**Appendix 6**

**CHACEWATER PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT (LLCA) FIELD ASSESSMENT TABLES**

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: INTERMEDIATE SLOPING, SLIGHT PATEAU & VALLEY BOTTOM**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 1’ – LOOKING WEST ALONG A30 TO CARN BREA** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 16 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: KELVIN BALL, DAVE RAMSELL, PAUL SHEVLIN & ROB KNILL** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Intermediate sloping landscape towards the Blackwater “bowl” to the West and North from the A30 dual carriageway and embankment to left with Carn Brea in the distant horizon.*  *Not specifically.* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | *Modern hedges and sloping verges beside site location (e.g. A30 border), with mostly modern hawthorn and fencing on top of the embankment, with Cornish hedges in the distance dividing fields. Wet areas are known to be in the valley bottom running North to South and under the A30 but that cannot be seen from this site.*  *Significant vegetation areas – ivy, brambles, hawthorn, holly etc.*  *Yes – even though the A30 runs through this site, the embankment is rarely maintained and so could be a haven for rare species and we do know that buzzards, bats, barn owls, the occasional deer and badgers are all prevalent in this area.*  *Not in this location - the invasive species in this area are usually found in the valley bottom and specifically along the train line where Rhododendron bushes have taken hold in quite a significant way.*  *Yes – PRoW, field edges/hedges and the wetland in the valley bottom running North to South into Chacewater village.* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings and/or residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *Mostly farmland with some woodland scattered around fields and in dips. At this point, cows graze in the immediate vicinity right alongside the A30.*  *Dairy farming in the main (Rodda’s Cream produced in this area) but some Arable farming also as Maize fields are common hereabouts.*  *Couple of isolated farm and residential buildings in the immediate area only.* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? (existed continuously since  1600 or before).  **What size are the fields -** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of?** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or over grown?  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted 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? | |  | | *Woodland in patches and mainly borders our PRoW corridors leading down into the valley bottom to the West and act as the boundary edge to fields all around the plateaued area.*  *No – all woodland is post mining era. That said, there are isolated woodland pockets that were not directly affected by the mines or Napoleonic wars.*  *Small to medium.*  *Modern looking and Cornish hedges of local granite, slate and killas. Of interest to this area, quartz cobbles sit beneath the lanes running parallel to Kea Downs*  *Sculpted by wind especially on the high ground to the East where hedges lean along Kea Downs Rd. Some mature/larger trees down in valley but on higher ground.*  *A lot of hedging in this area is modern and sits alongside the fencing that runs parallel to the A30.* |
| **5. Building Distribution**  (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated.  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are theyIndividual farm houses/buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings.  Have buildings been added and is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries | *Scattered apart from the expanding Blackwater village near Hawkins Motors which stretches Northward towards the distant coast.*  *Mainly rural dwellings in support of historic farm workings with some more modern agricultural buildings.*  *Not many buildings have been added on the Chacewater side of the Parish boundary edge but many new builds have taken place in Blackwater itself and there are plans for more we know!*  *Blackwater village and valley bottom – mostly stone, cob with small sliding windows. Properties that can be seen are usually bounded by hedging.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the PRoW.** In good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles and signage, and what is the character and condition of these. | *The main A30 dual carriageway arcs towards Penzance with numerous lanes and minor roads a bit of feature because they take you back to the way things were in years past. Not many roads in this area benefit from pavements, although the old A30 through Blackwater does have one of note and verges of all sorts are noticeable. Tree tunnels do surround some PRoW leading down into the valley bottom to the South of the location.*  *Note. The main rail line from Paddington to Penzance links to and then runs parallel to the A30 about half a mile in the distance as it arcs through Chacewater Parish.*  *PRoW mostly in good condition and extensive in valley. Former mining route lanes and pathways, modern signage and tree tunnels/canopy.*  *Steeper sections of lanes are no longer maintained as previous landowners have moved on!* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and non-designated features in the landscape**? Monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | *The odd engine house, the Basset monument in the distance and mobile phone mast near Mitchell and Webbers.* |
| **8. Condition** | **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. | *PRoW have in some cases eroded and partially degraded the area, but significant segments have been influenced by the main road and rail transportation links, which have both scythed through a countryside that has adapted to their importance over time.*  *This a prime area for a degree of tree planting/reforestation which would help to absorb the noise pollution from the A30 along its fence line, which could form a good habitat for wildlife.* |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **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?** | *Zero – dominated by A30 noise and associated pollution.*  *Exposed, windswept and noisy.*  *Minor leaf fall in autumn, affording greater views of the horizon and the fields become more defined. Noise of A30 predominant.*  *Mostly South westerly.*  *Medium to high because of Blackwater and surrounding hamlets to the North, the A30 “canyon” and Chiverton Cross area to the North east.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features which are not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, 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.  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. | *Tree tunnels in valley area, mine buildings/shafts. Spoil tips and power lines to the North. Communications masts by Mitchell & Webbers and the Four Lanes TV mast.*  *Granite gate posts in valley area offer a pleasant reminder of the area’s historic past and one can make out the course of the old Chacewater/St Agnes/Newquay train line from this vantage point.*  *One can see for miles about 5 miles West from this point.*  *Build options north of the A30 on/beside old train line which is clearly identified on the OS map.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?**  Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important | *This vantage point offers a terrific, almost 240 degree horizon that also identifies field layouts, rail/road routes (new and old) and an insight into how and why the landscape has changed over time.* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *A30* * *Fields* * *Rail Track* * *240-degree panoramic view St Agnes/St Stephens clay pits* * *Masts* * *Historical World Heritage Site (WHS) line* * *Good distant views* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Make a note of what element of character is the photograph  illustrating. | **Looking West down and along A30** |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships / links. | *Transition to valley bottom and distant elevated plateau and upland beyond Blackwater ridge/horizon.*  *Good walking landscape if you ignore A30.* |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | |  | | --- | | 1. *Increased field sizes involving removal of Cornish hedges.* 2. *Changes in the traditional management of farmland.* 3. *Accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts, solar arrays.* 4. *Replacement dwellings where existing detached properties are replaced with larger buildings that are of different scale and mass to the character of the properties in the area.* 5. *Suburbanisation of the rural character by cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting.* 6. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies.* 7. *Large agricultural buildings.* | | |  | | --- | | 1. *The nature of the high open ground means the prominence of any development in this landscape could increase so detailed consideration will need to be given to the siting and design of any such development.* 2. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural significance should be avoided.* 3. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation takes longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large trees also may not be a characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 4. *Development should not dominate/prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as beacons, hilltop monuments or church towers.* 5. *Consider how cumulative development (not necessarily the same type) can have an increased impact competing with the characteristics of the landscape, and creating clutter.* 6. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular through use of locally occurring materials.* 7. *Consider how light pollution can be minimised, through appropriate design, in new development.* | |
