape type area.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

<b>Transport pattern</b>	<p><b>What is the character of the roads?</b> What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients? Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?</p> <p><b>Describe the public rights of way</b> - in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition</p>	<p>Minor roads and tracks, many with no public access. <b>One full 'B' road</b> dissects the area. This is a clear well maintained section of road, but is privately owned with public access.</p> <p>Good footpaths not well maintained but frequent use by dog walkers keeps the paths clear. Some wood signage.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Site visit ; local knowledge</i>
<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b> monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>The main distinctive features of the area are St Mewan beacon and <b>the disused sky tips known locally as 'twin peaks'</b> but both these are just outside the landscape area but dominate the skyline.</p> <p>From the private road there is a great vantage point looking due south across the disused blackpool and on over Trewoon and down pentewan valley to the sea.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded</p> <p><b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b></p> <p><b>How is the area managed?</b> The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>The main features of the area have been enhanced over the past ten years since the closure of blackpool pit and sand plant. Now with very little heavy machinery movement and dust pollution the wildlife seems to be thriving, with a lot of bird song and bat movement at dusk.</p> <p>Farmland is being used and managed all other land left.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Local knowledge</i>
<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity</b>, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,</p> <p><b>How is the landscape experienced?</b> exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural</p> <p><b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b> What is the predominant wind direction?</p> <p><b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	<p>Very little noise pollution seems slightly cut off from surrounding areas. Lots of birdsong. At dusk the area comes alive with numerous bats with very little light pollution from St Austell great area for star gazing.</p> <p>Rugged ancient moorland with some cleared farmland.</p> <p>Very exposed to the prevailing SW winds, can feel to be a greater altitude moorland than it is in reality.</p>

<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>1875 mapping and cornwall council interactive mapping</i>
<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, schedule monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	Footpaths wooden styles,
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>	
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b></p> <p>Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	From the private road there is a great vantage point looking due south across the disused blackpool and on over Trewoon and down pentewan valley to the sea.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>	
<b>Key characteristics</b>	<p><b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?</p>	Old quarrying sites and disturbed land has been reclaimed by nature to blend well with the moorland areas.
<b>Photographs</b>	<p>Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.</p> <p>What element of character is the photograph illustrating?</p>	
<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	<p>There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas</p>	This area has its own identity and the border between other areas have their own distinction either steep wooded area or the the modern quarry workings.



Photo 009



Photo 010

## 4 c i

### LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>CHARACTER TYPE :</b> Polgooth Valleys <b>PARISH :</b> St Mewan		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT:</b> 2 November 2015 <b>ASSESSOR :</b> Heather Lamble
Character Attribute	Landscape reference guide	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond	<p>Excerpt from the <b>Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative</b> gives a good description of the topography:</p> <p>“Polgooth lies on the western side of a river valley (Tregongeeves) running approximately north- south, a tributary of the St Austell River which flows down to the sea at Pentewan about 3 miles to the south. The settlement itself straddles two little tributary west-east flowing streams in deep, enclosed and tree-girt valleys. The streams now flow mainly through leats and culverts and are separated by a ridge of open green land – part of Polgooth Mine - much of it infilled in the late 20th century with building waste, and turned into community playing fields. The main part of the village, Fore Street, lies in the south valley, the northern part (north of Trelowth Road and around Stoney Lane) is much more of a scatter of old houses set among twisting lanes and twisting streams, with a third focus around Lower Tregongeeves bridge in the main valley. The land rises immediately around the village to the north, south and west forming a bowl.</p> <p>Beyond the village the countryside is mainly agricultural, although this disguises extensive ancient mining remains, except to the east and north-east where, on the other side of the main valley, the landscape was more recently heavily worked. Here the land rises steeply to a hill with extensive old mine workings, rough grazing and tree cover, separating Polgooth from the St Austell River valley and the outskirts of St Austell, with the china-clay country lying more distantly to the north.</p>



		<p>The current size, cohesion and density of the village is a creation entirely of the mid-late 20th century; before this date, Polgooth was, apart from the small concentration around Fore Street, a widely scattered, small settlement set <b>amongst extensive mine remains.</b> "</p> <p>The stream valleys have a history of significant flooding in times of heavy rain and there is a very strong local concern that existing drainage is inadequate and any additional development would exacerbate the problem.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs</i>	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<p><b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes)</p> <p><b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes)</p> <p><b>Are there any invasive species?</b></p>	<p>The areas along the streams and along the hedgerows between fields are semi-natural habitats with many large trees along the Cornish hedgerows, in particular oaks that have been allowed to mature.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge</i>	<b>Cornwall Wildlife Trust map</b>
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<p><b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc...</p> <p><b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,</p>	<p>The steeply sloping land falling to the stream valleys is largely used for animal pasture divided by Cornish hedgerows and interspersed with small areas of scrub, brambles and a multitude of native wild flowers and plants.</p>

<b>Desk source</b> <i>OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge</i>		<b>Local knowledge</b>
<b>Field and woodland pattern</b>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native?</p> <p>Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b></p> <p>Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b></p> <p>Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b></p> <p>Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees</p> <p>Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	The fields along the sides of the valleys are small with many mature native trees along the hedgerows as can be seen on the aerial photos.
<b>Desk source</b> <i>OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details</i>		<b>Google maps satellite view</b>
<b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<p><b>How is the development distributed?</b></p> <p>Intermittent clusters, scattered</p> <p><b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b></p> <p>isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when?</p> <p><b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b></p> <p>Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries</p>	The old village centre of Polgooth follows the line of the valley from Little Polgooth (Ricketts Lane) along to Tyshute Lane with the land rising steeply behind the houses <b>Photo 27</b> . From the high vantage points around Polgooth much of the village is hidden from sight deep in the valleys <b>Photo 27</b> .

<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Transport pattern</b>	<p><b>What is the character of the roads?</b>  <b>What is the road's class?</b> A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  <b>Describe the public rights of way</b> - in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition</p>	The lanes along the valleys are very narrow minor roads with few passing places or footpaths and bridle ways with access only for farm vehicles. <b>Photos 5 &amp; 24</b>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b>  monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline.  Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	Two redundant mine engine houses are clear very distinctive landmarks on the skyline above the settlement along the valleys to the East and the South <b>Photos 25 &amp; 12.</b>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded  <b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b>  <b>How is the area managed?</b>  The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	Land along the sides of the valleys is used for pasture, with areas of natural vegetation along the streams and hedgerows providing a good habitat for wildlife.

<b>Desk source</b>		<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>
<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity,</b> calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,</p> <p><b>How is the landscape experienced?</b> exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural</p> <p><b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b> What is the predominant wind direction?</p> <p><b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	The valleys around Polgooth are quiet and sheltered, with little artificial noise, creating a tranquil environment.
<b>Desk source</b>		<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>
<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, schedule monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	There is keen interest in the industrial history of the area and a desire to protect the mining remains.
<b>Desk source</b>		<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b></p> <p>Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	Not applicable to valley assessment (see rolling farmland)
<b>Desk source</b>		<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>

<b>Key characteristics</b>	<b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?	
<b>Photographs</b>	Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph. What element of character is the photograph illustrating?	Photographs referenced in text.
<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas	

## 4 c ii

### LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>CHARACTER TYPE : Valleys – Valley slopes</b>		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 26-10-2015</b>
<b>PARISH : St Mewan (trewoon)</b>		<b>ASSESSOR :M.c</b>
<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond	East facing steep sided valley with an additional small valley running from the west to the east.  Small stream which forms part of St Austell's 'white river' and is the parish boundary.
<b>Desk source</b>	OS Map; aerial photographs	Google Earth
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>Are there any invasive species?</b>	The valley side is 90% an area of 'semi natural habitat. The last piece of the landscape area is a few small steep fields, used sporadically for the grazing of sheep. Even though the whole area is an old industrial site, it has been left for over 50 years to re-naturalise. There are numerous very old hedges, workings and a small sluice leat system ( <i>Photo 2</i> ) that all could support protected species. During the assessment lots of unidentified species of bat were spotted.
<b>Desk source</b>	CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge	Local Knowledge



<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<p><b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc...</p> <p><b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,</p>	<p>The land has a rich history linked to the china clay industry, now it is used for recreation mainly dog walkers on its many woodland paths. <i>(Photo 6)</i></p> <p>The cover is mainly woodland with oak and beech present.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge</i>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge</i>
<b>Field and woodland pattern</b>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b> Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b> Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b> Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<p>The woodland is on the east facing valley slopes. Mainly native species of beech oak and hazel with different varieties of fern, well adapted to the damp dark conditions. As with most old china clay sites there is rhododendron present. Some trees because of growing on poor soil and sand seemed stunted.</p> <p>Small fields all hedges still present from the 1875 map.</p> <p>Hedges are stone, a few on edges of old footpaths were managed, but most overgrown with very mature trees. All hedging made of locally sourced granite.<i>(Photo 4)</i></p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Area Visit</i>

<b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<b>How is the development distributed?</b> Intermittent clusters, scattered <b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b> isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when? <b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b> Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries	The scattering of old industrial buildings were well over 75 years old and not been in use for over 50 years, all were constructed to a high standard, using local granite. Some of the old working have been used for local business, like gover dog boarding kennals. <i>(Photo 1)</i>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Transport pattern</b>	<b>What is the character of the roads?</b> What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients? Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels? <b>Describe the public rights of way</b> - in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition	The only road access is a sand lane which runs up the valley to a dead end next to some workers cottages still in use but outside the parish boundary. <i>(Photo 3)</i> There is one marked and managed footpath and the sand lane which has public right of way, plus numerous footpaths which have no restriction but seem to be on private land.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Area Visit ; OS mapping</i>

<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b> monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>The whole site is a feature in itself, with some building and workings <b>which in later date, I'm sure will become protected. Plus a large quarry now flooded and marked on the 1875 map, which has lost its colouring from the clay industry and is clear with a moorland peat look. It has had fish put in it.</b></p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Local knowledge and 1875 Map</i>
<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded</p> <p><b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b></p> <p><b>How is the area managed?</b> The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>The area is very natural, with very little outside disturbances. The area has enhanced since the working have stopped being in constant use. Because of the topography there is minimum light pollution from St Austell.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Area Visit</i>
<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity</b>, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,</p> <p><b>How is the landscape experienced?</b> exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural</p> <p><b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b> What is the predominant wind direction?</p> <p><b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	<p>The valley is a very natural and peaceful, the gentle fall of the small stream is the prominent sound, as you climb out of the valley then the numerous birdsong takes over, again you are sheltered from the distant hum from St Austell. The area feels cut off from its <b>surroundings as it's very sheltered. As prevailing winds are SW there is very little wind.</b></p> <p>Being steep sided, the valley in winter can hold a mist in into the late morning and temperature inversion keeps the valley colder than its surroundings.</p> <p>As before little or no light pollution.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Local Knowledge</i>

<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	Being an enclosed area there are only a few distinctive features, one being a style, the main feature being the old quarry site.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>	
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b> Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	Mainly enclosed, no real vantage points.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>	
<b>Key characteristics</b>	<p><b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?</p>	The area has been left for many years undisturbed.
<b>Photographs</b>	<p>Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.</p> <p>What element of character is the photograph illustrating?</p>	
<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	<p>There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas</p>	

4 c ii – Gover Valley Pics











**4 d a**

## LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>CHARACTER TYPE : Mining and Tip Areas</b>		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 08-11-2015</b>
<b>PARISH : St Mewan (Trewoon)</b>		<b>ASSESSOR :M.c</b>
<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond	The land is very undulating; originally upland heath has been transformed over many years of large scale industrial quarrying.  The old quarrying pit has been disused for over 10 years and the pit has rapidly filled with water covering a very large area. <i>(photo 3)</i>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs</i>	<i>Site Visit</i>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>Are there any invasive species?</b>	All the land has been highly modified, but now starting to re-naturalise, also the northern spoil tips have been planted with grass and trees have been planted. The hedges have undisturbed for the longest time so would support varying types of protected species. As with all clay soil, rhododendron and Ulex (Gorse) <i>(photo 2)</i>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge</i>	

<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<p><b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc...</p> <p><b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,</p>	<p>The land has over many years been used for quarrying and the dumping of the waste material, mainly coarse sand.</p> <p>Small amounts of vegetation around old hedges and forced vegetation on the old spoil tips. <i>(Photo 3)</i></p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge</i>	<i>1875 Map</i>
<b>Field and woodland pattern</b>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b> Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b> Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b> Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<p>Hedging is made of stone which are overgrown with little or no management.</p> <p>All hedging is very exposed with no larger trees, just small shrubs and gorse.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Site Visit</i>

<b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<b>How is the development distributed?</b> Intermittent clusters, scattered <b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b> isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when? <b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b> Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries	
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Transport pattern</b>	<b>What is the character of the roads?</b> What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients? Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels? <b>Describe the public rights of way</b> - in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition	The road is unclassified and privately owned with permissive public access. The road is of a good size well maintained and straight with an incline from east to west. <i>(Photo 5)</i>  There is a footpath, which is not classified or marked but does have a lot of use for recreation.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Local Knowledge; Site Visit</i>

<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b> monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>The main feature in the landscape now is the old 'Blackpool Pit' which is now filling with water, and now is used on occasion for recreation, with water-skiing. <i>(Photo 4)</i></p> <p>The water seems to be reaching its limit, with the landscape of quarrying and the surrounding spoil tips, the water surface is very sheltered and still. This would contribute greatly to an abundance of wildlife in the future.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Speaking to local ex employees</i>
<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded</p> <p><b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b></p> <p><b>How is the area managed?</b> The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>The main landscape would have been upland heaths, so the whole area being disturbed with extensive quarrying, the landscape did degrade greatly, but as the quarrying stopped ten years ago for good then the area is only going to enhance, with the flooding of the main pit and the 'greening' of all the adjacent spoil tips. <i>(Photo 1)</i></p> <p>The area is still managed with a light hand with planting of grasses and trees on the spoil tips.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Site Visit</i>
<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity</b>, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,</p> <p><b>How is the landscape experienced?</b> exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural</p> <p><b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b> What is the predominant wind direction?</p> <p><b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	<p>Apart from the one road the area is quite tranquil with bird song from the adjacent land, as more wildlife moves in this will only increase.</p> <p>The area feels remote and cut off from the local town. The northern end is high and exposed with fantastic views across the water and beyond to the coast.</p> <p>Because of the exposure and altitude the area would be often be shrouded in mist.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Local Knowledge</i>

<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>Standing on the public access road looking south you can see the water stretching in front, around you is a wind turbine to the east, to the SE is an old pointed sky tip. To SW is the main spoil tip for the pit which is now quite green.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>	
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b></p> <p>Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	<p>The best vantage points are from the road and another on the fringes of the landscape area on the Eastern side. There is fantastic views from the northern most spoil tip, but this has no public access.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>	
<b>Key characteristics</b>	<p><b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?</p>	<p>To me the area is improving at a very quick rate which will accelerate as more and more wildlife move into the area, there has been a massive change in the last ten years, so I can see the whole becoming very green in the coming years. Which I think will become a recreation area for water sports, walking and cycling in the near future.</p>
<b>Photographs</b>	<p>Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.</p> <p>What element of character is the photograph illustrating?</p>	



<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas	
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4d a - Mining and Tip Areas Pictures







## 4 d B

### LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>CHARACTER TYPE : Mining and tip areas</b>		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 16<sup>th</sup> Dec 2015</b>
<b>PARISH : St Mewan Parish – South Polgooth mine</b>		<b>ASSESSOR :Richard Wallis</b>
<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond	Level area surrounding old mine shaft, engine house and ore processing buildings. Some old spoil tips and recent farming waste tips. This area is dry with no surface waters.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs</i>	OS map, Google maps and visit.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>Are there any invasive species?</b>	This area has little natural vegetation. Plants seem to struggle to get a good foothold which may be due to the contamination. A few trees lie at the northern side but compared with other abandoned areas locally the tree and vegetation cover is sparse.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge</i>	Local knowledge. Wikipedia – south polgooth mine

<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<p><b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc...</p> <p><b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,</p>	<p>A local farmer uses the land for temporary storage of farming waste including manure.</p> <p>Vegetation cover is sparse, some scrub around the old buildings but poor quality grass land elsewhere. The old mining buildings and engine house lie at the southern side of the area. A few medium sized trees lie to the north of the engine house.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge</i>	Local knowledge. Wikipedia – south polgooth mine, visit
<b>Field and woodland pattern</b>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b> Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b> Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b> Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<p>This area is open and not divided by walls or banks, although there are a few trees to the north side.</p> <p>It is bounded on the east side by the lane down to Polgooth village. On all other sides it is surrounded by medium sized arable and grazed fields. The edges to the area and the surrounding field edges are Cornish hedges.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