| 1. **Intermediate Sloping** | 1. *Increased field sizes involving removal of Cornish hedges.* 2. *Changes in the traditional management of farmland.* 3. *Accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays.* 4. *Replacement dwellings, where existing detached properties are replaced with larger buildings which are of a different scale and mass to the character of the properties in the area.* 5. *Suburbanisation of the rural character by cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting.* 6. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies.* 7. *Housing development which extends into the higher ground breaking the skyline.* 8. *Holiday accommodation, camp sites and caravan parks.* 9. *Development which erodes the peace and tranquillity of this landscape.* 10. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways.*  |  | | --- | |  | |  | | 1. *Avoid development that doesn’t follow the undulating character of the topography, is out of scale or overwhelms the landscape pattern and character.* 2. *Reflect field sizes retaining/enhancing the small/medium field pattern.* 3. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard for the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure that the scale and design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape.* 4. *Consider how cumulative development (not necessarily of the same type) can have an increased impact on the landscape characteristic.* 5. *Retain the strong field pattern of Cornish hedges, reflecting the local character of bare stone faces or vegetated with native shrubs/trees.* 6. *Reflect the landscape character/settlement pattern without increasing the prominence of new development in this character type.* 7. *Avoid development which breaks the skyline.* 8. *Consider how light pollution can be minimised through appropriate design in new development.* 9. *Encourage the adoption/management of existing PRoW and development, where possible, of new access routes to connect with existing networks.* |
| **3. Valley Bottom** | 1. *Issues relating back to surface water runoff from fields.* | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the character of these areas.* 2. *Avoid development which damages/destroys the important wetland habitats.* |

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: PLATEAU**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 2’ - WEST TOWARD WOODED RISE AT SCORRIOR** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 12 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: ROGER WRIGHT-MORRIS, PAUL SHEVLIN & ROB KNILL** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Plateau that is now the Hallenbeagle Bio Park (future industrial use) sloping away westward to an area of distant woodland at Scorrier.*  *No water present, although we do know this area holds a great deal of surface water when it rains heavily which runs off/into a holding pool and several on site bunds!* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (***guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT*).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | *Hallenbeagle Engine House (bats), open new growth, scrubland/industrial bio park.*  *A30 cutting offers semi undisturbed wildlife corridor alongside carriageway.*  *Yes. New Cornish hedge borders of granite (imported) over reclaimed land.*  *Austere close in landscape which is being prepared for industrial occupation, but heathers are growing – unlikely to host protected species other than bats in chimney stacks. Distant woodland does we understand house a wide variety of species – protected/otherwise – but that is outside our Parish area.*  *No invasive species on this hard clay based landscape that we know of.*  *Yes. Semi natural growth and A30 edges.* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *Scrub and thistle.*  *Should be new build industry but few sites taken up to date, other than Cormac’s “temporary” transport hub on west side of site; car dealerships are being built on the east site.*  ***Note.*** *Local residents have suggested that this area might be used for residential development if nothing else occurs, but CC advise that this is unlikely due to close proximity to A30, lack of community services and that land is planned for long term industrial use IAW Cornwall Local Plan.* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? Existed continuously since  1600s.  **What size are the fields?** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of?** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or over grown?  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted 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? | |  | | *Yes. Strip of woodland along boundary at Scorrier with Redruth, which houses many native and other species.*  *Probably not ancient but some tree areas surround important houses that were unlikely to have that much industry in their front garden!*  *N/A – few fields obvious in this area.*  *New granite Cornish hedging surrounds the site.*  *New granite Cornish hedging has not had time to bed in yet but it is an exposed site that has meant very few saplings (introduced to make site slightly more pleasant) have taken on the higher ground.*  *Yes, slight buffer of fencing, saplings, etc. which will house vegetation and species (animal and floral) over time.* |
| **5. Building Distribution**  (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated.  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are they individual farm houses/buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings. Have buildings been added, and is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries. | *One isolated new build but mostly scattered industrial sites and traveller’s site (designated) behind and to the east.*  *Industrial but a degree of sympathy has been given to heritage and local landscape here as industrial base established, most notably through the preservation of the chimney stack.*  *Surrounding buildings mostly modernish 70’s industrial (Mitchell and Webber), temporary (Cormac occupy only site at Hallenbeagle at point of visit) and heritage mining.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the PRoW -** in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles and signage, and what is the character and condition of these. | *A30. Cut/corridor – busy and noisy. Extensive verges alongside this main road leading west towards Redruth, Camborne, Hayle & ultimately Penzance.*  *Pavements on associated trunk roads with cycle paths cutting through old industry and living sites.*  *One Gold PROW to Sawmills Lane – in good order. A number of others spur off this pathway and take you down some very interesting small field and tree lined paths which house a host of vegetation and animal species.* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? Monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | *Part of the Mining WHS and so mine stacks and workings, shafts and spoil are the most obvious historic characteristics. New industry will soon swallow this up though, but hopefully retain its current sympathetic approach!* |
| **8. Condition** | **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. | *Now improved as old scrubland site was – according to locals - actually in an awful state.*  *Development managed by site owners/on site users.* |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **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?** | *Nil – constant A30 noise.*  *Exposed, noisy, windswept and currently uncluttered.*  *Not much due to slightly exposed/austere site location.*  *SW to north*  *Medium level of light/other pollution as A30/trunk roads and traffic are a dominant feature.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features which are not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, local stone for construction, building types styles, footpath stiles, gate posts.  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. | *Mine engine houses x 3 and other shafts.*  *Aware that many shafts were “capped” during industrial site re-build and this caused a great deal of water run-off, although conditions have been put in place to limit this activity in future. Further, every new build unit will come with enhanced SUDS/Water attenuation detail. Currently though, austerity is a common theme in the immediate landscape of LOOK 2.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important. | *Not really – the photograph shows all.* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Mine stacks.* * *Industrial and under development commercial buildings.* * *Austere landscape laid bare for development.* * *Distant neighbouring parish landscape offers more!* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph. Make a note of what element of character is the photograph illustrating. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Entrance sign to Hallenbeagle West Cornwall Business Park** | **Looking Northeast towards of Hallenbeagle Site** | |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships / links. | *Plateau to sloping upland or coastland areas in adjacent Redruth (West) and St Agnes (North) Town/Parish areas.* |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | | **Pressures for Change** | | **Land Management and Development Considerations** | |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | | |  | | --- | | 1. *Accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays* 2. *Replacement dwellings, where existing detached properties are replaced with larger buildings which are of a different scale and mass to the character of the properties in the area.* 3. *Further suburbanisation of the rural character by cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting* 4. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies* 5. *Large industrial buildings* | | | |  | | --- | | 1. *The nature of the high open ground means the prominence of any development in this landscape will increase. Detailed consideration will need to be given to the siting and design of any such development* 2. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural should be avoided.* 3. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large trees also may not be a characteristic of this more exposed character type* 4. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as beacons, hilltop monuments or church towers.* 5. *Consider how cumulatively development (not necessarily of the same type) can have an increased impact competing with the characteristics of the landscape, and creating clutter* 6. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 7. *Consider how light pollution can be minimised, through appropriate design, in new development.* | | |
| **CHARACTER TYPE: WHEAL BUSY PLATEAU TRANSITIONING TO ROLLING INTERMEDIATE LANDSCAPE**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 3’ – ALL ROUND LOOK** | | | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 12 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: ROGER WRIGHT-MORRIS, PAUL SHEVLIN & ROB KNILL** | |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.  **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast  flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh.   |  | | --- | |  | |  | | | | *Upland plateau overlooking rolling intermediate countryside with shallow aspects that are heavily influenced by mining sites which are now classified as part of the wider WHS.*  *Yes – a pond nearby is detailed on Ordinance Survey maps, which again is related to historic mining – we think? The county Adit also runs through this area although is not directly obvious.* | |
| **2. Biodiversity** | | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to support notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?** (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | | *The mine buildings are a haven for Bats and birds, Honey Buzzards are common and Barn Owls have been spotted at night as there are a variety of tree lined pathways and minor roads. Skylarks and snakes are also a feature of what is now a layer of heathery ground.*  *No hedges in the immediate area but there are many traditional Cornish hedges in the distance which line fields and pathways. Some pathways hold water and we do have the pond and adit, both of which offer homes to some protected species. Although they are few and far between as the land is still recovering from the scars of its historic Tin, Copper and Arsenic mining past.*  *Low lying gorse/heather and scrub supports limited vegetation and scrub.*  *Yes – Japanese Knotweed in valley leading down Great Wheal Busy Lane.*  *Yes - Rabbits, Mice, Birds and Bats are becoming more prevalent as the land continues to regenerate.* | |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | | *Scrub, heather and regenerated screed/spoil from historic mining.*  *The immediate area is well known for recreational/dog walking use! The landscape leading towards a distant but clearly defined Southwest horizon transitions to more arable/pasture farm and woodland towards. We can see the popular Cox Hill/Chacewater Caravan Park, but the foreground is dominated by relics of our old industrial past and some of business effort, e.g. The Forge/Engine House together with Duckworths motor vehicle works.* | |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? Existed continuously since  1600s.  **What size are the fields -** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of? -** Cornish hedge (stone) what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or overgrown.  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted by  exposure, possibly no trees or are there mature/larger trees?  Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge; if so what type and is the hedge fenced? | |  | | | *Southwest in sheltered spot and more westerly according to field pattern and occasional settlement. The trees are mostly native, although there is sporadic evidence of Leylandii, Sycamore and even Andrews Pines in this settlement.*  *Some woods are older than others but it is doubtful that any date back as far as pre-1600.*  *Small to medium.*  *Mostly Cornish but much roadside gorse and ditches in evidence.*  *Nature is being allowed to take its course with many hedges, although Cornwall Council/CORMAC do care – occasionally - for roadsides.*  *Natural Cornish hedges and tree lined (large and small).*  *Generally speaking, buffers exist either side of hedges.* | |
| **5. Building Distribution**  (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet) | | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated.  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are theyIndividual farm houses/buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings? Have buildings been added, if so is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries. | | *On plateau, nothing other than old observatory domes to the north. Dropping down, the immediate landscape contains the small housing cluster of Great Wheal Busy hamlet. The medium/long distance sees a scattering of dwellings interspersed with about 10 to a dozen old mine engine houses, shafts and the Forge. There are (as already stated) a couple of caravan sites.*  *Most of the buildings original and so have few additions, although some have been completely refurbished in order to bring them up to modern living standards.*  *Stone/cob, small windows, bounded by hedges and/or lanes.* | |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the Public Rights of Way (PRoW).** Good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles and signage, and what is the character and condition of them? | | *A ‘rat run’ of a B-road winds west to east (Redruth to Truro) down into Chacewater and links to the likes of Wheal Busy and Todpool via a series of straight B-road offshoots.*  *No verges or pavements but there are a couple of well defined tree tunnels on adjacent by-ways around this location.*  *Some are clearly eroded and waterlogged but all are well used open access land. All signs are relatively modern and sympathetic to the area (e.g. Granite posts and green PRoW posts).* | |
| **7. Historic Features** | | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? Monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | | *The Great Wheal Busy is a scheduled monument in its own right and has many features or listed buildings (e.g. The Forge, GWB Engine House, Killifreth and Arsenic stacks, etc.) that define its historic influence/importance. Once referred to as the “Golden Mile” of mining, the sheer number of granite structures leading down/along the Poldice Valley from Wheal Busy creates an image - to even the most casual observer - that this was once a most important part of Britain’s industrial past. A key part of the Mineral Tramway running the 11.5 miles north to south from Portreath to Devoran, this particular vantage point offers 3 to 4 miles of magnificent views that (Of its type) cannot be matched anywhere else in the world, hence its WHS status.* | |
| **8. Condition** | | **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. | | *Granted WHS status in July 2006, there is a fear that some of the magnificent landmarks will just disappear over time as the weather, surrounding conditions and general lack of any serious maintenance will inevitably take their course. In truth though, there are probably too many structures to maintain - even to a safe standard for casual walker/photographer to take a close look at them – and so a strategic view needs to be taken on what we wish to create from such a site for the generations that follow. It is decaying before our very eyes, is a place well known to the destructive flytipper but has the potential to be a most magnificent public space for all to enjoy. Some buildings have been restored to good effect, but others will just disappear if not addressed. We do have people applying for the right type of sympathetic planning to “save” the odd peripheral engine house, which should be encouraged and the Old Forge (circa 1872) needs saving at all costs, given its ‘one-off’ importance.*  *Some would argue that the area is left as it is by design (which does afford good natural habitat for various species, esp. birds and bats), but there is a general view that we could do more to maintain/enhance its status, eps. Given the growing influence of those thoughtless people who wish to simply spoil our area through dumping their unwanted waste, etc. which is something* ***we must tackle as a matter of priority.*** | |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | | **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 & 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?** | | *There is the constant hum from the distant A30 and local traffic, the occasional train and odd helicopter (main route into Treliske Hospital) but equally there are plenty of birds and other sounds.*  *Exposed, windswept and rugged, there is a feeling of albeit slight remoteness because of the scale of this generally uncluttered area.*  *Very little because the industrial past still holds sway over the landscape and encourages mostly minor vegetation growth.*  *SW usually or NW on occasion.*  *Good – shooting stars/total eclipse ‘A’ site.* | |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | | Features which are not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, distinctive trees on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines/telecommunication masts, local stone for construction, building type/styles, footpaths stiles, gate posts.  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. | | *Whole post industrial heathland growth experience is certainly worthy of mentioning as it has grown over the past 20 years in particular and has “softened” the general appearance of the landscape.*  *WHS and nature of plateau probably bar significant chunks of this area from further development. There are 5 capped mine shafts within the length of a cricket pitch alone from this particular LLCA ‘LOOK’ site; so it is difficult to see why anyone would wish to build on such a cratered landscape in modern times. The sheer scale of its historic mining use is well detailed through various Cornwall & Devon UNESCO WHS detail online.* | |