<p><b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)</p>	<p><b>How is the development distributed?</b> Intermittent clusters, scattered</p> <p><b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b> isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when?</p> <p><b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b> Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries</p>	<p>The remains of the mine buildings are extant. The engine house and chimney are the main features. Ruins of a stamps building and an arsenic calciner and oven lie close by. There are no residential buildings on or near the mine area.</p> <p>There is a small brick built hut ,in good condition, lying about 300m east north east of the engine house in an adjoining field. This was the mine dynamite house where the dynamite for the mine was stored , safely away from the working area. The rough lane from the mine to Polgooth separates the main mine area from the dynamite house.</p>
<p><b>Desk source</b></p>	<p><i>OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details</i></p>	
<p><b>Transport pattern</b></p>	<p><b>What is the character of the roads?</b> What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients? Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?</p> <p><b>Describe the public rights of way -</b> in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition</p>	<p>The road along the east side is the narrow lane down to Polgooth. It is bounded by well trimmed Cornish banks and after passing the mine winds gently and then slopes down into Polgooth village lying in the valley.</p>
<p><b>Desk source</b></p>	<p><i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i></p>	



<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b> monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>The remains of the mine buildings are extant. The engine house and chimney form a local landmark which can be seen from miles around. Records of the mine date back to the 16<sup>th</sup> Century but it was most active after 1830, the engine house was built in 1880. The lodes carried tin, a little copper and some arsenic. Local knowledge is that the area around the mine was last worked for arsenic in 1916 and is contaminated with arsenic, particularly around the old arsenic calciner which lies to the south of the engine house. To the north of the mine complex lies the ruins of a stamps building with a stone revetment wall. To the south is an arsenic calciner with oven at the extreme end, then a brick built portion, partially mined, then a granite section. The whole is capped in concrete with metal door hooks. The oven is mined with brick arches.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded <b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b> <b>How is the area managed?</b> The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>The most visible feature is the engine house and chimney which are ivy covered. Much of the masonry is in poor condition with open joints and plants beginning to colonise in cracks. There is no apparent management of the ruins to prevent further degradation.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity</b>, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,</p> <p><b>How is the landscape experienced?</b> exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural</p> <p><b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b> What is the predominant wind direction?</p> <p><b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	<p>Although close to local roads this is a very quiet area. Traffic volumes are extremely low.</p> <p>The landscape is open, fields and low Cornish hedges all around.</p> <p>It can be windy due to the open and raised position on Commerce Moor.</p> <p>Little light pollution due its distance from the villages of Sticker and Polgooth and absence of any buildings or street lights nearby.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	
<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, schedule monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>Engine house and chimney are local landmarks and act as stark reminders of the areas mining heritage. Built of stone and now well weathered and partly dilapidated they reflect the character of the area from days gone by.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>	
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b> Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	<p>Being the highest point at the southern end of the parish there are broad views in all directions – from the coast to the china clay tips at Blackpool. The landscape is open, fields and low Cornish hedges all around.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>	

<b>Key characteristics</b>	<b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?	Engine house and chimney as described and lack of good vegetation, perhaps due to contamination of the mine area.
<b>Photographs</b>	Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph. What element of character is the photograph illustrating?	
<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas	Edges of the mine and tip area are clearly marked by adjacent narrow lane and arable field boundaries.

## **4 d B** South Polgooth Mine and tip area









Mine and tip area outlined in yellow


## 4 e

### LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT – NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>CHARACTER TYPE : Clay Processing Areas</b>		<b>DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 08-11-2015</b>
<b>PARISH : St Mewan (Trewoon)</b>		<b>ASSESSOR :M.c</b>
<b>Character Attribute</b>	<b>Landscape reference guide</b>	<b>Your landscape description</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>
<b>Topography and drainage</b>	<b>What is the shape of the land?</b> flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau <b>What water is present?</b> estuary, river, stream, spring, pond <b>Desk source</b> OS Map; aerial photographs	The land on the southern clay processing area has a gentle slope running from north to south. With the rail line at the lowest point. <i>(Photo 1)</i> There are several disused settling tanks which have filled with water. <i>Aerial photographs</i>
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Does the area contain areas of 'semi natural habitat?</b> (land which is not highly modified – refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>What elements of the character could support protected species?</b> (refer to CWT guidance notes) <b>Are there any invasive species?</b> <b>Desk source</b> CWT Wildlife notes, and local knowledge	There are a couple of pockets of trees, mixed species. These pockets could support protected species, as there is no public access this can't be verified.  <i>Site Visit</i> <i>Aerial photographs</i>

<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	<p><b>What is the land used for ?</b> Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site etc...</p> <p><b>What is the vegetation cover?</b> Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland,</p>	<p>The land was used many for drying and storing processed clay and extensive railway sidings.</p> <p>What vegetation cover there is, is mainly woodland and some managed grassed verges.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, local knowledge</i>	<i>Aerial photographs</i>
<b>Field and woodland pattern</b>	<p><b>Where is the woodland located?</b> Valley sides, open landscape, lower lying land in undulating landscape. Are the trees native? Is this ancient woodland? (has existed continuously since 1600 or before)</p> <p><b>What size are the fields</b> Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed?</p> <p><b>What are the hedges made of?</b> Cornish hedge (stone), hedgerow (no stone all vegetation), managed, overgrown. What is the stone type?</p> <p><b>What is the character of the hedge?</b> Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature or larger trees Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced?</p>	<p>The pockets of woodland are in the middle of the industrial site and another running along the railway.</p> <p>No Fields.</p> <p>Boundaries made up of fencing.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, CWT Wildlife notes, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

<b>Settlement pattern</b> (this looks at settlement within the character area, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet)	<b>How is the development distributed?</b> Intermittent clusters, scattered <b>Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape are they</b> isolated single farms, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwelling, have buildings been added to the original if so roughly when? <b>What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?</b> Local stone, building style, windows, gate posts, front gardens, plot boundaries	<p>The whole site has been developed at different stages, with some of the older working over 75 years old, another big development 35 years ago with some updating work and some new smaller buildings around 20 years ago.</p> <p>The older developments are of local granite construction.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs, Historic Environment information, and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Aerial photographs</i>
<b>Transport pattern</b>	<b>What is the character of the roads?</b> What is the road's class? A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding, with steep gradients? Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels? <b>Describe the public rights of way</b> - in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. The stiles and signage - the character and condition	<p>All the roads are private, but due to heavy machinery movements there were constructed to a high standard. All roads straight. There is the main rail line through Cornwall running along the southern edge of the site, with extensive sidings which network rail use for access to the track for maintenance. Small footpath cutting through the SE corner of the area.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; aerial photographs local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	

<b>Historic Features</b>	<p><b>Are there features in the landscape?</b> monuments, burial sites, 'tree tunnels' creating enclosure along roads, isolated hills, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline. Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	<p>The settlement of Trewarras is first recorded in 1462 when it is spelt "Treweras". Trewarras no longer survives as it has been lost by Blackpool clay driers</p> <p>The main features of the site are the silos which dominate the local landscape. These were used for a short time to store clay, and are constructed out of shuttered concrete.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information; aerial photographs and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Cornwall Council interactive mapping</i>
<b>Condition</b>	<p><b>In what state/appearance are the characteristics of the area?</b> Have areas /features become degraded</p> <p><b>Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area?</b></p> <p><b>How is the area managed?</b> The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife.</p>	<p>The site is still used today, in a very minor way so the verges are still maintained, but most of the site has been left. The trees now reaching full maturity.</p> <p>A small company called 'reclaym' still use the site so roads are kept clear, and verges are maintained.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Site Visit</i>
<b>Aesthetic and sensory</b>	<p><b>Describe the level of tranquillity,</b> calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise,</p> <p><b>How is the landscape experienced?</b> exposed, intimate, noisy (if so what is the source what direction?) remote, rugged, windswept, sheltered, enclosed, uncluttered, sculptural</p> <p><b>How will the experience of the area change through the seasons?</b> What is the predominant wind direction?</p> <p><b>What is the level of light pollution at night?</b></p>	<p>Since the sites main use was stopped ten years ago, the area has become a lot quieter. The surrounding area is mainly farm land or solar panels, so apart from train movements it can feel very peaceful.</p> <p>The site is exposed to the prevailing SW winds.</p> <p>The site still has a lot of industrial lighting, mainly for security so quiet a lot of light pollution.</p>
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge and visit the area to confirm details</i>	<i>Local knowledge ; site visit</i>

<b>Distinctive features</b>	<p>Could include church tower, tree tunnels, listed buildings, schedule monuments, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts</p> <p>Features will have their own setting (the space around it to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of the setting which would be important to retain.</p>	The silos are the area's most distinctive feature. Dominating the landscape. The oldest parts of the sites with the granite construction have become re-naturalised. With trees and shrubs growing out of the moss coved walls giving it a very historic feel.
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>Use local knowledge, Historic Environment information</i>	
<b>Views</b>	<p><b>Are there any important vantage points?</b></p> <p>Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important</p>	
<b>Desk source</b>	<i>OS Map; Use local knowledge</i>	
<b>Key characteristics</b>	<p><b>What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet</b> as being a key characteristic of the area, What makes the area distinctive?</p>	The rapid growth of vegetation around the mainly disused site, turning it from a very dusty heavily industrialised site to one of peace and tranquility.
<b>Photographs</b>	<p>Take representative photos of the overall character and specific characteristics features and views. Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.</p> <p>What element of character is the photograph illustrating?</p>	
<b>Relationship to the adjacent assessment area(s)</b>	<p>There will be a transition between this landscape character area and the adjacent one. Character can not be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how the landscape changes between the character areas, and any important relationships / links in these areas</p>	The site has its own boundary to the adjacent farmland.



#### 4 c iv Clay Processing Areas Pictures





Blackpool Driers



Blackpool Driers



## **5 a**

### **Assessment of village character: Trewoon**

#### History and evolution

Trewoon (Cornish: Trewoon) is a village on the western outskirts of St Austell on the A3058 road, about one mile from the town centre.

Trewoon is mentioned in the Domesday Book (as Tregoin: held by Hamelin from the count of Mortain) is part of the St Mewan Parish and had its own manor known as Hembal Manor.

It is a linear settlement, with various housing estates, a village hall, park and playing fields. The village is divided both by the A3058 road and by the London to Penzance railway which was constructed in the latter half of the 19th century. A station was built at Burngullow in 1863 to serve the thriving china clay industry.

The 1875 and 1906 OS maps show the village as two hamlets, Trewoon south of the railway and Trewoon Butts to the north. By 1932 it can be seen on the map that expansion was beginning, with a few properties being built to join up the two hamlets. Also a curve of some 18 terrace and semi-detached houses was built on the south side of the main road between Trewoon Butts and the White Pyramid pub. Further expansions to the village occurred in the 1960's with estates being built inter alia along Trevannion Road and Meadow Park. The last estate to be built was to form Badgers Watch in the 2000's.

The village has many amenities and local businesses: a garage (mechanical operations only), a post office, a busy local convenience store, hairdressers, "The White Pyramid" pub and a Methodist church (Trinity Methodist Church).

China clay has played a big part in the village's history following its discovery by William Cookworthy.

The A3058 is the main road through the village. It is a very popular commuter and tourist road linking St Austell and Newquay.

#### Setting in the wider landscape

The ground rises to the north of Trewoon where large clay spoil tips, from Blackpool clay pit, form the skyline. Several areas of disused clay processing facilities, including the large concrete driers, lie to the north west of the village and bound its north western corner. St Austell lies close to the eastern edge of Trewoon with a narrow buffer, only two fields wide, between the settlements.

Arable and pasture farmland lie to the west and south of the village.

#### Settlement Edge

The settlement edge to the south and west is arable and pasture farmland. To the east, is the narrow buffer of fields between the village and St Austell conurbation. To the north, lie the old clay processing facilities and, as the ground rises, Blackpool Pit and associated spoil tips dominate the skyline.

A detailed settlement edge assessment has been carried out and is included in the Local Landscape Character Assessment Appendix.

Identify and map village character.

The various parts of the village have been reviewed as follows: -

**1. Original Trewoon village on Cooperage Road centred on post office.**

On entering Trewoon from the West along the A3058, known as Westbridge Road, passing the White Pyramid public house, a row of semi-detached houses can be seen on the right. Continuing down the hill to the village and hairdresser's shops, a layby exists for parking. This part of Trewoon continues along the A3058 to Cooperage Road. It then runs south of the main railway line from Penzance to London Paddington.

The buildings, including the Post Office, are mainly built from stone. The private dwellings have varied garden styles and sizes, with garden walls being constructed from stone or concrete blocks. A garage repair business can be seen along the road towards St Austell before the junction with St Mewan Lane. The age of these buildings ranges from well over one hundred years to more modern houses, built as infill, in the last forty years.

This area has the feel of 'old meets modern' due to the range of building and roofing materials used.

The road continues towards St Austell where terraced, semi-detached and infill properties, again varying widely in age, will be seen. Construction is predominately of stone with infill properties built from concrete blocks. Boundary wall materials generally match the property. The road continues past Cooperage Farm before leaving the village. Traffic calming measures and street lighting are located along the road which is overall is sufficiently wide for the larger vehicles using it. However, it does narrow in places, causing potential hazard to pedestrians. Speed is restricted to 30mph.

**2. St Mewan Lane**

This lane runs from the A3058 to St Mewan Church. Along the Trewoon end of the road are a number of properties consisting of detached, semi-detached and terraced two storey buildings constructed from stone or concrete blocks with slate and tiled roofs. There are also a number of bungalows made from concrete blocks with tiled roofs. Some of the older terraced properties do not have off road parking facilities. Parking along the lane can cause traffic hazards.

**3. Socotra Drive**

This is a Cul-De-Sac of modern bungalows built in the 1990's, from rendered concrete blocks and some additional brick work. All have tiled roofs. The properties are mainly open plan. All have small front gardens and car parking. The road and pavements are covered with tarmacadam and is lit with street lighting.

**4. Meadow Park**

This site is off the A3058 heading towards St Austell on the right hand side on the village edge. It was constructed in the 1960's and contains a variety of double storey houses and bungalows. Gardens and car parking have been achieved with dividing walls for each property. The properties are constructed with materials from this era, concrete blocks, plastering and tiled roofs. The road into these properties twists and turns and is of tarmacadam with pavements and street lighting leading into the Cul-De-Sac.

**5. Trevarno Close**

This site has a good wide entry from the A3058 and is positioned almost opposite the road into Meadow Park. Developed in the late 1960's, it is a Cul-De-Sac with bungalows built from rendered concrete blocks and tiled roofs. The road is straight and covered with tarmacadam. Pavements and street lighting are good. Properties have front and back gardens with boundary walls and space for car parking.

**6. Cooperage Gardens**

The entrance is off the A3058, opposite the St Mewan Lane junction. This development was built in the early 2000s and consists of modern two storey houses built with rendered concrete blocks and tiled roofs. The road and pavements which have twists and turns rises into the site and are covered with tarmacadam, street lights are also provided.

**7. Trevanion Road and St Annes Road**

Trevanion Road is off the A3058 opposite the Methodist Chapel and leads into a junction with St Annes Road, which slopes slightly downhill. Trevanion Road continues through to Trevanion Hill. Turning right brings you down to the A3058 by the garage. Turning left, and following the road, leads down to Gover Valley and St Austell. The original development in Trevanion Road started at the Trevanion Hill end in the late 1950s. It is level with slight turns to the road and has both street lighting and pavements. The continuation of Trevanion Road and St Annes Road was developed in the 1960s and contains bungalows built from concrete blocks with various rendered finishes and tiled roofs. All of the properties have gardens both at the front and back, with boundary walls separating each property and parking space for cars.

**8. Tremewan**

This is at the West end of Trewoon where a number of semi-detached two storey houses are found. These were originally council houses but most are now privately owned. Part of the estate overlooks the A3058 road and is fronted by small grassed areas. At the back of the properties are gardens and plenty of space for car parking. The rest of the estate can be accessed from an entrance on a tarmacadam road opposite the White Pyramid, which also leads to a public footpath enabling access to the Playing Field and the Village Hall. All properties overlooking the A3058 are two storey, the lower halves being smooth rendering and the upper halves being roughcast.

These properties are uniform in appearance but the rest of the estate, set away from the main road, is more varied with painted rendering dominating. The estate has tarmacadam road and pavement, lit by street lighting.

**9. Pyramid Close**

This development is accessed via Carne Hill, with some properties overlooking the A3058. It was built during the early 2000s and contains two storey houses. The road and pavements into the site are covered with tarmacadam, which twists and turns, is level and ends as a cu-de-sac. Street lighting is also installed.

**10. Badgers Watch**

This development was built in the 2000s for low cost social housing and consists of both semi-detached and terraced, two storey houses. It sits opposite Pyramid Close and has some properties overlooking the A3058. Access, which is from Carne Hill, twists and turns but is fairly level. The road surface and pavements are covered in tarmacadam and is provided with street lighting. Car parking is restricted for the residents; gardens are very limited and small. The construction is of modern design and modern materials - timber framed inside and blocks and plastering on the outer walls.