| **11. Views** | | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important. | | *Yes. On top of capped mine shafts and spoil tip, one can see for miles – mainly North, South and West.* | |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | | * *Mostly old mine buildings and the scars left by that period.* * *The vista. As already stated, this is great walking land and you can quite literally see for miles around from this point.* * *At sunset/in the early morning, the majesty of Wheal Busy looking down towards Poldice Valley area holds the imagination – it is a special place.* * *Heather, shrub and greenery are the other observational features.* * *Given its openness, the volume of flytipping is surprsing.* | |
| **13. Photographs** | | Take representative photos of:   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Make a note of what element of character is the photograph  illustrating. | | |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | **Great Wheal Busy Engine House** | **Looking Southwest towards Poldice** | |  | | | **Tree Tunnel** | | | |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships/links. | | *To the South. Undulating hills to Gwennap/St Day/Carharrack towards Carn Marth in the distance.*  *Most of the other North and East could be described as Rolling Countryside.*  *West offers more of a plateau.* | |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | |  | | --- | | 1. *Increased field sizes involving the removal of Cornish hedges.* 2. *Changes in the traditional management of farmland.* 3. *Accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays.* 4. *Replacement dwellings, where existing detached properties are replaced with larger buildings that are of a different scale and mass to the character of the properties in the area.* 5. *Suburbanisation of the rural character by cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting.* 6. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies.* 7. *Large agricultural buildings.* | | |  | | --- | | 1. *The nature of the high open ground means the prominence of any development in this landscape* ***might*** *increase. Detailed consideration will need to be given to the siting and design of any such development.* 2. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural should be avoided.* 3. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large trees also may not be a characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 4. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as beacons, hilltop monuments or church towers.* 5. *Consider how cumulatively development (not necessarily of the same type) can have an increased impact competing with the characteristics of the landscape, and creating clutter.* 6. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials.* 7. *Consider how light pollution can be minimised, through appropriate design, in new development.* | |
| 1. **Intermediate Sloping** | 1. *Increased field sizes involving the removal of Cornish hedges.* 2. *Changes in the traditional management of farmland.* 3. *Accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays.* 4. *Replacement dwellings, where existing detached properties are replaced with larger buildings that are of a different scale and mass to the character of the properties in the area.* 5. *Suburbanisation of the rural character by cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting.* 6. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies.* 7. *Housing development which extends into the higher ground breaking the skyline.* 8. *Holiday accommodation, camp sites and caravan parks.* 9. *Development which erodes the peace and tranquillity of this landscape.* 10. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways*  |  | | --- | |  | |  | | 1. *Avoid development which does not follow the undulating character of the topography, is out of scale or overwhelms the landscape pattern and character.* 2. *Reflect the field sizes retaining and enhancing the small and medium field pattern.* 3. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure that the scale and design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape.* 4. *Consider how cumulatively development (not necessarily of the same type) can have an increased impact on the characteristics of the landscape.* 5. *Retain the strong field pattern of Cornish hedges, reflecting the local character of bare stone faces or vegetated with native shrubs and trees.* 6. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern, without increasing the prominence of new development in this character type.* 7. *Avoid development which breaks the skyline.* 8. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials.* 9. *Consider how light pollution can be minimised, through appropriate design in new development.* 10. *Encourage the adoption and management of existing PRoW and the development where possible of new access routes to connect with existing networks.* |

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: TRANSITION SLIGHT PLATEAU/VALLEY BOTTOM TO STEEP SIDED VALLEY**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 4’ - A30 BRIDGE NEAR BLACKWATER** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 27 SEP 17**  **ASSESSOR: ROB KNILL & Full LLCA Team – Practical Training Point** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.  **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast   |  | | --- | | flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Transition from slight plateau to valley bottom with Steep Sided Valley.*  *Yes, this is the source of the Carn River, which is more of a stream at this point that transits through an occasional marshy landscape.*  *The area does suffer from a poor drainage.* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust  CWT).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT). | |  | | *Masses of natural road & field side vegetation supports a host of wildlife species. The area is best described as a mix of: grass pasture & agricultural land with bramble thickets in abundance along a minor road, numerous Public Rights of Way (PRoW) & fields lined by trees of traditional old Cornish hedges.*  *Protected species can be found (and been seen) in this area; notably deer, badgers, rabbits, bats & extensive night/day birdlife such as buzzards, owls.*  *No real evidence of the hugely invasive species that are so prevalent downstream towards Chacewater village and Twelveheads, but rhododendrons are beginning to make their mark.*  *The eastern side of this area does afford a semi natural habitat & so has benefited from little or no modification over time.* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?**  Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports  pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *An even mix of limited woodland, farmland crops, heather, gorse & natural pasture fields.*  *Initial belt of arable land to the west side but this dissipates the closer you get to Chacewater village itself.*  *The east side is initially open grazing pasture land that transitions to marshy scrubland before it again transitions to a relatively narrow tree/streamlined valley bottom, complete numerous residential buildings.* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? (existed continuously since  1600 or before)  **What size are the fields -** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of? -** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or overgrown.  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted by  exposure, possibly no trees or are they mature/ larger trees  Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge,  if so what type? Is the hedge fenced? | |  | | *Mostly native trees in this area (although the dreaded sycamore is trying its best to infiltrate!) that line the edges to fields, the roadside verge and the eastern side of the watercourse, at which point it becomes more dense as the valley landscape transitions through undulation to steep sided.*  *No ancient woodland that we know of in this particular area, which seems to have been mostly farmed.*  *Small to medium sized fields which are either tree lined or Cornish hedged.*  *An abundance of mature Cornish hedges (local stones are a constant feature), some of which are well maintained by landowner/tenant farmer whilst others are simply left to nature.*  *Even mix of simple hedgerows containing brambles, bit of gorse and other low-lying foliage.*  *Yes, in part. Hedges verge onto roads, drainage ditches, arable or pastured farmland.* |