## Key qualities

There is a mixture of different types of development, over different time periods, in this area but they blend together well and do not, to any great extent, detract from each other. Away from the busy A3058 the village is generally quite peaceful with no industrial noise. Many of the properties have gardens where residents can enjoy the outside space. Properties on the edge of the village and those on the raised ground to the north have good rural views.

The village has a good bus service into St Austell and Truro. The village has a small general store, a post office, hairdressers, service and repair garage a fish and chip shop serving the immediate local needs of the residents.

## Key issues

The A3058 is a key issue within the village. The road is very busy with cars and commercial vehicles, including large lorries. This traffic volume increases enormously during the summer months due to those visiting the area for holidays. Various methods to slow traffic down to the 30mph limit through the village have been tried including signage, central islands and speed warning signs, but traffic speed and volume is still seen as a local issue.

The large areas of disused land and clay processing facilities to the north and west of the village are seen by many, as unsightly.



# Trewoon village character pics

	
<p>Entrance to Trewoon on A3058 from west</p>	<p>Rendered / pebble-dashed bungalows in Trevarno Close.</p>
	
<p>Trewoon garage on Cooperage Road showing older terraced properties</p>	<p>Shops in centre of village</p>



Two storey dwellings in Badgers Watch



The White Pyramid.



Entering Trewoon along St. Mewan Lane.



Entering Trewoon from the direction of St. Austell along the A3058.  
**'Buffer fields' shown.**



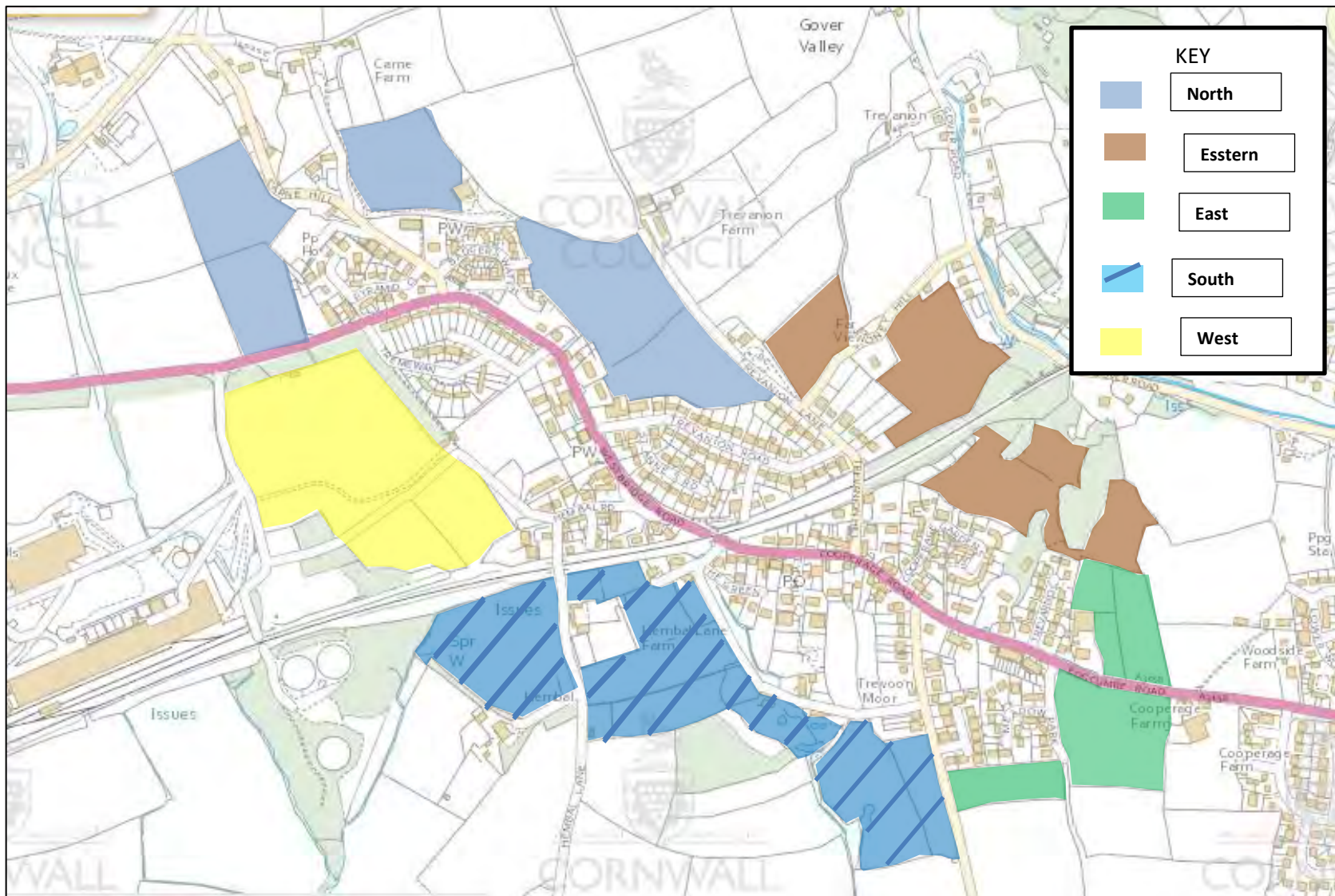
Tremewan Estate overlooking A3058.



Trevanion Close



## Trewoon Settlement Boundary Assessment – Boundary Areas



# SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

SETTLEMENT EDGE SECTION NUMBER :		ASSESSOR Mark C		DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 13-03-2016	
Blue Shaded Northern Area	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Character 'What elements come together to create the character of this land parcel'	Your description of the landscape character <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	Sensitivity Relationship with the character of landscape type? Is it relevant notable key?	Sensitivity How would development affect this characteristic? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Value What is the value and importance of the character of landscape <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Capacity Capacity to accept change <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>
<b>1. Topography and drainage</b> What is the shape of the land? Is water present?	Steep sloping from north to south. No water present	Key	Sloping ground is a notable characteristic of the character of this land parcel.	<b>Value indicators include :</b> <i>Critical drainage areas; Fluvial floodplain; Tidal creeks; RIGS sites</i>  No important value indicators.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	Development would not alter topography.   <b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HM</b>
<b>2. Biodiversity</b> Are there any areas of less managed habitat? Are there any hedges? Are there any wet areas Are there any features which could support protected species? Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)	Well managed Cornish type hedging. Small buffer zone.	Key	Removal of hedging would mean the loss of the small amount of habitat present.	<b>Value indicators include :</b> <i>Local Nature Reserve; semi natural habitats</i>  Mature Cornish hedging.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>MED</b>	<b>MED</b>
<b>3. Land cover and Land Use</b> What is the land used for ?	Arable farmland, predominantly Grade 3	Key	Loss of good quality arable land.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>AONB; Historic Parks and Gardens; World Heritage Site; Agricultural Land Classification.</i>  Only farmland north of the village, buffer between village and upper moorland or old industrial site  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>	<b>MOD</b>	<b>MED</b>
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Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>4. Field and woodland pattern</b> What size are the fields What are the hedges made of? What is the character of the hedge? Where is the woodland located?	Medium sized fields, low Cornish type hedging, not many high mature trees. Only one hedge remove since 1875 mapping.	Key	The field sizes are medium which would mean any average sized development would remove hedging and field boundaries.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> Ancient woodland; TPO; Anciently enclosed land.  Old field boundaries recorded on 1875 mapping.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	Loss of old field boundaries.  <b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>HIGH</b>		<b>HIGH</b>	<b>LOW</b>
<b>5. Individual buildings beyond the settlement edge which are within the land parcel.</b> Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape What are the distinctive elements of the buildings? Note : If there are no buildings in the land parcel beyond the settlement edge then record a Low capacity (meaning as there are no buildings there is a lesser capacity)	Some farm outbuildings, post war construction. Block then wood, with prefabricated metal roof.	Notable		<b>Value indicators include :</b> Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>6. How does the edge of the settlement meet the wider land parcel?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vegetated edge:</b> Is there vegetation present that partially obscures buildings, or an</li> <li>• <b>Urbanised edge:</b> is it predominantly an urban and built up edge e.g. if a row of terraces make up an urban edge, this make create a well defined and urbanised edge, or a</li> <li>• <b>Weakly defined edge:</b> are there any gaps, is it fragmented?</li> </ul> <p>Does the edge feel like it flows into the rural character or stops abruptly?</p> <p>Does this edge of the settlement sit well within the topography or does it feel like it is imposing itself/ dominating the landscape?</p> <p>Describe the existing boundaries of buildings along the settlement edge.</p> <p>Rear gardens with fences/walls?</p> <p>Residential properties looking out to the landscape?</p> <p>Industrial or other non-housing development type</p>	<p>Mostly urbanised edge. Nearly all post war residential. Lots of development along edge at differing times in the last 60 years</p>	<b>Notable</b>	<p>Sharply defined urbanised edging along most of the settlement edge.</p>	<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Conservation Area; TPO; Listed Buildings Schedule monument; ridges and skylines</i>	<p><b>Record a level of capacity for change</b></p>
		<p><b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b></p> <p><b>LOW</b></p>		<p><b>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</b></p> <p><b>LOW</b></p>	
<b>Character</b>	<b>Column 2</b>	<b>Column 3 Sensitivity</b>	<b>Column 4 Sensitivity</b>	<b>Column 5 Value</b>	<b>Column 6 Capacity</b>
<b>7. Describe the existing buildings along the settlement edge.</b> <p>How old are they?</p> <p>What are the buildings along this edge used for eg. residential, commercial, community?</p> <p>What is the size and scale of the buildings?</p> <p>What building materials have been used in the construction?</p> <p>(refer to supporting notes)</p>	<p>Mixture of housing built between 1960 and 2010. Modern block construction with render. Early development low level bungalows, with the two most recent development site being two storey with significantly smaller gardens up to settlement edge.</p>	<p>Key</p>	<p>Modern well-constructed housing, with architecture with a sensitive touch.</p>	<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Conservation Area; TPO;</i>	<p><b>Record a level of capacity for change</b></p>
		<p><b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b></p> <p><b>MED</b></p>		<p><b>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</b></p> <p><b>LOW</b></p>	



## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>8. Transport pattern</b> Are there road(s)/Public Right of Way (both are a highway) within this land parcel? If yes describe the character of the highway(s). Is the route a gateway feature/welcome point to the settlement? Does the character reflect that of the associated land parcel? Is the highway wide, narrow, straight, winding? Are there natural verges, pavements? Are there detracting yellow lines, and road markings? Are there street lights? Is there modern highway signage?  If no highway(s) border or are within the land parcel then record a Low capacity (meaning there is a low capacity for change as this is undeveloped land)	Small road 'Carne Hill' running up through land parcel. Rural single track, used to access old industrial sites used now by dog walkers.	Key	Small rural road, single file traffic, with high hedges and overhanging trees. Therefore, it would lose its rural feel if this road was used to access development site.	<i>Value indicators include: PROW; tourist routes :</i>  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MOD</b>		<b>HIGH</b>	
<b>9. Historic Features</b> Are there features in the landscape? Note : if there are no features in this land parcel then record a High capacity (meaning there are no historic features sensitive to change)				<i>Value indicators include: Heritage Coast; Historic Battlefield; Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments; Ancient sites; Field patterns.</i>  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>10. Distinctive features</b> These maybe natural, historic or cultural. This section can further describe the elements of the character considered of key importance, as these are likely to be locally distinct features.			None	<i>Value indicators include :Cultural associations; arts; performance; stories/legend</i>  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>11. Aesthetic and sensory</b> Describe the level of tranquillity, How is the landscape experienced, will this change through the seasons? What is the level of light pollution at night?	Settlement edge predominantly residential, so quiet away from road, but the closeness to the main road and the residential roads which have all got street lighting, there is some light pollution in the area.	Key	Any new development would have better managed lighting so might not increase the light pollution in area dramatically. The lack of any lighting in this area beyond the existing settlement edge means the landscape's dark skies would be affected by new development' lighting within it ?????	<b><i>Value indicators include:</i></b> <i>Tranquillity</i> <i>Remoteness ; Wildness; memories</i>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		<b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b> <b>MED</b>		<b>Record a level for importance/value</b> <b>LOW</b>	
<b>12. Condition</b> What is the state/appearance of the characteristics of the area? How is the area managed? Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area? Assess this land parcel in the context of the landscape around the whole settlement	Very well managed and used.	Key	Crops grown on the arable fields every year with very small buffer zones.	<b><i>Value indicators include:</i></b> <i>Well maintained; rarity of landscape character or features</i>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		<b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b> <b>MOD</b>		<b>Record a level for importance/value</b> <b>LOW</b>	

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## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>14 Approach to the settlement edge</b> Note : if there is no direct access to the settlement in this land parcel then record a Low capacity (meaning there is no current access)  Also consider highways which define the boundary of the land parcel. How do you approach the settlement on PROW or highway? Is there a sense of arrival? Is there any form of gateway feature as you approach the edge on the highway. Is road signage cluttering the approach?			Approaching the settlement edge from carne hill, the views are blocked by the high rural hedging.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Cultural associations; historic ad natural features</i>	
				<b>Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low</b>  <b>LOW</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>HIGH</b>

Visibility of the settlement edge	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>15 Visual appearance and scale</b> Are any of the buildings or groups of buildings visually prominent? (This maybe by the nature of their age, size, mass, design, and/or construction material.) Is the edge of the settlement obscured or partially obscured by vegetation?		Can you record why you have selected Low?		<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>local stone; traditional construction methods/materials</i>	
				<b>Record a level for importance/value</b>  <b>LOW</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>HIGH</b>
<b>16 Important views, sightlines and vistas</b> Are there any views, or sight lines to natural or manmade features (including views out to sea) either looking from the settlement edge into the landscape, or from the landscape looking back to the settlement edge? Is there a particular building on the settlement edge which is important and visible from the wider landscape? Are there important/notable vantage points? (cliff path, hilltop, historic site) Is the edge of the settlement highly visible ? If there are no sight lines, views or		Can you record why you have selected Low?		<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value; historic features; Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments; features mentioned in guide books, tourist maps</i>	
				<b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>

	Character sensitivity	Visual sensitivity	Value judgement	Capacity
<b>Summary</b>	<b>Character</b> sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	<b>Visibility of settlement edge in its landscape setting</b> sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	<b>Value and importance of the character and views</b>	<b>Capacity of settlement edge to accept housing growth</b>



## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<p><b>18. For this land parcel summarise all of the detail recorded this section.</b></p> <p>Create a summary of the character of the settlement edge and its landscape setting, and who sees the settlement edge and from where. This summary should detail both characteristics which are key and elements which detract and have scope for enhancement/improvement.</p> <p>Features described specifically in this section will be seen to carry a greater weight in terms of their significance to the local character.</p> <p>Summarise the value of the landscape and settlement edge in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of local and national designations;</li> <li>• landscape quality;</li> <li>• scenic quality;</li> <li>• rarity;</li> <li>• conservation interest;</li> <li>• recreational value;</li> <li>• perception;</li> <li>• cultural associations.</li> </ul> <p>In the final column make a judgement based on the previous columns of the capacity of this section of the settlement edge to accept growth</p>	<p>The character of the assessment area would change with development because its farmland giving the northern part of the village a green edge before the dominant heath land on the higher ground.</p>	<p>The settlement edge is only glimpsed from the village or the few places in the assessment area.</p>	<p>The field patterns have changed very little since 1875 map with only one hedge being removed. The last two significant housing developments now form part of this settlement edge and have not adversely affected the village character.</p>	<p>The settlement edge has capacity for growth. This would have the biggest impact on the properties whose boundary now makes up this settlement edge.</p>
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# SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