| **5. Building Distribution** (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements  are described in their own assessment sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are theyIndividual farm houses / buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings  Have buildings been added & is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries. | *Intermittent clusters or isolated houses.*  *A**mix of farmstead type housing (c/w clustered outbuildings) and rural dwellings, some of which have been extended – not dramatically – over time.*  *Stone, Cob, Rubble construct with small windows and granite gate posts adjacent to a well defined system of public rights of way.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?**  What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have 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. Are there old/modern stiles and signage, and  what is the character and condition of these | *A30 dual-carriageway runs east-west overhead with a winding minor road running beneath from north to south at the junction of the old A30 at Blackwater, the middle of which also acts as the boundary edge between Chacewater and St Agnes parishes.*  *Tree tunnelled PRoW do exist – in part at least - on the east sided steep sided part of the valley. The only pavement along the minor road is the 20 metres or so beneath the A30 dual-carriageway.*  *The PRoW are generally well maintained thanks to a contract scheme with CC, but some are waterlogged for significant periods of the year. An even mix of old and new styles and signage are in place. Some erosion has occurred, but this is directly attributable to the impact of the social off-road vehicle fraternity, who are scarring our landscape, esp. during periods of damp weather!* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | **The 7 arched Chacewater Viaduct is the dominant feature of this landscape**  Image result for chacewater viaduct |
| **8. Condition** | **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. | *One could describe this area as a largely “Green and Pleasant” place which has been left the landowner/farmer to either work/care for or allow nature to take its course.*  *Wildlife habitats are a priority feature of life in this area and I think all who live here are very conscious of it.* |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **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?** | *The A30 dual-carriageway, speeding vehicles using the minor road into Chacewater and the off-roaders at damp weekends aside, this is a relatively calm, undisturbed and tranquil setting.*  *Slightly exposed on the ridge either side of the valley, there is no real light pollution and it is generally uncluttered.*  *Significant leaf fall in the autumn/winter period replaced by veritable swathes of growth and greenery during the very mild spring/summer months.*  *I think north to south-westerly in the main, but will need to check.*  *Beneath the level of the A30 light pollution is very low indeed, as very few houses and practically no street lights.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features which are not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, 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  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. | *Were the visitor to ignore the A30, he/she would say that the quiet off-road rurality of this area is its main charm and indeed is the main reason that most residents still live here. The tree-lined skyline south, east and west and deep sided valley is largely the same as it has been for generations. The steep sided valley is full of natural vegetation, punctuated by fields used for horses or other livestock. The valley bottom is – as previously described – either marshy land moving towards residential (east side) or arable farming on the east. The dominant features are the Viaduct to the south and A30 to the north, beyond which sits the village of Blackwater which presents itself as the boundary to Chacewater Parish. This is a terrific walkers space that benefits from a significant chunk of the Parish’s Public Rights of Way (PRoW) infrastructure, which the community cherishes.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?**  Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important | *This area benefits from good panoramic vantage points on all sides as there are clear ridgeway roads east, west and in the distant south. The Chacewater viaduct sits in the middle of this location, a wooden bridge leading up to Wheal Busy to the west and the various PRoW offer occasional openings through which one can appreciate the landscape. It would also be easy to forget that the A30 dual-carriageway itself offers a great view of the valley basin and surrounding area for the passer-by.* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.**  Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Tree-lined but largely undisturbed horizon.* * *Abundance of woodland accommodating wildlife.* * *Good mix of arable/animal farming and acres of part marshy land that simply allows nature to take its course.* * *Terrific interconnecting PRoW.* * *Our historic Viaduct.* * *The transition from plateau to valley as you transit north to south into Chacewater village along the minor road connecting Blackwater.* * *The A30 carriageway, Hawkins Motors and old A30 (now a trunk road) to the north provide the most immediate reference points to more urban life.* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Make a note of what element of character is the photograph  illustrating. | IMGP4498  **Photo 4494 - View from on top of the A30 dual carriageway looking south** |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships / links.# | *To the North, the character changes (beyond the A30) to an intermediate sloping aspect of St Agnes coastal cliff edged mine heritage area.*  *To the South, the valley bottom continues all the way to the Poldice Valley mining are beyond Twelveheads village that borders Gwennap Parish.*  *To the West the ridgeline swiftly gives way to a significant part of the county’s WHS Tin, Copper & Arsenic Mining landscape, which is evidenced by historic mine buildings that supported what was referred to as “the Golden Mile”.*  *To the East, there is a recognisable distinction towards undulating farmland fields which are now punctuated by the increased road infrastructure funnelling into Truro.* |
| **CHARACTER TYPE: PLATEAU ABOVE SLOPING VALLEY**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 5’ - KEA DOWNS ROAD** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 6 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: STEVE LEECH / DAVID RAMSELL/ KATH RAMSELL** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Large Plateau 271m above sea level sloping away on all sides and into a valley to Southwest and West. 360 degree views.*  *No water features visible apart from roadside ditches. The lower side of the sloping land to the West forms collected water / springs at head of Carn river.* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | *Hedges both Cornish and bush and shrub growth form boundaries to the B road, connecting side roads , farm tracks, the PROWs and farmland. Hedge growth is a mix of blackberry, hawthorn, holly, sloe, ivy and small trees including oaks. Natural road & field side vegetation supports a host of wildlife species. The area is best described as a mix of: grass pasture & arable land with bramble thickets along hedgerows. Public Rights of Way (PRoW) cross the area with hedges and trees.*  *Protected species were observed including a sparrow hawk and buzzards. It is also known for deer, stoats and grass snakes as well as bats, tawny owls and both Spotted and Green woodpeckers throughout this area.*  *No visual evidence of invasive plant species.*  *PROW has semi natural habitat which is lightly trimmed.* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, sports areas, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *Grassland, pasture and arable farmland small wooded copses*  *Arable, farm land grazing land, scattered farm buildings, isolated residential properties, small industrial storage and a small tourist caravan site and timber yard to the South.* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? (existed continuously since  1600 or before)  **What size are the fields -** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of?** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or over grown?  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees or are there mature/larger trees.  Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced? | |  | | *Native trees in this area line the hedges to fields and the roadside verge. Larger areas of woodland and copses are visible lining the valley.*  *No ancient woodland apparent in this viewpoint area, which has been mostly farmed.*  *Small and medium sized fields with hedgerows and some Cornish hedges. Some field sizes have increased over the years*  *An abundance of mature hedges, some are Cornish hedge (to roadside) others are hedgerow (no stone) all of which are have been maintained by landowner/tenant farmers whilst others around the PROWs are trimmed but taller and fuller in width.*  *Hedges have a degree of wind exposure sculpting. Small trees and large shrub / bushes hawthorn, hazel, holly, Ivy etc*  *Small buffers of vegetation to roadside and PROW hedging, no supporting fencing.* |
| **5. Building Distribution** (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements  are described in their own assessment  sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated.  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are theyIndividual farm houses/buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings.  Have buildings been added to, are you estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries | *Isolated residential buildings with scattered farmhouses and farm buildings, barns etc*  *Building ages vary from 19th C cottages to early 20th C houses and relatively modern barns / sheds. Modern farm shed and timber yard buildings within last 20 years. Some house extensions are evident within 20 – 30 years*  *Rural dwellings some have been extended, but not dramatically, over time.*  *Mixture of cob, stone and block construction farm and cottage styles with small windows, slate and tile roofs, mix of granite and timber gateposts. Farm sheds of block, timber and metal construction. Property boundaries show mix of fencing and hedging.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have 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. Are there old/modern stiles and signage, and what is the character and condition of these | *The road known as Kea Downs road is a well used tarmac minor road. Used by motor vehicles, HGVs etc for local business access and by others as a connecting road. The road is also in regular use by cyclists. It is mainly straight and gently undulating and narrow. However, there is a double 90- degree bend over a railway. There are no pavements and no white markings to the centre of this narrow road. There are short tree tunnels to the Northern and Southern ends.*  *To the West there is a regularly used PROW/by-way(horses and pedestrians as well as farm vehicles) Muddy double track and tree tunnels. Good clear signage. No stiles. This PROW appeared adequately maintained. The PROW to the Eastern side is a predominately tarred road which is well maintained and in regular use mainly by road vehicle to the nearby vicinity.* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | *There are no historic features in the immediate vicinity but there are several in this expansive broader view, sweeping from the South at United Downs and West to Chacewater church tower, Carn Brae hill and monument, Carn Marth heathland, Carnmenellis protected landscape areas. Mining engine houses, chimneys and mine buildings from the West to North West at Wheal Rose, Wheal Bush, Wheal Harmony, See CC interactive mapping. This viewpoint takes in several square miles over the parish.* |
| **8. Condition** | **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 and how is it managed**?  The management of the land will directly influence the  value of the available habitat for wildlife. | *This area is a largely “Green and Pleasant” place used as farm land and in well managed / maintained.*  *There are a few industrial units in this area that are currently surrounded and mainly hidden from view by trees and hedges and should remain so.*  *Wildlife habitats are a priority feature of life in this area and I think all who live here are very conscious of it. This is a good area for field bird watching.* |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **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?** | *The busy A30 dual carriageway and Chiverton roundabout just to the North of this area produce steady traffic noise daytime and evenings.*  *Kea Downs road is fairly busy during business hours and is used by all types of commuters in the mornings and afternoons/early evenings.*  *Look 5 has mainly uncluttered panoramic views especially to the South West, West and North West over this parish and beyond towards West Cornwall.*  *Little effect from leaf fall in the autumn/winter period because hedgerows have a high degree of evergreen foliage however the dormant field grass will be replaced with fresh new leaf colours in Spring / summer seasons.*  *This open area will be exposed to damp air predominantly from the South west and fresh cold winds from the North. There is light pollution to the North from Chiverton roundabout.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features that are not designated but locally important, could include, tree tunnels, 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.  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. | *Tree tunnel in PROW.*  *Many features on the sky line including engine houses, 2 x wind turbines and woodland. The view includes the higher nestled areas of Chacewater including the Church tower. There are two very prominent landmarks in the tall telecommunication mast near Four Lanes and Carn Brae monument with Carnmenellis heathland and Carn Marth in the foreground.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop and what makes the view important. | *An excellent vantage point from an open plateau with far reaching 360 degree views to the North, East, South & West over the Parish & further afield albeit interspersed with hedgerows. The views here are little known.* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet?** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Open farmland.* * *Far reaching views.* * *Good mix of open fields, hedgerows, copses and PROWs accommodating a variety of wildlife.* * *Good interconnecting PRoWs.* * *Good for birdwatching.* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Make a note of what element of character is the photograph  illustrating. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **P1060910-compressor** | **P1060911-compressor** | | **View to Four Lanes mast** | **Southwest towards Chacewater church** | |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships / links. | *This plateau area is fairly open with sloping pasture / grassland fields to a valley to the south and west transitioning to the rising heathland slopes of Carn Marth, Carnmenellis and Carn Brae.*  *Transitions to the North and East areas are less changeable & less rugged.* |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | 1. *Very little known at this stage, although an accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays could be forthcoming over the coming years all of which need to be guarded against.* 2. *A little bit of suburbanisation of the rural character (e.g. cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting) could be seen when new large developments to the east are completed. Traffic levels will increase in our parish to avoid already congested Chiverton to Treliske road in the neighbouring parish. The knock-on effect.* 3. *This minor road will be under pressure for widening resulting in loss of roadside verges and hedges The knock-on effect.* 4. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies will come with increased development – at Chiverton roundabout and from the large developments at Langarth. This is controlled by neighbouring parish and out of our control - this should be guarded against where we can. The knock-on effect.* | 1. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural importance should be avoided.* 2. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large non-indigenous trees will only serve to scar the characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 3. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as our protected heathlands and mining heritage.* 4. *Cumulative development would have an increased negative impact that would undoubtedly compete with the characteristics of this landscape.* 5. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 6. *We must ensure that any planned development does not increase the light pollution and so influence design where we can.* |
| 1. **Sloping Valleys** | 1. *Housing development which extends above the valley to the higher ground breaking the skyline.* 2. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways.* 3. *Removal of trees.* 4. *Realignment of the highways.* 5. *Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings.* | 1. *Consider the direction of the slope and nature of the setting as in this character type there is potential for substantial impacts on land facing the development* 2. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure their scale and design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape.* 3. *Avoid the removal of woodland which is a characteristic feature of this area.* 4. *Encourage management and appropriate extension of broad leaf woodland.* 5. *Avoid the widening and/or straightening of characteristic narrow winding lanes, minimise damage to Cornish hedges, trees, historic bridges, and gateposts and repair and replace any features which are lost.* 6. *Roads are often enclosed by trees which create vegetated tunnels. These are distinctive features and can easily be damaged or destroyed by large vehicles.* 7. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 8. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern.* |
| 1. **Valley Bottom** | 1. *Issues relating back to surface water runoff from fields.* | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the character of these areas* 2. *Avoid development which damages or destroys the important wetland habitats.* 3. *Ensure any new development brings with it tried/tested water attenuation detail.* |