SETTLEMENT EDGE SECTION NUMBER :		ASSESSOR Mark C		DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 13-03-2016	
Western Green Area	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6
Character 'What elements come together to create the character of this land parcel'	Your description of the landscape character <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	Sensitivity Relationship with the character of landscape type? Is it relevant notable key?	Sensitivity How would development affect this characteristic? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Value What is the value and importance of the character of landscape <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Capacity Capacity to accept change <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>
<b>1. Topography and drainage</b> What is the shape of the land? Is water present?	Medium size arable fields, gently sloping from west to east, with the start of St Austell on ridge line. No water visible.	Notable	The topography of this area would not appreciably be affected. The character would change as its the green gateway and boundary to St Austell.	<b>Value indicators include :</b> <i>Critical drainage areas; Fluvial floodplain; Tidal creeks; RIGS sites</i>  Ridgeline already lost.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	Gently sloping on to St Mewan lane which has known flooding problems.  <b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>LOW</b>
<b>2. Biodiversity</b> Are there any areas of less managed habitat? Are there any hedges? Are there any wet areas Are there any features which could support protected species? Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)	Arable and grazing fields. Medium sized. Well managed and maintained hedges, small buffer zone.	Key	Only the removal of some of the hedging would affect any habitat, Hedges with mature vegetation have a diverse habitat.	<b>Value indicators include :</b> <i>Local Nature Reserve; semi natural habitats</i>  None  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MOD</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HM</b>
<b>3. Land cover and Land Use</b> What is the land used for ?	Arable and grazing, well used.	Key	Loss of predominantly small field pattern landscape.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>AONB; Historic Parks and Gardens; World Heritage Site; Agricultural Land Classification.</i>  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>	<b>MOD</b>	<b>MED</b>
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Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>4. Field and woodland pattern</b> What size are the fields What are the hedges made of? What is the character of the hedge? Where is the woodland located?	Medium sized fields, mature but well managed hedging. Field pattern is very similar to that of the 1875 mapping.	Key	Some fields have been re-sized but still not too large. If small development then hedging would remain. The vegetation is mature in nature.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> Ancient woodland; TPO; Anciently enclosed land.  Field patterns of pre 1875 of 'local type'  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>   <b>MED</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>MED</b>	
<b>5. Individual buildings beyond the settlement edge which are within the land parcel.</b> Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape What are the distinctive elements of the buildings? Note : if there are no buildings in the land parcel beyond the settlement edge then record a Low capacity  (meaning as there are no buildings there is a lesser capacity)	Small run down farm buildings, post war construction and a granite constructed farmhouse with poorly thought-out extensions.		Would be brought into any future development.	<b>Value indicators include :</b> Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments.  Small cottage type farm, would increase the visual impact if brought into any future development.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>   <b>HIGH</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<p><b>6. How does the edge of the settlement meet the wider land parcel?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vegetated edge:</b> Is there vegetation present that partially obscures buildings, or an</li> <li>• <b>Urbanised edge:</b> is it predominantly an urban and built up edge e.g. if a row of terraces make up an urban edge, this make create a well defined and urbanised edge, or a</li> <li>• <b>Weakly defined edge:</b> are there any gaps, is it fragmented?</li> </ul> <p>Does the edge feel like it flows into the rural character or stops abruptly? Does this edge of the settlement sit well within the topography or does it feel like it is imposing itself/ dominating the landscape? Describe the existing boundaries of buildings along the settlement edge. Rear gardens with fences/walls? Residential properties looking out to the landscape? Industrial or other non-housing development type</p>	<p>Strongly defined edge due to development over the past fifty years. Gardens form boundaries with land parcel mostly urbanised.</p>	<p><b>Notable</b></p>	<p>Development wouldn't adversely affect settlement edge as its already urbanised. The settlement edge would just move out into land parcel.</p>	<p><b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Conservation Area; TPO; Listed Buildings Schedule monument; ridges and skylines</i></p> <p>Ridge lines have already been built on.</p> <p><b>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</b></p> <p><b>LOW</b></p>	<p><b>Record a level of capacity for change</b></p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>
<p><b>Character</b></p>	<p><b>Column 2</b></p>	<p><b>Column 3 Sensitivity</b></p>	<p><b>Column 4 Sensitivity</b></p>	<p><b>Column 5 Value</b></p>	<p><b>Column 6 Capacity</b></p>
<p><b>7. Describe the existing buildings along the settlement edge.</b></p> <p>How old are they? What are the buildings along this edge used for eg. residential, commercial, community? What is the size and scale of the buildings? What building materials have been used in the construction? (refer to supporting notes)</p>	<p>Existing buildings are residential, constructed mainly in the 60's and 70's. Low level dorma type bungalows.</p>	<p>Notable</p>	<p>Due to modern planning new developments would be typically two storeys with high pitched roofs which could 'enclose' older developments.</p>	<p><b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Conservation Area; TPO;</i></p> <p><b>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</b></p> <p><b>LOW</b></p>	<p><b>Record a level of capacity for change</b></p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>10. Distinctive features</b> These maybe natural, historic or cultural. This section can further describe the elements of the character considered of key importance, as these are likely to be locally distinct features.	The distinctive feature of this land parcel is its undeveloped nature separating the town of St Austell and the village of Trewoon. :	Key	Sense of change from town to entering village	<b><i>Value indicators include :Cultural associations; arts; performance; stories/legend</i></b>  None  <b>Record a level for importance/ value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low		LOW	HM
<b>11. Aesthetic and sensory</b> Describe the level of tranquillity, How is the landscape experienced, will this change through the seasons? What is the level of light pollution at night?	Noisy around the A3058, lots of light pollution from street lighting, residential and St Austell being on the ridge line.		Not an area of tranquillity, any modern development uses techniques to lower light pollution.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Tranquillity</i> <i>Remoteness ; Wildness; memories</i>  None  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low		LOW	
<b>12. Condition</b> What is the state/appearance of the characteristics of the area? How is the area managed? Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area? Assess this land parcel in the context of the landscape around the whole settlement	Well managed hedging. Fields in frequent use, all edges well defined.	Notable	Area of type in the rural areas in Cornwall. Start of rural south from industrial north of village	<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Well maintained; rarity of landscape character or features</i>  Well maintained and manage, changing with the differing crops and seasons.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low		MED	



## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>Visibility of the settlement edge</b> <i>'The way people see the settlement edge'</i> <b>Assess the views within the land parcel looking out and from outside looking back at it from the surrounding landscape</b>	<b>Your description of how the settlement edge is seen</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	<b>Who is the viewer? How many people will have this view and how sensitive are they to visual changes?</b> <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	<b>Is the view representative of an experience when passing along a route or is it from a from a specific vantage point?</b> <i>(Specific viewpoints may indicate a greater visual sensitivity)</i> <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	<b>What is the value and importance of the view?</b> <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	<b>Capacity to accept change</b> <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>
<b>13 Views from points of public access</b> Note : You may need to describe of this section of the settlement edge from a distance, as there may currently be no actual access by road or public right of way. Can the settlement edge be viewed from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within the settlement</li> <li>• a highway approaching the settlement</li> <li>• a PROW</li> <li>• Tourist attraction</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local heritage feature</li> <li>• areas of open access land?</li> </ul>	Strong visual edge viewed from A3058 entering village through green gateway. Views also from footpath found on the southern part of A3058.	The High Volumes People in cars on A3058 and walkers on the little used footpath.	View is representative of those driving along the A3058.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value  <b>Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>HM</b>
		<b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b> <b>HIGH</b>		<b>LOW</b>	

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>14 Approach to the settlement edge</b> Note : if there is no direct access to the settlement in this land parcel then record a Low capacity (meaning there is no current access)  Also consider highways which define the boundary of the land parcel. How do you approach the settlement on PROW or highway? Is there a sense of arrival? Is there any form of gateway feature as you approach the edge on the highway. Is road signage cluttering the approach?	A strong sense of arrival on A3058 entering the village, land parcel makes a visual gateway.	All people entering village from A3058 or St Mewan lane	The view is the entrance to the village.	<b><i>Value indicators include:</i></b> <i>Cultural associations; historic ad natural features</i>  Quality view of rural landscape and the rural sense of arrival from the urbanised edge of St Austell  <b>Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low</b>	The view would be lost through development  <b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		<b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b>  <b>HIGH</b>		<b>HIGH</b>	<b>LOW</b>

Visibility of the settlement edge	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>15 Visual appearance and scale</b> Are any of the buildings or groups of buildings visually prominent? (This maybe by the nature of their age, size, mass, design, and/or construction material.) Is the edge of the settlement obscured or partially obscured by vegetation?	Low level residential blends well into landscape due to building and hedging maturity.	Modern development might be higher in size and scale with well-maintained hedging rather than well managed.		<b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>local stone; traditional construction methods/materials</i>  Low level development.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>HIGH</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>MED</b>

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<p><b>16 Important views, sightlines and vistas</b></p> <p>Are there any views, or sight lines to natural or manmade features (including views out to sea) either looking from the settlement edge into the landscape, or from the landscape looking back to the settlement edge?</p> <p>Is there a particular building on the settlement edge which is important and visible from the wider landscape?</p> <p>Are there important/notable vantage points? (cliff path, hilltop, historic site)</p> <p>Is the edge of the settlement highly visible ?</p> <p>If there are no sight lines, views or vistas, then record a High capacity as in visual terms change could be accommodated</p>	<p>Views across farmland to the south and the north from the A3058 across gover valley on up towards upper heath land.</p>	<p>Any development on the north of A3058 would obscure all views, but topography helps on the southern side.</p>		<p><b>Value indicators include:</b> AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value; historic features; Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments; features mentioned in guide books, tourist maps</p> <p><b>Record a level for importance/value</b></p>	<p><b>Record a level of capacity for change</b></p>
<p><b>17. Visual merging of development</b></p> <p>Is there another settlement close by? Can you see the edge of another settlement?</p> <p>Does the other settlement dominate, appear to encroach from here?</p> <p>Is the other settlement distinctly different in terms of building scale and type?</p> <p>If there is no other settlement close by,</p> <p>then record a High capacity as in visual terms there is no likelihood of coalescence of settlements</p>	<p>Start of St Austell on ridge line, with the scale of town visually greater.</p> <p>The built edge of St Austell occupies the skyline ridge above this edge of the settlement of Trewoon</p>	<p>St Austell development is high in construction and graphically and more development on that side would increase domination of town.</p> <p>Visual dominance of the edge of St Austell over the village from this land parcel which is experienced by residents of the village and the extensive users of the A3058</p>	<p>All those using the A3058 will appreciate the break in settlements when leaving St Austell and approaching the village from the east.</p>	<p><b>Value indicators include:</b> Green spaces; natural corridor</p> <p>This undeveloped land between settlements is of key visual importance to retain the separation between Trewoon and St Austell</p> <p><b>Green belt area between St Austell and Trewoon.</b></p> <p><b>Record a level for importance/value</b></p>	<p><b>Record a level of capacity for change</b></p>
		<p><b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b></p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>		<p><b>LOW</b></p>	<p><b>MED</b></p>
		<p><b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b></p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>		<p><b>HIGH</b></p>	<p><b>LOW</b></p>

	Character sensitivity	Visual sensitivity	Value judgement	Capacity
<b>Summary</b>	Character sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	Visibility of settlement edge in its landscape setting sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	Value and importance of the character and views	Capacity of settlement edge to accept housing growth

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<p><b>18. For this land parcel summarise all of the detail recorded this section.</b></p> <p>Create a summary of the character of the settlement edge and its landscape setting, and who sees the settlement edge and from where. This summary should detail both characteristics which are key and elements which detract and have scope for enhancement/improvement.</p> <p>Features described specifically in this section will be seen to carry a greater weight in terms of their significance to the local character.</p> <p>Summarise the value of the landscape and settlement edge in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of local and national designations;</li> <li>• landscape quality;</li> <li>• scenic quality;</li> <li>• rarity;</li> <li>• conservation interest;</li> <li>• recreational value;</li> <li>• perception;</li> <li>• cultural associations.</li> </ul> <p>In the final column make a judgement based on the previous columns of the capacity of this section of the settlement edge to accept growth</p>	<p>Good quality and very well managed farmland, sitting firmly on the entrance to the village, with mature trees in hedging and reflects the rural character of the village.</p>	<p>As settlement edge has mature vegetation and low level development, this would be lost to any amount of construction. Losing the visual separation of the village to the large number of road users who experience this when leaving St Austell</p>	<p>Although there is no national or local designation on this land, it is considered of high value to the local area in maintaining a break in development between Trewoon and St Austell, preserving the break between and giving the village a gateway.</p> <p>This settlement has a high value due to farmland break between St Austell and Trewoon.</p>	<p><b>The settlement couldn't accept</b> housing growth but this would lose the character instantly.</p> <p>Although the assessment indicates that this land parcel would have an overall Moderate High capacity for development it is considered that the overriding key element/feature of this land parcel is its undeveloped nature, separating the village of Trewoon from St Austell both in visual and landscape character terms.</p> <p>This key element both of the character and visual appreciation of the village it is considered of such importance and value to Trewoon, that this land parcel is described as having a <b>Low Capacity</b> to accept further development</p>
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# SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

SETTLEMENT EDGE SECTION NUMBER :		ASSESSOR Mark C		DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 10-03-2016	
Yellow Western Area	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
Character 'What elements come together to create the character of this land parcel'	Your description of the landscape character <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	Relationship with the character of landscape type? Is it relevant notable key?	How would development affect this characteristic? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	What is the value and importance of the character of landscape <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Capacity to accept change <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>
1. Topography and drainage What is the shape of the land? Is water present?	Gently sloping form north to south. Small amount of water present, run off water from higher ground channelled and managed.	Notable	Topography would not be affected, but the water present would have to be managed appropriately.	<b>Value indicators include :</b> <i>Critical drainage areas; Fluvial floodplain; Tidal creeks; RIGS sites</i>  Disturbed land, some waste sand.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	Could easily accept change with water issues dealt with.  <b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>
2. Biodiversity Are there any areas of less managed habitat? Are there any hedges? Are there any wet areas Are there any features which could support protected species? Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)	Southern two fields of land parcel haven't been managed for many years. Good ground cover and small mammal habitat. Very high mature conifers which are coming to the end of their natural life, some conifers of same age have been removed.	Notable	Undisturbed land for many years, great area for small mammals.	<b>Value indicators include :</b> <i>Local Nature Reserve; semi natural habitats</i>  Good coverage for small mammals.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MOD</b>		<b>MOD</b>	<b>MOD</b>

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>3. Land cover and Land Use</b> What is the land used for ?	Recreation of dog walkers.	Notable	Disturbed and ex-industrial.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> AONB; Historic Parks and Gardens; World Heritage Site; Agricultural Land Classification.  None  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>  <b>LOW</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>HIGH</b>
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Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>4. Field and woodland pattern</b> What size are the fields What are the hedges made of? What is the character of the hedge? Where is the woodland located?	Apart from around small lane, the field pattern has changed from the 1875 maps	Notable	Non-Native conifers coming to end of natural life.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> Ancient woodland; TPO; Anciently enclosed land.  Undisturbed small lane and one hedge remaining from 1875 maps  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>  <b>LOW</b>	Modern field layout with capacity to accept change.  <b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>HIGH</b>
<b>5. Individual buildings beyond the settlement edge which are within the land parcel.</b> Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape What are the distinctive elements of the buildings? Note : if there are no buildings in the land parcel beyond the settlement edge then record a Low capacity (meaning as there are no buildings there is a lesser capacity)		Notable	No buildings of significance.	<b>Value indicators include :</b> Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments.  <b>Record a level for importance/value</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>



## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<p><b>6. How does the edge of the settlement meet the wider land parcel?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vegetated edge:</b> Is there vegetation present that partially obscures buildings, or an</li> <li>• <b>Urbanised edge:</b> is it predominantly an urban and built up edge e.g. if a row of terraces make up an urban edge, this make create a well defined and urbanised edge, or a</li> <li>• <b>Weakly defined edge:</b> are there any gaps, is it fragmented?</li> </ul> <p>Does the edge feel like it flows into the rural character or stops abruptly? Does this edge of the settlement sit well within the topography or does it feel like it is imposing itself/ dominating the landscape? Describe the existing boundaries of buildings along the settlement edge. Rear gardens with fences/walls? Residential properties looking out to the landscape? Industrial or other non-housing development type</p>	<p>Urbanised edge with the A3058 to north and small road and post war residential gardens. Strong definition with rail line to south.</p> <p>Also bounded by the recreation ground</p>	<p><b>Notable</b></p>	<p>Settlement edge dominates area. As well as the recreation ground</p>	<p><b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Conservation Area; TPO; Listed Buildings Schedule monument; ridges and skylines</i></p> <p><b>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</b></p> <p><b>LOW</b></p>	<p>Removal of large conifers has started in adjacent area to open up land parcel.</p> <p><b>Record a level of capacity for change</b></p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>
<p><b>Character</b></p>	<p><b>Column 2</b></p>	<p><b>Column 3 Sensitivity</b></p>	<p><b>Column 4 Sensitivity</b></p>	<p><b>Column 5 Value</b></p>	<p><b>Column 6 Capacity</b></p>
<p><b>7. Describe the existing buildings along the settlement edge.</b></p> <p>How old are they? What are the buildings along this edge used for eg. residential, commercial, community? What is the size and scale of the buildings? What building materials have been used in the construction? (refer to supporting notes)</p>	<p>Some post war rear gardens, dwellings constructed of rendered block.</p>	<p>Notable</p>	<p><b>A few houses back onto land parcel.</b></p>	<p><b>Value indicators include:</b> <i>Conservation Area; TPO;</i></p> <p>Post war residential of their type.</p> <p><b>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</b></p> <p><b>LOW</b></p>	<p><b>Record a level of capacity for change</b></p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>10. Distinctive features</b> These may be natural, historic or cultural. This section can further describe the elements of the character considered of key importance, as these are likely to be locally distinct features.	Disturbed land high conifers.	Key	Conifers coming to the end of their natural life.	<i><b>Value indicators include :</b></i> Cultural associations; arts; performance; stories/legend  Non  <b>Record a level for importance/ value</b>	Can support change.  <b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		<b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b>  <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>

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## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>Visibility of the settlement edge</b> <i>'The way people see the settlement edge'</i> <b>Assess the views within the land parcel looking out and from outside looking back at it from the surrounding landscape</b>	<b>Your description of how the settlement edge is seen</b> <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	<b>Who is the viewer? How many people will have this view and how sensitive are they to visual changes?</b> <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	<b>Is the view representative of an experience when passing along a route or is it from a from a specific vantage point?</b> <i>(Specific viewpoints may indicate a greater visual sensitivity)</i> <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	<b>What is the value and importance of the view?</b> <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	<b>Capacity to accept change</b> <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>
<b>13 Views from points of public access</b> Note : You may need to describe of this section of the settlement edge from a distance, as there may currently be no actual access by road or public right of way. Can the settlement edge be viewed from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within the settlement</li> <li>• a highway approaching the settlement</li> <li>• a PROW</li> <li>• Tourist attraction</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local heritage feature</li> <li>• areas of open access land?</li> </ul>	Views north across disturbed land and the very mature conifers on the eastern edge of the assessment area.	Recreational dog walkers use area, development would alter but not remove views to surrounding area due to the lands topography.	Representative of view south from A3058 between High Street and Trewoon boundary.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value  <i>Open area frequently in use, sense of open space and distant views.</i>  <b>Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low</b>	Residential, mainly two storey wouldn't adversely affect views but anything higher would compromise views.  <b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>
		<b>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</b> <b>MED</b>		<b>MED</b>	<b>MED</b>

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>14 Approach to the settlement edge</b> Note : if there is no direct access to the settlement in this land parcel then record a Low capacity (meaning there is no current access)  Also consider highways which define the boundary of the land parcel. How do you approach the settlement on PROW or highway? Is there a sense of arrival? Is there any form of gateway feature as you approach the edge on the highway. Is road signage cluttering the approach?	No official approach and access to settlement edge due to rail line and it being an ex industrial site.			<i><b>Value indicators include:</b> Cultural associations; historic ad natural features</i>	
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low  <b>LOW</b>		<b>Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low</b>  <b>LOW</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>HIGH</b>

Visibility of the settlement edge	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>15 Visual appearance and scale</b> Are any of the buildings or groups of buildings visually prominent? (This maybe by the nature of their age, size, mass, design, and/or construction material.) Is the edge of the settlement obscured or partially obscured by vegetation?	Settlement edge totally obscured by very large conifers.			<i><b>Value indicators include:</b> local stone; traditional construction methods/materials</i>	
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low  <b>LOW</b>		<b>Record a level for importance/value</b>  <b>LOW</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>HIGH</b>

## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<b>16 Important views, sightlines and vistas</b> Are there any views, or sight lines to natural or manmade features (including views out to sea) either looking from the settlement edge into the landscape, or from the landscape looking back to the settlement edge? Is there a particular building on the settlement edge which is important and visible from the wider landscape? Are there important/notable vantage points? (cliff path, hilltop, historic site) Is the edge of the settlement highly visible ? If there are no sight lines, views or vistas, then record a High capacity as in visual terms change could be accommodated	Views south over open farmland and west over industrial silos which dominate the local landscape.		Any development that doesn't 'sit' well within the land parcel would obscure and detract from views.	<b>Value indicators include:</b> AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value; historic features; Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments; features mentioned in guide books, tourist maps  Wider views towards the south, giving the sense of the coast without actually seeing the sea.	Development would alter and change some views even if some of them are of our future industrial heritage.
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>Record a level for importance/value</b>  <b>MED</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>MED</b>
<b>17. Visual merging of development</b> Is there another settlement close by? Can you see the edge of another settlement? Does the other settlement dominate, appear to encroach from here? Is the other settlement distinctly different in terms of building scale and type? If there is no other settlement close by, then record a High capacity as in visual terms there is no likelihood of coalescence of settlements				<b>Value indicators include:</b> Green spaces; natural corridor	
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>Record a level for importance/value</b>  <b>LOW</b>	<b>Record a level of capacity for change</b>  <b>HIGH</b>

	Character sensitivity	Visual sensitivity	Value judgement	Capacity
<b>Summary</b>	Character sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	Visibility of settlement edge in its landscape setting sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	Value and importance of the character and views	Capacity of settlement edge to accept housing growth



## SETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT - LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

<p><b>18. For this land parcel summarise all of the detail recorded this section.</b></p> <p>Create a summary of the character of the settlement edge and its landscape setting, and who sees the settlement edge and from where. This summary should detail both characteristics which are key and elements which detract and have scope for enhancement/improvement.</p> <p>Features described specifically in this section will be seen to carry a greater weight in terms of their significance to the local character.</p> <p>Summarise the value of the landscape and settlement edge in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of local and national designations;</li> <li>• landscape quality;</li> <li>• scenic quality;</li> <li>• rarity;</li> <li>• conservation interest;</li> <li>• recreational value;</li> <li>• perception;</li> <li>• cultural associations.</li> </ul> <p>In the final column make a judgement based on the previous columns of the capacity of this section of the settlement edge to accept growth</p>	<p>This is an industrial area with most of the land parcel being disturbed in the 1930's and the 1940's. The major transformation was the expansion of the Blackpool Dryers in the early 1970's which disturbed the land and removed most of its historic layout and features.</p>	<p>The settlement edge is obscured by large conifers. These trees are coming to end of their natural life with most of the adjacent trees now have been removed for safety reasons.</p>	<p>Being post industrial with little or no industrial heritage, the land parcel has less value. This however has caused the land to be left un-managed so wildlife thrives in a newly formed habitat.</p>	<p>The settlement edge could accept housing covering the whole land parcel. There is good access from the A3058. The land does have a feel of being raised at some point with probable waste sand, this would have to be taken into consideration along with the drainage. The land parcels topography would help greatly with this.</p>
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# SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

SETTLEMENT EDGE SECTION NUMBER :		ASSESSOR Mark C			DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 09-03-2016
Brown Shaded Eastern Area	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>Character</b> <b>'What elements come together to create the character of this land parcel'</b>	Your description of the landscape character <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	Relationship with the character of landscape type? Is it relevant notable key?	How would development affect this characteristic? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	What is the value and importance of the character of landscape <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Capacity to accept change <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>
1. Topography and drainage What is the shape of the land? Is water present?	Steep valley side. Dropping from settlement edge down towards Gover Valley. No water present.	Notable	Development wouldn't alter the topography. Ridges already developed.	Value indicators include : <i>Critical drainage areas; Fluvial floodplain; Tidal creeks; RIGS sites</i>  Rural green Valley side.  Record a level for importance/value	Could accept change  Record a level of capacity for change
			Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low  <b>LOW</b>	<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>
2. Biodiversity Are there any areas of less managed habitat? Are there any hedges? Are there any wet areas Are there any features which could support protected species? Are there any invasive species? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Large area of managed land in and around railway cutting. Large buffer zone around tracks.		Development wouldn't effect this area as the main habitat is in and around the railway.	Value indicators include : <i>Local Nature Reserve; semi natural habitats</i>  Record a level for importance/value	Record a level of capacity for change
			Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low  <b>LOW</b>	<b>MED</b>	<b>HM</b>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

<p>3. Land cover and Land Use What is the land used for ?</p>	<p>Very steep sided valley, some infrequent grazing.</p>	<p>Notable</p>	<p>Land use loss but infrequently used, woodland in and around railway line.</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: AONB; Historic Parks and Gardens; World Heritage Site; Agricultural Land Classification.</i></p>	
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p>	<p>LOW</p>	<p>Record a level for importance/value</p> <p>HIGH</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
4. Field and woodland pattern What size are the fields What are the hedges made of? What is the character of the hedge? Where is the woodland located?	Small to medium fields, Cornish type hedging, mature. These are managed with a light touch. Wooded area with some mature trees around the rail line. Small tin mine now overgrown.	Key	The field pattern has changed slightly from the 1875 maps but around rail cutting is same shape and size.	<i>Value indicators include: Ancient woodland; TPO; Anciently enclosed land.</i>  Record a level for importance/value	Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>MED</b>	<b>MED</b>
5. Individual buildings beyond the settlement edge which are within the land parcel. Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape What are the distinctive elements of the buildings? Note : if there are no buildings in the land parcel beyond the settlement edge then record a Low capacity  (meaning as there are no buildings there is a lesser capacity)	None			<i>Value indicators include : Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments.</i>  Non present.  Record a level for importance/value	Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

<p>6. How does the edge of the settlement meet the wider land parcel?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vegetated edge</i>: Is there vegetation present that partially obscures buildings, or an</li> <li>• <i>Urbanised edge</i>: is it predominantly an urban and built up edge e.g. if a row of terraces make up an urban edge, this make create a well defined and urbanised edge, or a</li> <li>• <i>Weakly defined edge</i>: are there any gaps, is it fragmented?</li> </ul> <p>Does the edge feel like it flows into the rural character or stops abruptly? Does this edge of the settlement sit well within the topography or does it feel like it is imposing itself/ dominating the landscape? Describe the existing boundaries of buildings along the settlement edge. Rear gardens with fences/walls? Residential properties looking out to the landscape? Industrial or other non-housing development type</p>	Urbanised settlement edge but this has been softened by mature vegetation.	Key	Development around and up to the settlement edge has been done over many years, in small pockets so edge has a definition but with mature trees pre and post development.	<p><i>Value indicators include:</i> <i>Conservation Area;</i> <i>TPO;</i> <i>Listed Buildings Schedule monument;</i> <i>ridges and skylines</i></p> <p>Ridges have already been developed.</p>	Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		Record a level for importance/value High to Low  <b>LOW</b>	

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<p>7. Describe the existing buildings along the settlement edge. How old are they? What are the buildings along this edge used for eg. residential, commercial, community? What is the size and scale of the buildings? What building materials have been used in the construction? (refer to supporting notes)</p>	<p>All the buildings on the settlement are post war, but older style with rendered block and large gardens with outhouses, a good <b>proportion are 60's</b> dorma type bungalows.</p>	<p>Key</p>	<p>Buildings with shallow pitching roofs mean with the help of the vegetation blend into the ridge. Shallow pitch of roof seems to lead the eye away from building towards distant landscape.</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: Conservation Area; TPO;</i></p> <p>None</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b></p>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HM</b>
<p>8. Transport pattern Are there road(s)/Public Right of Way (both are a highway) within this land parcel? If yes describe the character of the highway(s). Is the route a gateway feature/welcome point to the settlement? Does the character reflect that of the associated land parcel? Is the highway wide, narrow, straight, winding? Are there natural verges, pavements? Are there detracting yellow lines, and road markings? Are there street lights? Is there modern highway signage?</p> <p>If no highway(s) border or are within the land parcel then record a Low capacity (meaning there is a low capacity for change as this is undeveloped land)</p>	<p>Steep single lane, as well as the main Penzance to Paddington dual track railway. Some light pollution from the street lights on the southern settlement edge but north towards Gover valley, no light pollution.</p>	<p>Key</p>	<p>Rail line cannot be altered. Stoney Lane the small road has a very rural feel, but can be used at peak times as a 'rat-run' for vehicles leaving St Austell and heading west.</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: PROW; tourist routes :</i></p> <p>Small but significant tree tunnel on top portion of Stoney lane.</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>HIGH</b></p>		<b>MED</b>	<b>LM</b>



## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

<p>9. Historic Features</p> <p>Are there features in the landscape?</p> <p>Note : if there are no features in this land parcel then record a High capacity (meaning there are no historic features sensitive to change)</p>	<p>Gover tin mine, very little remaining apart from overgrown disturbed land. Small footpath from Stoney lane, is Trevanion, post medieval settlement recored in the tithe award c1840. All that survives is some dressed granite stones used in field hedging.</p>	Notable	<p>Tin mining in its nature restricts development in its location</p> <p>What about Stoney Hill as an old route shown on historic maps? Is this a historic approach to the settlement? Does it approach the oldest part of the village?</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: Heritage Coast; Historic Battlefield; Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments; Ancient sites; Field patterns.</i></p> <p>Trevanion settlement already destroyed and recorded.</p> <p>Record a level for importance/ value</p>	Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>

# SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
10. Distinctive features These maybe natural, historic or cultural. This section can further describe the elements of the character considered of key importance, as these are likely to be locally distinct features.	Steep valley side. Old industrialised area. Gover viaduct with remaining Brunnel pillars. Some C20 farm land.		Touches of industrial past. With its distinctive <b>woodland that's</b> grown up around these.  Tree tunnel on Stoney Hill.	<i>Value indicators include :Cultural associations; arts; performance; stories/legend</i>  Rail heritage  Record a level for importance/ value	Features are natural or fixed.  Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>
11. Aesthetic and sensory Describe the level of tranquillity, How is the landscape experienced, will this change through the seasons? What is the level of light pollution at night?	Very tranquil, steep sided valley, sympathetic previous development with little or no light pollution	Key	Drops towards very quiet valley floor. As the deciduous trees lose their foliage the landscape opens up with greater views.	<i>Value indicators include: Tranquillity Remoteness ; Wildness; memories</i>  Changes character as it drops away  Record a level for importance/value	Deveopment would have an impact on the sensory aspects of the land parcel.  Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>HIGH</b>	<b>ML</b>
12. Condition What is the state/appearance of the characteristics of the area? How is the area managed? Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area? Assess this land parcel in the context of the landscape around the whole settlement	Managed with a light touch and pockets left, making a very rural land parcel.	Key	Poor quality land with little use.	<i>Value indicators include: Well maintained; rarity of landscape character or features</i>  <i>Poor quality, grazing only.</i>  Record a level for importance/value	Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HM</b>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>Visibility of the settlement edge</b> <b>'The way people see the settlement edge'</b> Assess the views within the land parcel looking out and from outside looking back at it from the surrounding landscape	Your description of how the settlement edge is seen <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	Who is the viewer? How many people will have this view and how sensitive are they to visual changes? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Is the view representative of an experience when passing along a route or is it from a from a specific vantage point? (Specific viewpoints may indicate a greater visual sensitivity) <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	What is the value and importance of the view? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Capacity to accept change <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>
<b>13 Views from points of public access</b> Note : You may need to describe of this section of the settlement edge from a distance, as there may currently be no actual access by road or public right of way. Can the settlement edge be viewed from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within the settlement</li> <li>• a highway approaching the settlement</li> <li>• a PROW</li> <li>• Tourist attraction</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local heritage feature</li> <li>• areas of open access land?</li> </ul>	Views of settlement edge are from the other side of Gover valley or glimpsed from approaching trains.	Views from other side of valley are from a rural road.	Views are from a distance.	<i>Value indicators include: AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value</i>  <i>Ridge line already developed.</i>  Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low	Record a level of capacity for change          <div>LOW</div> <div>HIGH</div>
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <div>LOW</div>			

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

<p>14 Approach to the settlement edge  Note : if there is no direct access to the settlement in this land parcel then record a Low capacity (meaning there is no current access)</p> <p>Also consider highways which define the boundary of the land parcel.  How do you approach the settlement on PROW or highway? Is there a sense of arrival?  Is there any form of gateway feature as you approach the edge on the highway.  Is road signage cluttering the approach?</p>	<p>Settlement approached from Stoney lane or across the viaduct on a train. But no real public access point to settlement edge.</p>		<p>What is the sense of arrival to eh settlement edge from Stoney Hill?</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: Cultural associations; historic ad natural features</i></p> <p>Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low  LOW</p>		<p>LOW</p>	<p>HIGH</p>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

Visibility of the settlement edge	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<p>15 Visual appearance and scale</p> <p>Are any of the buildings or groups of buildings visually prominent? (This maybe by the nature of their age, size, mass, design, and/or construction material.)</p> <p>Is the edge of the settlement obscured or partially obscured by vegetation?</p>	Viaduct, which is just outside land parcel.			<p><i>Value indicators include: local stone; traditional construction methods/materials</i></p> <p>Rail Heritage</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>MED</b>	<b>MED</b>
<p>16 Important views, sightlines and vistas</p> <p>Are there any views, or sight lines to natural or manmade features (including views out to sea) either looking from the settlement edge into the landscape, or from the landscape looking back to the settlement edge?</p> <p>Is there a particular building on the settlement edge which is important and visible from the wider landscape?</p> <p>Are there important/notable vantage points? (cliff path, hilltop, historic site)</p> <p>Is the edge of the settlement highly visible ?</p> <p>If there are no sight lines, views or</p>	Views across to other side of valley and beyond.			<p><i>Value indicators include: AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value; historic features; Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments; features mentioned in guide books, tourist maps</i></p> <p>Scenic views to large area of un-managed land and on to upland heath area.</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	Record a level of capacity for change
vistas, then record a High capacity as in visual terms change could be accommodated		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b>		<b>MED</b>	<b>MED</b>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

<p>17. Visual merging of development Is there another settlement close by? Can you see the edge of another settlement? Does the other settlement dominate, appear to encroach from here? Is the other settlement distinctly different in terms of building scale and type? If there is no other settlement close by,</p> <p>then record a High capacity as in visual terms there is no likelihood of coalescence of settlements</p>	<p>No other settlement edge visible.</p>	<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>LOW</b></p>		<p><i>Value indicators include: Green spaces; natural corridor</i></p> <p>Record a level for importance/value <b>LOW</b></p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change <b>HIGH</b></p>
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## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

	Character sensitivity	Visual sensitivity	Value judgement	Capacity
Summary	Character sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	Visibility of settlement edge in its landscape setting sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	Value and importance of the character and views	Capacity of settlement edge to accept housing growth
<p>18. For this land parcel summarise all of the detail recorded this section.</p> <p>Create a summary of the character of the settlement edge and its landscape setting, and who sees the settlement edge and from where.</p> <p>This summary should detail both characteristics which are key and elements which detract and have scope for enhancement/improvement.</p> <p>Features described specifically in this section will be seen to carry a greater weight in terms of their significance to the local character.</p> <p>Summarise the value of the landscape and settlement edge in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of local and national designations;</li> <li>• landscape quality;</li> <li>• scenic quality;</li> <li>• rarity;</li> <li>• conservation interest;</li> <li>• recreational value;</li> <li>• perception;</li> <li>• cultural associations.</li> </ul> <p>In the final column make a judgement based on the previous columns of the capacity of this section of the settlement edge to accept growth</p>	Poor quality farmland, developed over many years with some small scale mining heritage.	Any settlement growth in <b>this area wouldn't be</b> visible from the village. Only altering the wider landscape from the rural road on the opposite side of the valley.	The ridge line has already been lost.	This area could accept housing growth. The newest development on the settlement edge already has an entrance road and capacity in place.