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: TRANSITION ACROSS VALLEY TO INTERMEDIATE ROLLING COUNTRYSIDE BEYOND**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 6’ WSW DOWN TOWARDS VILLAGE** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 9 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: JENNY GALE, ROSEMARY ROBERTSON AND JILL HOCKING** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Looking SW across valley – Shallow slope at top becoming steeper towards Carnon river valley bottom. Across valley, steep slope up from river then undulating hills into distance.* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust (CWT)).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | *Field boundary Cornish hedges – stone rubble & earth with native plants, brambles & occasional small trees. Mature trees towards bottom of valley.*  *A wet area of scrubland beside the river (there was also a well here).*  *Nearby fields currently planted with maize (ready to harvest).*  *Across the valley – a variety of mature trees along field boundaries, footpaths & roadways (showing historic field patterns & tracks). There is a row of old beech trees along Station Road & adjacent to the old quarry at the roadside.*  *Some small areas of woodland on the hillside across the valley & more trees in the distance & on the horizon.*  *Fields on the SW side of the river valley are predominantly pasture & grassland.*  *No obvious sign of Knotweed or other invasive plants, but large areas on the N side of the valley are currently planted with maize.*  *Field margins are left to grass & wild plants, but brambles are cut back regularly.* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, dunes, heather, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, sports areas, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *Some arable but mainly grassland pasture & abundant trees (esp. on West side of valley).*  *Farming. Arable, grazing, meadowland, some fodder crops/biofuel?* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? (existed continuously since  1600 or before)  **What size are the fields -** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of? -** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or overgrown?  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted 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 and/or is the hedge fenced? | |  | | *Mature trees mostly in sheltered areas on hillside, particularly on West side of valley & grouped around the Church. Mainly native species (oak, beech, hawthorn, holly, holm oak, numerous sycamores, chestnut, elder, sloe, ash & some striking groups of large cedars). A particularly rich variety & number of trees is established around the Church & there are strong lines of trees lining the roads out of Chacewater village towards Twelveheads & Blackwater. Also, distinctive established stands of trees on Western skyline.*  *Some of the older groups of trees, especially where they relate to historic routes, may qualify as “Ancient Woodland”.*  *.*  *Medium sized fields. Some odd shapes indicate evidence of hedge removal.*  *Field road & path boundaries are predominantly Cornish stone hedges covered with lush varied native plant growth, some trees (mostly scrubby) & with uncultivated grassy/wild-flower buffers.*  *No obvious modern fencing.* |
| **5. Building Distribution**  (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are they Individual farm houses/buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings.  Have buildings been added and is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries. | *Scattered/isolated. Distributed on hillsides around main settlement of Chacewater village.*  *Estimated age – predominantly between 100 – 200 years. Small rural dwellings (scattered cottages) + a few larger houses (farmhouses?) with outbuildings. Buildings are scattered, with a few small groups.*  *Many have later (mid-C20th) additions & there are a few mid-C20th new builds (lone houses & bungalows).*  *Style – simple traditional vernacular.*  *Scale – modest/domestic.*  *Materials: Walls - rendered stone & cob (older buildings) & rendered block (C20th). Roofs - simple pitched & gabled, slate covered (mostly replaced by modern composition slate). Frequently having chimneys at gable ends.*  *Windows – Typically small & few in number, rectangular “portrait” shape (probably originally C19th vertical sash windows). Boundaries – Cornish hedges & native vegetation around mid-sized gardens. Individual dwellings linked by hedge-bounded tracks.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the PRoW?** In good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles/signage, what is their character & condition? | *Minor road in river valley bottom, linking Chacewater village with Blackwater to the North.*  *The route winds gently to follow river’s course, rising gradually up to Blackwater.*  *Tree-lined - mature oaks, some smaller native (& non-native?) trees of other species & a distinctive line of mature beech trees at the Chacewater end, forming a characteristic tree tunnel at the Northern gateway into the village. Other tree-lined tracks & footpaths lead off from either side of the road. Not visible from viewpoint, but margins of minor road, though not wide, are rich in local plants (brambles, sloes, primroses, cow parsley, foxgloves etc.).*  *Footpaths are generally well used & well-maintained, although some sign posts have fallen over. Currently, the fields adjacent to viewpoint 6 are planted with maize but the PRoW. has been clearly defined & is usable.* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | *Chacewater Church & tower, surrounded by trees (including large yews & cedars) is a strong landmark on the SW side if the valley.*  *Chacewater School is just below the Church, with the open green playing fields on front of the building.*  *The late C19th stone railway viaduct (replacing an earlier “Brunel” structure) can be seen spanning the valley to the North.*  *Ruined engine houses are visible on the distant horizon.* |
| **8. Condition** | **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. | *Now an attractive, rolling pastoral landscape (the result of centuries of agricultural use, with some evidence of Industrial Era mining works). Most land is pasture & grassland with Cornish hedge boundaries. There is no obvious evidence of overuse of pesticides or other harmful practices.*  *However, recent monoculture (maize) threatens to degrade fertility & erode soil on larger fields on NE side of river valley & could also increase flood-risk from run-off.* |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **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?** | *Vantage point overlooking village in the valley. Open to the prevailing westerly winds with distant views across valley of rolling hills, sheltered hollows & high moorland plateau. A sense of open space/freedom above the bustle of humanity.*  *Distant traffic noise (from A30). Birdsong present. Occasional sound of passing trains (on London – Penzance main-line). Usually tranquil, apart from sporadic noise of power tools & passing motor vehicles in the valley below.*  *Some seasonal disturbance from agricultural machinery – harvesting, cultivating, boundary hedge strimming etc. Vegetation will grow & die back with the passing seasons – wild flowers in Spring & Summer, Blackberries in Autumn, exposed soil & frost in winter.*  *Westerly winds.*  *Low levels of light pollution, no nearby street lighting/major artificial light sources.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features which are not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, 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.  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. | *Regular row of mature beech trees lining Station Road, reputedly planted to commemorate troops from Chacewater who fought overseas (which war?). Many large sycamores grow in the river valley alongside the stream.*  *A wooded area around the Church, looks like an intentional plantation, including large cedars & yews which are prominently visible from a considerable distance.*  *Distinctive & eye-catching Church tower – castle-like above the village - surrounded by a backdrop of dark trees.*  *The village Millennium Green is clearly visible, as is the Recreation Ground & Bowling Club. There is a generous amount of (public/community) green space within Chacewater village & numerous mature trees.*  *There are beautiful views Southwards up Church Hill & towards Twelveheads in the mid-distance & a distinctive tree-lined horizon on the far hilltops beyond.*  *Tall radio mast on Carnmenellis, silhouetted on far SW horizon.*  *Wheal Busy – the former industrial mining area - can be seen to the West.*  *Railway line crossing valley to North of viewpoint, emerging onto stone-built viaduct. A30 by-pass (near Blackwater) is audible but not visible.*  *A good network of well-used PRoW (see maps for evidence) & the pattern of field/footpaths is laid out visually by long-established tree-lined hedges.*  *The paths are generally well maintained & signed, with traditional wooden gates/stiles & some older granite stone stiles.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important. | *This is it (Look 6). An elevated vantage point overlooking the Carnon valley & Chacewater village, allows the experience of vistas to the far distant horizon to South, West & North. Only to the East, where the land levels out to a high plateau, is the view limited.*  *The public footpath from Chacewater Riverside to Kea Downs Road runs through this point – a good place to pause for a peaceful breath of fresh air & enjoy the wonderful views!* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Elevated position with extensive views.* * *Tree-lined but largely undisturbed horizon.* * *Abundance of woodland accommodating wildlife.* * *Traditional open countryside – mainly pasture – with many trees.* * *Good mix of arable/animal farming and areas of marshy land supporting varied native wildlife.* * *Traditional Cornish stone hedge boundaries to fields & footpaths.* * *Terrific interconnecting PRoW.* * *Our historic Viaduct & main line rail route.* * *Scattered rural cottages & farmhouses connected by lanes & footpaths.* * *Post industrial relics of mining.* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph. Make a note of what element of character is the photograph illustrating.  