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON BROWN SHADED AREA

# SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

SETTLEMENT EDGE SECTION NUMBER :		ASSESSOR Mark. C		DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 06-03-2016	
Southern Blue Striped Area	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
Character 'What elements come together to create the character of this land parcel'	Your description of the landscape character <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	Relationship with the character of landscape type? Is it relevant notable key?	How would development affect this characteristic? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	What is the value and importance of the character of landscape <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Capacity to accept change <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>
1. Topography and drainage What is the shape of the land? Is water present?	Gently sloping from north west down to small shallow valley. Man made ponds, water running south towards Polgooth. Water run-off from Trewoon rail bridge, flooding blackspot.	Key	Loss of ability to absorb water after heavy rain.	<i>Value indicators include :</i> <i>Critical drainage areas: Fluvial floodplain; Tidal creeks; RIGS sites</i>  Run off areas for water, high capacity to hold back water entering a flooding area of Polgooth.  Record a level for importance/value	Loose the ability to maintain steady release of water after heavy rain.  Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>HIGH</b>		<b>HIGH</b>	<b>LOW</b>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

2. Biodiversity Are there any areas of less managed habitat? Are there any hedges? Are there any wet areas Are there any features which could support protected species? Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)	Looks like a small nature reserve set up for holiday lets. All hedging very mature large buffer zones	Key	Loss of habitat for small mammals, birds of prey and large colony of bats	Value indicators include : Local Nature Reserve; semi natural habitats Natural habitat for a wide selection of animals.  Record a level for importance/value	Loss of very mature habitat.  Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>HIGH</b>		<b>HIGH</b>	<b>LOW</b>
3. Land cover and Land Use What is the land used for ?	Small nature reserve for holiday lets and fields taken up with stabling.	Key       Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>Med</b>	Remove natural woodland and small grazing animals	Value indicators include: AONB; Historic Parks and Gardens; World Heritage Site; Agricultural Land Classification. Woodland and stabling  Record a level for importance/value  <b>MED</b>	Change of land use  Record a level of capacity for change  <b>MED</b>

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
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## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

<p>4. Field and woodland pattern What size are the fields What are the hedges made of? What is the character of the hedge? Where is the woodland located?</p>	<p>Small fields, mature Cornish type hedging, small enclosed woodland no public access.</p>	Notable	Loss of Medieval field layout	<p><i>Value indicators include:</i> <i>Ancient woodland: TPO;</i> <i>Anciently enclosed land.</i> <i>Anciently enclosed land.</i></p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	Record a level of capacity for change
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>HIGH</b></p>		<b>HIGH</b>	<b>LOW</b>
<p>5. Individual buildings beyond the settlement edge which are within the land parcel. Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape What are the distinctive elements of the buildings? Note : if there are no buildings in the land parcel beyond the settlement edge then record a Low capacity (meaning as there are no buildings there is a lesser capacity)</p>	<p>Small farm, granite construction, other outbuilding sympathetically converted to holiday lets with differing construction styles. All well maintained. Original on doomsday plans.</p>	Notable	Loss of character buildings sitting in their own landscape.	<p><i>Value indicators include :</i> <i>Listed Buildings;</i> <i>Schedule Monuments.</i></p> <p>Farm location from 1066</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	Record a level of capacity for change
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low <b>MED</b></p>		<b>MED</b>	<b>MED</b>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

<p>6. How does the edge of the settlement meet the wider land parcel?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vegetated edge</i>: Is there vegetation present that partially obscures buildings, or an</li> <li>• <i>Urbanised edge</i>: is it predominantly an urban and built up edge e.g. if a row of terraces make up an urban edge, this make create a well defined and urbanised edge, or a</li> <li>• <i>Weakly defined edge</i>: are there any gaps, is it fragmented?</li> </ul> <p>Does the edge feel like it flows into the rural character or stops abruptly?</p> <p>Does this edge of the settlement sit well within the topography or does it feel like it is imposing itself/ dominating the landscape?</p> <p>Describe the existing boundaries of buildings along the settlement edge.</p> <p>Rear gardens with fences/walls?</p> <p>Residential properties looking out to the landscape?</p> <p>Industrial or other non-housing development type</p>	<p>Vegetated edge about 60% broken in places with mature trees. Flows well from small lane and footpaths into surrounding fields. Some modern residential overlooking area which has been built on higher ground giving it an imposing feel over landscape.</p>	<p>Notable</p>	<p>Loss of the mature vegetated edge into an urbanised edge. Using modern wooden fencing.</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include:</i>  <i>Conservation Area; TPO;</i>  <i>Listed Buildings Schedule monument; ridges and skylines</i></p> <p>The only value indicators in the area are the mature trees.</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>		<p><b>MED</b></p>	<p><b>LM</b></p>



## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<p>7. Describe the existing buildings along the settlement edge. How old are they? What are the buildings along this edge used for eg. residential, commercial, community? What is the size and scale of the buildings? What building materials have been used in the construction? (refer to supporting notes)</p>	<p>The buildings on the settlement edge are of mixed ages, some pre-war with large gardens. The modern buildings have mature trees and hedging. The older buildings are granite construction but mainly have been rendered.</p>		<p>Some building would suffer with new development, but the modern buildings are block built with white render so new development would have similar look.</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: Conservation Area; TPO;</i></p> <p>None</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value High to Low</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><b>MED</b></p>		<p><b>LOW</b></p>	
<p>8. Transport pattern Are there road(s)/Public Right of Way (both are a highway) within this land parcel? If yes describe the character of the highway(s). Is the route a gateway feature/welcome point to the settlement? Does the character reflect that of the associated land parcel? Is the highway wide, narrow, straight, winding? Are there natural verges, pavements? Are there detracting yellow lines, and road markings? Are there street lights? Is there modern highway signage?</p> <p>If no highway(s) border or are within the land parcel then record a Low capacity (meaning there is a low capacity for change as this is undeveloped land)</p>	<p>Within the land parcel, there is a small lane servicing a farm and some holiday lets. There are two footpaths regularly used for recreation. The eastern edge of the land parcel is St Mewan Lane</p>	Notable	<p>The lane to the farm has a mature tree tunnel with fields used for stabling on one side and the settlement edge which is the hedge to the village allotments on the other side</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: PROW; tourist routes ;</i></p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>		<p><b>LOW</b></p>	

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

<p>9. Historic Features Are there features in the landscape? Note : if there are no features in this land parcel then record a High capacity (meaning there are no historic features sensitive to change)</p>	<p>Area known as Trewoon Moor, original farm building. The fields in this area retain a vestige of their Medieval layout, which was moor apparent on the 1<sup>st</sup> addition 1:2500 c1880 and the 19631:10,000 maps</p>	Notable	Loss of historic field patterns	<p><i>Value indicators include: Heritage Coast; Historic Battlefield; Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments; Ancient sites; Field patterns.</i></p> <p>Medieval field patterns</p> <p>Record a level for importance/ value</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p>HIGH</p>		<p>HIGH</p>	

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

Character	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<p>10. Distinctive features These maybe natural, historic or cultural. This section can further describe the elements of the character considered of key importance, as these are likely to be locally distinct features.</p>	<p>The settlement is quiet, rural and very natural. With the Holiday let owners managing the area to enhance its natural state</p>	Key	The area is managed to keep its appearance and feel, this managed approach would be lost through development.	<p><i>Value indicators include :Cultural associations; arts; performance; stories/legend</i></p> <p>Record a level for importance/ value</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>		<p><b>LOW</b></p>	
<p>11. Aesthetic and sensory Describe the level of tranquillity, How is the landscape experienced, will this change through the seasons? What is the level of light pollution at night?</p>	<p>Area is very tranquil, and has the ability to block noise from the A3058 and St Mewan lane. There is no street of industrial lighting. Due to the tree coverage and the water course, the southern 'Trewoon Moor' area feels cool in summer and cold in winter.</p>	Key	Development would open up area removing its quiet tranquil nature.	<p><i>Value indicators include: Tranquillity Remoteness ; Wildness; memories</i></p> <p>Very rural and tranquil away from major Cornish road</p> <p>Record a level for importance/val ue</p>	<p>Any size of development would cause a change in this land parcel.</p> <p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>		<p><b>HIGH</b></p>	<p><b>LOW</b></p>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

<p>12. Condition</p> <p>What is the state/appearance of the characteristics of the area? How is the area managed? Are there areas where improvements could be made to enhance the character of the area? Assess this land parcel in the context of the landscape around the whole settlement</p>	<p>The area is very natural, but this is managed by the farm for the holiday lets, with ponds woodland area and animals brought in to enhance the look and feel. The fields were the horses are kept, again are very well managed with footpaths well signed and always clear and hedges regularly trimmed</p>	Notable	Development would alter the appearance <b>but wouldn't mean the area's condition</b> deteriorates.	<p><i>Value indicators include: Well maintained; rarity of landscape character or features</i></p> <p>Well maintained to give a rural feel to the landscape.</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><b>MED</b></p>		<b>MED</b>	

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<b>Visibility of the settlement edge</b> <b>'The way people see the settlement edge'</b> Assess the views within the land parcel looking out and from outside looking back at it from the surrounding landscape	Your description of how the settlement edge is seen <i>Record your descriptive information for each heading</i>	Who is the viewer? How many people will have this view and how sensitive are they to visual changes? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Is the view representative of an experience when passing along a route or is it from a from a specific vantage point? (Specific viewpoints may indicate a greater visual sensitivity) <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	What is the value and importance of the view? <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>	Capacity to accept change <i>(refer to supporting notes)</i>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

<p>13 Views from points of public access Note : You may need to describe of this section of the settlement edge from a distance, as there may currently be no actual access by road or public right of way. Can the settlement edge be viewed from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within the settlement</li> <li>• a highway approaching the settlement</li> <li>• a PROW</li> <li>• Tourist attraction</li> </ul>	<p>Views of the settlement edge are found from a small ridge to the west bordering the land parcel. Plus there is a brief view in the winter from St Mewan lane as you enter Trewoon on the left.</p>	<p>The small ridge is Hembal lane which is a rough unpaved track with limited vehicle access, but the lane is a public right of way and frequently by walkers and horseriders</p>	<p>The view is from a specific vantage point of Hembal Lane.</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value</i></p> <p>Scenic view, with mature natural landscape edge diffusing the settlement edge.</p>	<p>Development would attract the eye to itself, and not let the viewer pass on to distant landscape</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>		<p>Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low</p> <p><b>HIGH</b></p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p> <p><b>LOW</b></p>



## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

<p>14 Approach to the settlement edge Note : if there is no direct access to the settlement in this land parcel then record a Low capacity (meaning there is no current access)</p> <p>Also consider highways which define the boundary of the land parcel. How do you approach the settlement on PROW or highway? Is there a sense of arrival? Is there any form of gateway feature as you approach the edge on the highway. Is road signage cluttering the approach?</p>	<p>Approach to the settlement, is on the east side obscured by mature trees but on <b>the east it's through</b> a public footpath in an open field sloping down towards the settlement edge.</p>			<p><i>Value indicators include: Cultural associations; historic ad natural features</i></p> <p>Record a level of visual sensitivity High to Low</p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><i>MED</i></p>		<p><i>MED</i></p>	<p><i>MED</i></p>

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

Visibility of the settlement edge	Column 2	Column 3 Sensitivity	Column 4 Sensitivity	Column 5 Value	Column 6 Capacity
<p>15 Visual appearance and scale</p> <p>Are any of the buildings or groups of buildings visually prominent? (This maybe by the nature of their age, size, mass, design, and/or construction material.)</p> <p>Is the edge of the settlement obscured or partially obscured by vegetation?</p>	Edge of settlement obscured by vegetation.			<p><i>Value indicators include: local stone; traditional construction methods/materials</i></p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low			
<p>16 Important views, sightlines and vistas</p> <p>Are there any views, or sight lines to natural or manmade features (including views out to sea) either looking from the settlement edge into the landscape, or from the landscape looking back to the settlement edge?</p> <p>Is there a particular building on the settlement edge which is important and visible from the wider landscape?</p> <p>Are there important/notable vantage points? (cliff path, hilltop, historic site)</p> <p>Is the edge of the settlement highly visible ?</p> <p>If there are no sight lines, views or</p> <p>vistas, then record a High capacity as in visual terms change could be accommodated</p>	Due to the topography of the land parcel there are distant views east towards St Austell which starts on the ridge line about 1km away and distant views south towards the sea but is not visable. There is a view to chipponds quarry which is very overgrown.			<p><i>Value indicators include: AONB; scenic and landscape quality; recreational value; historic features; Listed Buildings; Schedule Monuments; features mentioned in guide books, tourist maps</i></p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p>	Record a level of capacity for change
		Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low			

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

<p>17. Visual merging of development Is there another settlement close by? Can you see the edge of another settlement? Does the other settlement dominate, appear to encroach from here? Is the other settlement distinctly different in terms of building scale and type? If there is no other settlement close by,  then record a High capacity as in visual terms there is no likelihood of coalescence of settlements</p>	<p><b>St Austell's</b> settlement edge is very dominant due to it starting on a ridge line,</p>	<p>This view can be seen from the public footpath leading from Hembal lane into the land parcel</p>	<p>View from the specific vantage point.</p>	<p><i>Value indicators include: Green spaces; natural corridor</i></p> <p>Natural corridor between Trewoon and St Austell</p> <p>Record a level for importance/value</p> <p><i>MED</i></p>	<p>Record a level of capacity for change</p> <p><i>MED</i></p>
		<p>Combine column 3 and 4 to record a level of sensitivity from High to Low</p> <p><i>MED</i></p>			

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

	Character sensitivity	Visual sensitivity	Value judgement	Capacity
Summary	Character sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	Visibility of settlement edge in its landscape setting sensitivity and vulnerability to settlement growth	Value and importance of the character and views	Capacity of settlement edge to accept housing growth

## SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY ASSESSMENT – TREWOON SOUTHERN BLUE STRIPED AREA

<p>18. For this land parcel summarise all of the detail recorded this section.</p> <p>Create a summary of the character of the settlement edge and its landscape setting, and who sees the settlement edge and from where.</p> <p>This summary should detail both characteristics which are key and elements which detract and have scope for enhancement/improvement.</p> <p>Features described specifically in this section will be seen to carry a greater weight in terms of their significance to the local character.</p> <p>Summarise the value of the landscape and settlement edge in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of local and national designations;</li> <li>• landscape quality;</li> <li>• scenic quality;</li> <li>• rarity;</li> <li>• conservation interest;</li> <li>• recreational value;</li> <li>• perception;</li> <li>• cultural associations.</li> </ul> <p>In the final column make a judgement based on the previous columns of the capacity of this section of the settlement edge to accept growth</p>	<p>The land parcel is unique in the village of Trewoon which was expanded to house workers in the local clay industry, it still has its medieval field pattern and is very tranquil compared to village which has the A3058 dissecting it.</p> <p>The eastern area of the land parcel is marked on the maps as Trewoon moor, so is still uncultivated.</p> <p>The access routes are surrounded by mature vegetation and trees.</p> <p>The area has also benefited from the management from the original farm keeping <b>the area's natural feel</b> for the Holiday makers staying in the holiday lets.</p>	<p>The landscape edge is broken up with mature trees and rural mature hedging managed to keep the edge un-urbanised. A great habitat for birds and small mammals. The area has two footpaths, so there is a lot of public access to view the settlement edge.</p>	<p>The area is a standalone land parcel. Sitting seamlessly in its surroundings. It has a 'cut off feel from the other land parcels and the village of Trewoon to its north.</p>	<p>The whole character of this land parcel would change with the acceptance of housing growth. If the area was filled with development, then the new settlement edge would be a totally different character and would be open farmland.</p> <p>There has been development up to the settlement edge but not stepped over the old boundary.</p>
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	Blue Stripe South			Blue North			Yellow			Brown			Green		
Topography	M2	M2	M3	H3	M2	LM2	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5
Biodiversity	H3	H3	L1	M2	M2	M3	M2	M2	M3	H3	H3	L1	M2	L1	HM4
Landuse/cover	L1	M2	MH4	M2	M2	M3	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	M2	HM4
Field & woodland	H3	H3	L1	H3	H3	L1	L1	L1	H5	M2	M2	M3	H3	H3	L1
Buildings	M2	M2	M3	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5
Edge & wider parcel	H3	H3	L1	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	M2	L1	MH4	L1	L1	H5
Buildings on edge	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	5	M2	L1	MH4	L1	L1	H5
Transport pattern	M2	L1	HM4	M2	M2	M3	M2	M2	M3	H3	M2	LM2	H3	H3	L1
Historic features	H3	H3	L1	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5
Distinctive features	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	M2	M2	M3	H3	L1	HM4
Aesthetic & sensory	H3	H3	L1	M2	L1	HM4	M2	M2	M3	H3	H3	L1	L1	L1	H5
Condition	M2	M2	M3	M2	L1	HM5	L1	L1	H5	M2	L1	HM4	M2	M2	M3
Character Summary	26	26	32	21	18	46	15	15	54	23	19	42	20	18	47
Views	M2	M2	M3	M2	M2	M3	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	H3	L1	HM4
Approach to edge	M2	L1	MH4	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	M2	M2	M3	H3	H3	L1
Visual appearance & scale	H3	L1	M3	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	M2	L1	HM4
Views & vistas	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	M2	M2	M3	H3	L1	M3
Visual Merging	M2	M2	M3	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	L1	L1	H5	H3	H3	L1
Summary	10	7	18	6	6	23	5	5	25	7	7	21	14	9	13
Summary Totals	36	33	50	27	24	69	20	20	79	30	26	63	34	27	60

Low = 1, Med = 2, High =3 .

L = 1, LM = 2, MH = 4, H = 5 ,

Conclusions:	
Capacity Rating	Sensitivity Rating
Blue North - Highest Capacity	Yellow - Lowest sensitivity
Yellow	Blue
Brown	Brown
Green	Blue Stripe



Blue Stripe - Lowest Capacity

Green - Highest sensitivity due to high visual merging

## 5 b

# Sticker Village Character Assessment

## History and evolution

Sticker is a former mining village in South Cornwall in the parish of St Mewan. There are several derivations of the name Sticker, the earliest being Stikier, or Stekyer, believed to come from the Cornish 'stockyer' meaning tree stump. As the area was reputed to be forested, this would make sense. There is some evidence around the area of ancient inhabitants believed to be circa 200 BC to AD300.

In 1785, Sticker was described as 'a new place' and it seems that the village began as a settlement for workers of the Great Hewas Mine on its western outskirts. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century the mine was employing over 250 people, producing tin, copper, lead and some silver. Two smaller mines to the west; Ventonwyn and Hewas Water, worked alongside Great Hewas. The last of these mines ceased production in 1926. Ventonwyn Stamps Engine House is still a prominent landmark standing on a ridge to the north of the Truro-to-St Austell main road.

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, preached at Sticker in August 1785. A Methodist chapel, Paramoor, in the nearby settlement of Lower Sticker was built by miners in their spare time in 1836. This closed as a chapel in 1993. An additional chapel was built in Sticker itself in 1876, but over the years numbers dwindled and it finally closed on 12 May 2013. The current St Mark's mission Church was designed by James Piers St Aubyn and opened in 1877 and is effectively a chapel of ease for the parish church at St Mewan. Regular services are held at both of these churches.

Until the closure of the local school on 27 July 1961, children of Sticker were educated in Lower Sticker School, however this is in the parish of St Ewe. Since then, the children were either sent to St Mewan County Primary or St Ewe Schools.

There was a blacksmith's shop on the junction of Fore Street and Chapel Hill, however this was demolished in 1983 to make way for a modern bungalow.

Sticker was also a farming community. Over the years many of these farms have been scaled down and converted, however farm buildings can still be seen scattered in and around the village.

One farmhouse that stands on the western side of the village, alongside St Stephen's Road, is Trewill Cottage, formerly Hillside Farm. The many 1960s bungalows and the few semi-detached houses that drape around Trewill were built on the fields belonging to that farm.

Sticker has not seen any major development since the 1960s when housing estates were constructed on either side of the village. There has been only single plot infill development kept within the village boundaries.

The village now supports a local shop and post office, hairdressers, pub and repair garage, all located in the village center. The center is the lowest part of the village and these properties are mostly hidden from view.

The newer 1960s estates leading off St Stephens Road and on the opposite side of the valley towards Chapel Hill, are higher up and can be seen on the skyline from quite a distance.

The village has a very active community base and is fortunate to have two playing fields and a dog exercise field. Situated in the center of the village is The Village Hall previously the Reading Rooms. This is the designated emergency shelter and rest centre for the village. The village has a second hall, St Mark's Church Hall located opposite the car park. Both halls are well used by the community. Slightly farther away is the Scout Hut and on the outskirts of the village is the local Football Club. All of these are available to hire and together they host a plethora of local groups and events. The Sticker Scouts are a successful organisation comprising some 65 children from Beavers, cubs and scouts. Many of the children that attend are from outside the Parish. The scout hut also provides accommodation for Whirlybobs, a weekday crèche for pre school children. Whirlybobs, established in 2003, has 26 places for children between 2 and 5. Whirlybobs also run a baby and toddler group on a Wednesday afternoon.

## Setting in the wider landscape

Sticker village sits in a valley. Both sides of the valley are developed, but the northern is has the greater number of houses, mainly due to the 1960's development. The village is surrounded on all sides by arable farmland and since the bypass was opened in 1991, the new A390 (Truro to St Austell road) forms the village boundary to the west.

## Settlement Edge

Surrounded by farmland Sticker has a peaceful and rural feel. The four approaches to the village all give a gentle and picturesque change from farmland to stone garden walls with overhanging trees and shrubs.

The edges of the settlement are predominantly those of back gardens to residential properties. Garden boundaries are commonly fences but some original Cornish hedges or more modern banks and walls exist.

Abutting the by-pass off St Stephen's Road, are two separate recreational areas. Just outside the village boundary are two fields occupied by two traveler families.

## Village character

The village comprises three distinct areas of housing. The 'old' village, Chapel Hill and St Stephen's Road areas.

The old village properties are mainly along Fore Street and Rose Hill, being constructed of local stone/granite with slate rooves and chimneys. They are small terraced cottages, many with large rear gardens, but little or no front garden/yard and only a few with their own off-road parking. There are also a few old detached/semi-detached houses scattered alongside the roads leading out of the village. A few of the older houses have rear walls of cob construction.

Chapel Hill has mainly 1960s individual detached bungalows set back from the road with their own parking and gardens to the front, with their rear gardens backing onto farmland. Construction is a mix of painted cement render with stone/reconstituted stone/brick features and tiled rooves. Most have chimneys and some are split level having their garage below the level of the living accommodation.

St Stephen's Road is lined on both sides mainly with single storey bungalows constructed in the 1960s, having off-road parking and gardens to the front and rear. Construction features similar to those of Chapel Hill.

Leading off either side of St Stephen's Road are two further 1960s estates. These comprise a mix of individual detached bungalows and dormer bungalows, each with off-road parking and gardens/yard to front and rear, many backing onto farmland/other gardens. Construction is mainly cement render, some with reconstituted stone, tiled roofs, large eaves and large windows, many with chimneys.

There is a small concentration of timber-framed detached/semi-detached houses along Southdown. Their construction is generally Reformite (coloured reconstituted stone) with white plastic cladding, shallow gradient roofs and no chimneys.

Truro Road only has properties on the west side of the road and these are a mix of old and newer bungalows and dormer bungalows, set back from the main road enjoying fantastic countryside views across the valley.

Off Truro Road and St Stephen's Road there are a couple of private access ways to properties in behind those fronting the road.

Apart from some of the older terraced properties, most of the newer homes have good sized gardens and living space around them. The estate roads are in good condition with street lighting and pavements.

Chapel Hill has no pavement/footpath and Fore Street has only a narrow footpath on the west side.

The village generally has good street lighting; however there are a few unadopted footpaths in the village where street light would be a great advantage.

## Key Qualities

Surrounded by farmland Sticker has a peaceful and rural feel. The four approaches to the village all give a gentle and picturesque change from farmland to stone garden walls with overhanging trees and shrubs.

The village is set in a valley, the older buildings being predominantly beside the former main road running along the bottom of the valley.

Views throughout the village look out to rural fields and Cornish hedges and trees. Fields are a mixture of arable and pasture.

Several footpaths radiate from the village center giving easy access to surrounding farmland.

The village is predominantly a residential area with the majority of the properties being privately owned with some private rental properties.

Holiday accommodation is extremely limited in the village and tourists will need to stay in one of the nearby campsites or hotels/guest houses further afield.

Sticker is within easy commuting distance to St Austell (3 miles) or Truro (11 miles) with regular bus routes to both. There is a mix of retired and working families; the nearest junior school is 2 miles away at St Mewan but there are 3 secondary schools within a 4 mile radius.

## Village Businesses

The shop and post office has long opening hours and attracts good business from regulars and those 'passing through' the village. To the front is a small car park, which incidentally used to be the walled garden for the property.

The pub also has its own parking areas and prior to it being bought by St Austell Brewery in 1927, was also a run as a private farm/pub business.

There is a long-standing family haulage business operating from a small discrete depot off Truro Road.

Blight's garage, now Cube Garage, sits in the center of the village and originally had petrol pumps. It now carries out vehicle servicing and repairs.







There is also a busy hairdressers in the center of the village.

## Listed Buildings:

- a. Hewas Inn – Grade II  
Inn. Early - mid C19 and C20 alterations.
- b. Sticker Methodist Church and - attached Sunday School - Grade II  
Methodist church with attached Sunday school. Dated 1876.
- c. Trudgeons House – Grade II  
House. Early - mid C19, with additions and alterations of later C19 and C20.
- d. Retanning Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19 with additions of later C19.
- e. Milestone on Fore Street at SW 980502 – Grade II  
Milestone. Late C18 - early C19.

5b

Sticker village character assessment Pictures

	
Approach to village from south into Chapel Hill	Looking north from Chapel Hill showing 1960's estate houses on opposite side of valley
	
Approach to village from bridge over bypass into St Stephens Road	Trudgeons House- Grade II
	
Modern build taking care to match with old village houses	Fore street showing original miner's cottages and Hewas Water Inn.





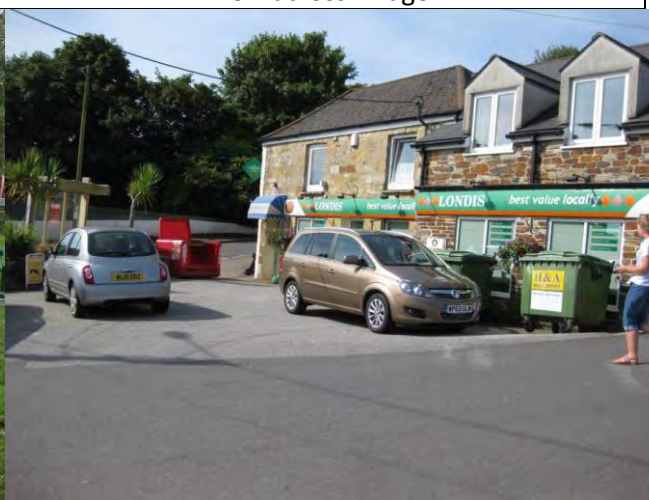
Looking south from St Stephens Road



View across village



Sticker lower playing field



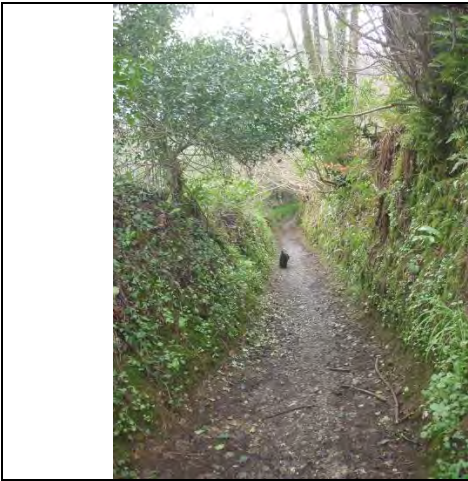
Sticker village shop



Chapel Hill – largely 1960's estate houses



Southdown Road - 1960's estate houses



Little Lane footpath to Lower Sticker



Old clapper Bridge and old village pump on Little Lane



Church Lane towards St Marks Church



Sticker Bypass – A390



## Hewaswater/Glenleigh Settlement Character Assessment

### History and evolution

Hewaswater is a small hamlet in mid-Cornwall situated approximately 3 miles west of St Austell on the road to Truro. The name Hewaswater has evolved from the original name of 'Haues' recorded in 1293, with various changes up to the present day version. The Cornish meaning of the word Hewas is summer farm, with Water meaning stream – believed to be a place where farmers brought their cattle for summer grazing.

The village is probably better known for its association with the mining industry. Miners from the Great Hewas and Ventonwyn mines came to the area to find work and to make their homes in Hewaswater. The stamp engine house of the Ventonwyn mine is among the best known in the county being a dominant feature of the landscape, especially to those driving past on the A390.

The Ventonwyn tin mine was in production from 1885 to 1913

Great Hewas mine (situated around the Glenleigh area) originally produced lead, silver, copper and tin. The Great Hewas mine was formed by the merger of two smaller mines, the Silver Kitchen and Golden Parlour. There are records of mining on this site from the 1790's. The mine also had its own smelting works.

During 1794-96 Hewas was equipped with a 45inch double acting Boulton and Watt engine which was later removed to the Trescowe mine at Breage. From 1853-60 the mine was worked again and employed 264 people.

Hewaswater is a residential area predominantly focused from the junction of the A390 and the Truro Road (the old A390), there is also some light industrial usage in this area specifically: Hewaswater Engineering, Toms Car Sales on the other side of the A390 is May's Country Store. This area tends to be based on a radial development pattern. Just over the South West corner of the Parish boundary the Merlin M. S. Centre and Pengelly Nursery are also located. Outside of this settlement area properties are more intermittent and scattered along the St Stephens Road and at Pothole.

Most of the properties are of an older more traditional type interspersed with some sympathetic more recent infill. Many of the scattered outlying properties are still farmsteads connected to the land near them and are constructed of the traditional stone or cob under slate roofs.

### **The Plough Inn**

The existence of a public house is recorded in the hamlet, although no one can recall the time when the building was used as a public house but an old advert in the Royal Cornwall Gazette of 26<sup>th</sup> October 1860 advertised the sale of the Inn. The property is now a private residence and is still named The Plough.

### **The Carpenter**

Mr John Lean was the local carpenter. He was also the village undertaker and made the coffins, in addition to this he made furniture and was the carpenter to the mines. The picture below shows Mr Lean (second on the right) with his colleagues and the tools of their trade.



### **The Bakery**

The bakehouse was built in 1926 by a Mr John Lean and his son-in-law Frederick Thomas Charles Wilson. Mr Wilson was the baker and supplied a wide area with his bread, saffron cake and Cornish pasties. He employed three people. The bakery closed in 1955. Charles Wilson's son still lives in Hewaswater.

### **The Blacksmith**

Mr Henry Dowrick was the local blacksmith. The picture below shows Mr Dowrick and his assistant outside the forge. The blacksmith's shop was demolished in 1965 when the road was widened but the cottage remained and was used in later years by Mr and Mrs Warren to run their grocery shop. Mrs Warren was the granddaughter of the blacksmith. Mrs Warren's shop was the last shop in Hewaswater and closed in 1969. This property is now a private residence but is still called The Shop



### **The Village Pump**

This was a public pump where villagers came daily to collect water in large stone pitchers. The pump was later replaced by a tap.



The village hall was built in 1920 and named the Victory Hall as a memorial to the 1914-18 war. The hall was built by voluntary labour. The main hall had a platform and a small kitchen. Local residents recall using it for darts, snooker, table tennis as well as social evenings and dances. An annual sports day was held when neighbouring villages joined in the fun of horse racing, pitching sheaves and children's races. With declining support for the facilities during the 1960's (after the introduction of television into homes) the hall was eventually closed and sold. Mr Ivor Toms bought the hall and it was used for his car spraying business. Mr Andrew Toms occupies the property today.

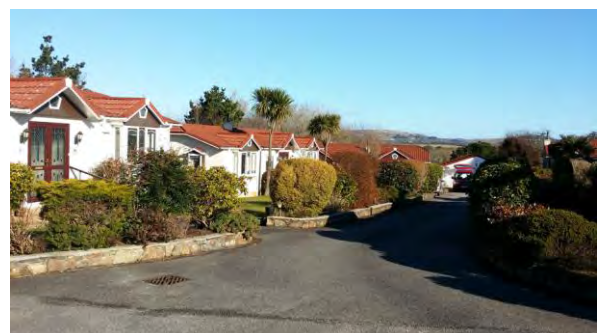
There is no record of a Church, Chapel or School in the village. Local people used the Paramor Bible Christian Chapel at Lower Sticker. Children attended the Lower Sticker Board School. Both of these buildings were closed and sold and are now private houses.

## Glenleigh Park

Glenleigh Park was established in the 1960s as a touring park and camping site and this then developed with some residential caravans. During the 1980s and 1990s the park home concept was developed and the site remains in that use today.

The Park is a small community with Park 60 homes, all with large plots within the total area of 7 acres.

The park has spectacular views over the open countryside. Designed for the over 50's, who are semi-retired or retired and would like to live in a peaceful and friendly environment.



On a clear day from Glenleigh Park a vista of the sea, also beautiful rolling landscape, as well as the wind turbines can be seen.

## Setting in the wider landscape

The area is undulating mainly farmland, dissected by the A390 with radial development from Hewaswater and with Glenleigh Park on top of the hill.

## Settlement Edge

The settlement is low density mainly radial along the road leading from the village and also includes some light industrial usage, Hewaswater Engineering, Pengelly Garden Centre, Tom's Car Sales, Merlin MS Centre and May's Country Store the other side of the A390.

## Identify and map village character

Residential properties are mainly detached three / four bedroomed in nature of a more traditional build and construction with good size gardens, garages and off road parking. Some recent infill development has occurred with similar size and designed properties which are in keeping with the village character and maintain its image.

## Draw out key qualities

Aside from road noise from the A390 the area is predominantly quiet and tranquil with rural views open farmland trees and hedges surrounding the settlement. There is a very good community spirit amongst residents and the village of Sticker nearby provides for a Post Office, Village Shop and Public House.

## Listed Buildings:

- a. Polglaze Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse. Early-mid C19.
- b. Milestone on A390 at SW 965 498 6/14 – Grade II  
Milestone. Probably C18.



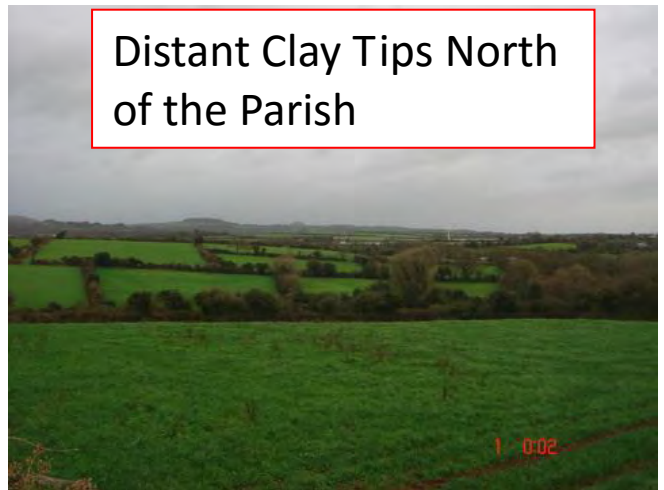
Narrow Lanes



Great Hewas Engine House  
and Chimney



Distant Clay Tips North  
of the Parish



Wooded Valley and Glenleigh Park from the West



Hewaswater



Hewaswater Engineering/JOBEL



Merlin MS Centre



Wind Turbines in the distance from Hewaswater





## Polgooth and Trelowth Village Character Assessment

The first ordinance Map including St Austell and the surrounding district was published 1812. It showed Polgooth as a small hamlet with scattered houses south of the present village and near the parish boundary by Lephasant. The site of the present village was shown as 'Polgooth Mine' with a few scattered dwellings, presumably miners' homes around the edge of the mine area. In 1860 the map was revised and reissued. There was no notable change in the Polgooth area; however the map showed the newly constructed St Austell to Pentewan mineral railway running to the south of the parish boundary in the Pentewan Valley. The map of 1875 however shows the village of Polgooth covering the mine area, whilst the original hamlet was shown as Little Polgooth.

The reference for description and history of the village is "Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative – Polgooth 2004"

The present village, therefore, contains most of the remaining artefacts of the mine, including an engine house, shafts, adits, leats, remains of a water wheel and the Count House where the miners were paid. There is also an open cast trial working known as the Goffin. This runs roughly from Tregongeeves Lane in a north--- westerly direction to a housing estate at Woodgrove Park which lies off the Trelowth Road between Polgooth and Trelowth. The Goffin terminates here with the remains of a mine spoil tip. Part of the Goffin has been filled in and now forms the village playing field but the cutting from St Margaret's Lane, running alongside Stoney Lane, is unchanged and contains the remains of the water wheel at its top end. It terminates at a small pond and forms a natural wet area with much wildlife. There are several mineshafts in this end and the remains of an engine house and sump. These are now buried beneath the garden of a modern house but some of the massive granite blocks that formed part of the sump have been used as a support boundary to the garden and can be seen on Tregongeeves Lane next to the Goffin Pond. The leat that provided water to power the water wheel still runs from Tyshute Lane to the west of the village, crossing the Trelowth Road before pouring into the Goffin.

No field system of hedges was shown in the 1812 map or the 1860 reprint as this was not a function of these maps but the 1875 map shows the field system and this is little changed today.

The roads and tracks shown on the 1812 map are still in existence today. Most have been adopted by the Highways Department and are modern tarmac roads, but some are unchanged from when they were mine tracks and are now used by farm vehicles, walkers and horse riders.

### Setting in the wider landscape

The land to the north of Polgooth village is developed with two housing estates, Polyear/Springfield and Woodgrove. These link Polgooth to Trelowth. The A390 forms a natural boundary to the north. To the south the land falls away as a flat area to Pentewan valley. This flat area has two dwellings only, as this flat ground is damp and marshy. The flat plain is bordered on the east by the Polgooth stream (the parish boundary) and to the west by Ricketts Road at the base of steeply rising farmland. The land to the east and west of Polgooth is steep sided, farmland to the west and mine worked scrubland up to the St Austell Golf Course to the east. There is little suitable development land outside of the village and all recent development has been infill or re---build, the developments in Woodgrove and Polyear/Springfield having used the suitable development areas.

## **The village character**

The village has many older houses and cottages at its centre and the village centre is surrounded by more modern houses. There is no industry and little commercial usage. The village centre has a shop, a hairdressers and a Methodist chapel.

## **Key qualities**

A peaceful village with good views and a focus for footpaths that radiate from the village centre. These were old mining lanes. This is a pleasant and peaceful place to live. Drawbacks to the village are the narrow roads at its centre and very limited parking facilities. Flooding has occurred in the past to the village but a recent flood prevention scheme should now protect the village centre. There is no such protection to the Tregongeeves area of the village which relies on the natural flood plain running up the valley between the Clisey stream and Tregongeeves Lane. Except for the village centre and the two housing estates there are few pavements in the village.

## **TRELOWTH**

The ancient hamlet of Trelowth lies to the North of Polgooth and is bordered by the A390 road to Sticker.

Mentioned in the Domesday book of 1087 as the Manor of Trelowthe, surrounded by extensive woodlands, there is little evidence of either the Manor or these woodlands today due to subsequent land clearance for agriculture and in the 17th cent. clearances to make way for the Polgooth Mine. A smelting house was set up at that time in Trelowth to smelt the tin ore into ingots, but no evidence remains of the structure.

Today Trelowth is joined to its larger and younger neighbour, Polgooth by a house bordered road, the Trelowth Road that forms the major access to the Trelowth/Polgooth Village. This road continues through the village, exiting onto the main St Austell-Mevagissey road in the Pentewan Valley.

Trelowth has no shops or other services and no industry and the Trelowth Methodist Chapel closed some years ago and is currently being re-developed as a residential property.

Close to Trelowth, however lies Bosinver Holiday Park, being a series of chalets built around a 16th Cent. thatched farmhouse. This property straddles both Trelowth and Polgooth.

Across the A390 from Trelowth is a residential Park homes estate.

### **Listed Buildings:**

- a. Bosinver Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse, now house. Probably late C16 - early C17.
- b. Trelowth Methodist Church – Grade II  
Methodist church. Dated 1872.
- c. Trelowth Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid C19 with C20 alterations.
- d. Roseview Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse. Mid C19 with few later alterations.
- e. Engine house at South Polgooth - Tin Mine – Grade II  
Engine house with attached chimney. Late C19.
- f. Milestone on A390 at SW 992512 – Grade II  
Milestone. Late C18 - early C19

**References:**

Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative – Polgooth 2004 [http://www.historic-cornwall.org.uk/cisi/polgooth/CISI\\_Polgooth\\_report.pdf](http://www.historic-cornwall.org.uk/cisi/polgooth/CISI_Polgooth_report.pdf)

4 a iii, 4 c I and 5d – Polgooth pictures

	
<p>Photo 1</p> <p>To the West from 5 Turnings, clay hills above Lanjeth/High Street in distance</p>	<p>Photo 2</p> <p>Mine at 5 Turnings</p>
	
<p>Photo 3</p> <p>Village entrey from 5 Turnings</p>	<p>Photo 4</p> <p>Looking East from 5 Turnings – note isolated dynamite store house</p>





Photo 5

Bal East Lane going West behind Pogooth Inn, old mine track



Photo 6

The Goffin at Tegongeeves Lane, shafts on bank to left, water wheel remains at top end.



Photo 7

Tyshute Lane before fork going West to 5 Turnings via Fiddler May's Lane and North East to Trelowth



Photo 8

Polgooth!





Photo 9

Mulvra Mine to the East above village



Photo 10

View from Mulvra Mine above Polgooth looking West, Count House in the foreground



Photo 11

Village boundary looking south to Pentewan Valley



Photo 12

The Great Polgooth Mine – this mine at 5 Turnings in First World War was provided arsenic for munitions



Photo 13

Middle section of Goffin looking East. Goffin was an exploratory deep cut trench about 400 yds long and ??? yds wide, up to 25 ft deep



Photo 14

Polgooth village chapel off Fore Street, old chapel to right, now converted to 2 flats.



Photo 15

Count house where miners were paid after Act of Parliament stopped miners being paid in pubs!



Photo 16

Top end of Goffin below Woodgrove Park. Trees cover spoil tip and Goffin filled in as a playground



Photo 17

End of Fore Street looking East toward shop

Photo 18

Entrance to Polgooth from Trevongeeves lane, Parish boundary at the stone bridge





Photo 19

View East down Trelowth Road, Goffin on right then crossing road in front of far house on way to Tregongeeves Lane



Photo 20

Village entree by Polgooth In, Mine tip and quarry on left



Photo 21

Polgooth inn – early 17<sup>th</sup> Century



Photo 22

Village Shop (old bakery at rear)



Photo 23

Polyear Mine to side of site of Pogooth Mine in valley. Mine closed in 1892, now part of St Margaret's Holiday Chalets off Tregongeeves Lane



Photo 24

Entrance to village from London Apprintice and Pentewan Valley, Parish boundary runs alongside



Photo 25

Mulvra mine to the East, land in the foreground steeply falling into the Tyshute Lane valley



Photo 26

Narrow lane down to Polgooth village from 5 Turnings



Photo 27

View from lane from 5 Turnings showing how the settlement development disappearing into the valley



## 6 - Gallery of Characteristic Features

### i Local Landmark - St Mewan Beacon



This natural landmark lies by Blackpool Pit, to the north-west of Trewoon. It is a tor exposure of quartz-topaz-tourmaline rocks that has been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for its geological characteristics. St Mewan Beacon was studied by Cornish mining engineer and mineralogist Joseph Henry Collins who published an account of it in 1914

## 7 List of Recorded Historic Features – (In addition to listed buildings etc.)

- a. TRELOWTH COMMON - Iron Age round, Romano British round. The remains of a round 100m diameter, with a bank just visible on an undulation 3.0m high. Grid Reference: SW 9859 5033
- b. South Polgooth Mine Complex - The monument includes part of the mining complex at South Polgooth Mine, situated on the south western part of Treloweth Common.
- c. ST MEWAN Post Medieval holy well. The holy well of St Mewan is sited in a field west of St Mewan church. Grid Reference: SW 9956 5188
- d. Numerous recorded sites of prehistoric barrows.
- e. Many recorded medieval settlements from 13TH CENTURY – 16TH CENTURY. Eg Nanphysick, Penisker, and Poltarrow.
- f. 19th century Chine Clay workings near Blackpool Pit.
- g. 18th century and 19th century Copper Tin and Arsenic Mine workings in and around Polgooth and Sticker. Several extant engine houses and ore processing buildings.

## 8 Listed Buildings

### 1. Trewoon

- a. Hembal Manor –Grade II  
House. Mid - late 19th century, with some later 19th century additions and 20th century alterations.
- b. Gover Railway Viaduct - including piers to north - Grade II  
Railway viaduct built 1859 and 1898. over the Gover Valley on the St Austell - Truro line
- c. Manor Farmhouse (marked on OS map - as Burngullow Manor Farmhouse) – Grade II  
Farmhouse. Possibly mid 18th century; refronted and with additions of circa mid 19th century, with 20th century alterations.

- d. Manor Farmhouse (marked on OS map - as Burngullow Manor Farmhouse) – Grade II  
Farmhouse. Possibly mid 18th century.
- e. Church of St Mewan G II\*  
Parish church. 12TH CENTURY origin; largely rebuilt mid - late 15TH CENTURY and restored circa 1851
- f. The Old Rectory St Mewan - Grade II  
Rectory, now house. Circa late 18th century - early 19th century
- g. St Mewan Sunday School - Grade II  
Sunday school. Mid - late 19th century with few later alterations.
- h. Gateway at the south west entrance - to the churchyard of Church of St Mewan - Grade II  
Gateway. Mid 19th century.
- i. Base of a cross in the churchyard - about 10 metres west of tower of Church of St Mewan - Grade II  
Base of a cross. Probably medieval
- j. Richards monument in the churchyard - about 10 metres south of south aisle of Church of St Mewan - Grade II  
Headstone. Early 19th century.
- k. Crews monument in the churchyard - about 3 metres south of south aisle of Church of St Mewan – Grade II  
Chest tomb. 18th century.
- l. Edwards monument and railings in - the churchyard about 10 metres east of south aisle of Church of St Mewan - Grade II  
Chest tomb and railings. Early 19th century tomb, with late 19th century railings.
- m. Gaved monument in the churchyard - about 18 metres north east of chancel of Church of St Mewan - Grade II  
Headstone. 18th century.
- n. Gaved monument in the churchyard - about 18 metres north east of chancel of Church of St Mewan - Grade II  
Headstone. 18th century.
- o. Thomas monument in the churchyard - about 9 metres north of north transept of Church of St Mewan – Grade II  
Chest tomb. 18th century.
- p. Nicolls monument in the churchyard - about 12 metres north of north transept of Church of St Mewan - Grade II  
Headstone. 18th century.
- q. Vian monument in the churchyard - about 2 metres north west of tower of Church of St Mewan - Grade II  
Chest tomb. Early 19th century.

## 2. Sticker

- a. Hewas Inn – Grade II  
Inn. Early - mid 19th century and 20th century alterations.
- b. Sticker Methodist Church and - attached Sunday School - Grade II  
Methodist church with attached Sunday school. Dated 1876.
- c. Trudgeons House– Grade II  
House. Early - mid 19th century, with additions and alterations of later 19th century and 20th century.
- d. Retanning Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid 19th century with additions of later 19th century.
- e. Milestone on Fore Street at SW 980502 – Grade II  
Milestone. Late 18th century - early 19th century.

### 3. Polgooth and Trelowth

- a. Bosinver Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse, now house. Probably late 16th century - early 17th century.
- b. Trelowth Methodist Church – Grade II  
Methodist church. Dated 1872.
- c. Trelowth Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse, now house. Early - mid 19th century with 20th century alterations.
- d. Roseview Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse. Mid 19th century with few later alterations.
- e. Engine house at South Polgooth - Tin Mine – Grade II  
Engine house with attached chimney. Late 19th century.
- f. Milestone on A390 at SW 992512 – Grade II  
Milestone. Late 18th century - early 19th century.

### 4. Hewas Water

- a. Polglaze Farmhouse – Grade II  
Farmhouse. Early-mid 19th century.
- b. Milestone on A390 at SW 965 498 6/14 – Grade II  
Milestone. Probably 18th century.

### 9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Non- Statutory Nature Conservation Areas

- a. SSI - St Mewan Beacon - This site comprises a small quarry and tor exposures in quartz-topaz tourmaline rocks at the southern edge of the Permo-Carboniferous St. Austell granite.
- b. Non- Statutory Nature Conservation Area Heath and common land to the west and north of Blackpool pit as shown on the CWT resource Map

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