C:\Users\User\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\Look 6 Viewpoint 3 - Snow look at Viaduct.jpg  **View towards rail viaduct taken in the snow** | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C:\Users\User\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\Look 6 Viewpoint 1.jpg** | **C:\Users\User\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\Look 6 Viewpoint 2.jpg** | | **S.W. across Carnon valley towards Chacewater Church Tower** | **N.W. up valley towards Blackwater - rail viaduct in mid-distance** | |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships/links. | *On the edge of high plateau to the East, initially gentle slope down Westwards from viewpoint, becoming steeper at the bottom where the infant Carnon River runs South into Chacewater village, en-route to Devoran. On the far side of the relatively flat valley bottom the land rises steeply to the West to become undulating farmland, with post-industrial- landscape around Wheal Busy then higher moorland on the distant horizon.* |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | | **Pressures for Change** | | **Land Management and Development Considerations** | |  | |  |  | |  |  |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | | 1. *Modern farming methods e.g. use of pesticides & heavy machinery* 2. *Monoculture (e.g. maize)* 3. *Solar or wind power installations together with the associated infrastructure* 4. *Removal of or damage to Cornish stone hedges* 5. *Obstruction or diversion to public footpath* 6. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies* 7. *Noise pollution* | | 1. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural importance should be avoided.* 2. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large non-indigenous trees will only serve to scar the characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 3. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as our viaduct and horizon.* 4. *Cumulative development would have an increased negative impact that would undoubtedly compete with the characteristics of this landscape.* 5. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 6. *We must ensure that any planned development does not increase the light pollution and so influence design where we can.* | |  | |  |  | |  |  |
| 1. **Steep Sided Valleys** | | 1. *New development – e.g. House building or industrial units* 2. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways.* 3. *Removal of trees. & other natural vegetation* 4. *Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings, including conversion of agricultural land to domestic garden space.* 5. *Increased pressure on drainage due to run-off & hard surfacing* | | 1. *Consider the direction of the slope and nature of the setting as in this character type there is potential for substantial impacts on land facing the development* 2. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard for the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure their scale/design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape.* 3. *Avoid the removal of woodland which is a characteristic feature of this area.* 4. *Encourage management and appropriate extension of broad leaf woodland.* 5. *Avoid the widening and/or straightening of characteristic narrow winding lanes, minimise damage to Cornish hedges, trees, historic bridges, and gateposts and repair and replace any features which are lost.* 6. *Roads are often enclosed by trees which create vegetated tunnels. These are distinctive features and can easily be damaged or destroyed by large vehicles.* 7. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using local materials* 8. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern.* | | |
| 1. **Valley Bottom** | | 1. *Issues relating back to surface water run-off from fields.* 2. *Increased water flow in stream due to flash flooding* 3. *Increased burden of surface drainage resulting from new development upstream* 4. *Obstruction of watercourse by debris* 5. *Pressure for road-widening to accommodate increased traffic* 6. *Fly-tipping* | | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the character of these areas* 2. *Avoid development which damages or destroys the important habitats (e.g. Cornish hedges & field verges, areas of trees & marshy land beside Carnon River).* 3. *Ensure any new development brings with it tried/tested water attenuation detail.* | | |
| **CHARACTER TYPE: PLATEAU ABOVE STEEP SIDED VALLEY**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 7’ (SW Grid Reference 7625 4302)** | | | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 4 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: JOHN SCHOFIELD / STEVE LEECH** | | | | |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | | | | | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | | *Plateau falling away into steep sided valley to South, South West and West.*  *Yes. The Carn River not flows through the valley floor as a stream although not visible from this viewpoint.* | | | | |
| **2. Biodiversity** | | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | | *Masses of natural road & field side vegetation supports a host of wildlife species. The area is best described as a mix of: grass pasture & arable land with bramble thickets along hedgerows. Two Public Rights of Way (PRoW) cross the area with hedges and trees [301/70/1 and 301/71/1].*  *Protected species can be found (have been seen) all over this area; notably deer, badgers, bats & extensive night/day birdlife such as buzzards, tawny owls, woodpeckers, hedgehogs.*  *No real evidence of the hugely invasive plant species that are so prevalent downstream towards Chacewater village and Twelveheads.*  *PRoW 301/71/1 has some semi natural habitat along its lower end.* | | | | |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, sports areas, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | | *Farmland, Many hedges with trees and brambles.*  *Arable farm land, isolated residential properties.*  *An area 50m x 100m of land at ’Look 7’ is used as a dumping ground for waste hard core, stones and rubble. There are also two large non-portable slurry tanks.* | | | | |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? (existed continuously since  1600 or before).  **What size are the fields -** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of?** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or overgrown.  **What is the character of the hedge?** 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? | |  | | | *Mostly native trees in this area that line the hedges to fields and the roadside verge. Larger areas of woodland are visible in the valley.*  *No ancient woodland in this area, which seems to have been mostly farmed.*  *Small to medium sized fields with hedgerows and some Cornish hedges.*  *An abundance of mature hedges), some of which are well maintained by landowner/tenant farmer whilst others are simply left to nature.*  *Even mix of simple hedgerows containing brambles, hawthorn, etc and other low-lying foliage.*  *Yes, in part. Along PRoW there is a wide strip of vegetation.* | | | | |
| **5. Building Distribution** (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. Actual settlements are described in their own assessment  sheet) | | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are theyIndividual farm houses buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings  Have buildings been added, and is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries | | *Isolated houses.*  *A**few rural dwellings, some of which have been extended – not dramatically – over time.*  *Stone, Cob, Rubble construct with small windows, late 1800s to early 1900s.* | | | | |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the PRoW.** In good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles and signage, and what is the character and condition of these. | | *The minor road, Kerley Downs to Bissoe, runs approx. North West to South East of ‘Look 7’ along the Parish boundary. The road is winding and contains gradients with well maintained grass verges and hedges to the fields. This road is normally busy with mix of light traffic and HGVs.*  *Some minor roads visible across the far side of the valley*  *301/70/1 is well maintained and used as vehicle access to dwellings.*  *301/71/1 is maintained but lacks a sign from the road. Some water erosion has occurred. Regular use on both PRoWs* | | | | |
| **7. Historic Features** | | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | | *There are no features in the immediate vicinity but several in the broader view, including engine houses and mine buildings across the Poldice valley*  *Wheal Prosper is out of site at the lower end of 301/70/1. Mount Wellington mine has modern buildings for light industrial use* | | | | |
| **8. Condition** | | **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. | | *This area is a largely “Green and Pleasant” place used as arable and pasture farm land.*  *At Look 7 it has been degraded by use as a dumping ground.*  *Wildlife habitats are a priority feature of life in this area and I think all who live here are very conscious of it.* | | | | |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | | **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?** | | *Generally calm but there is some road noise from the Kerley Downs to Bissoe road.*  *Look 7 is an exposed view point looking across to St Day, United Downs and Wheal Clifford and south of Twelveheads.*  *Leaf fall in the autumn/winter period replaced by veritable swathes of greenery during the very mild spring/summer months.*  *South-westerly wet weather and exposed to North westerly winds*  *There is no real light pollution and it is generally uncluttered.* | | | | |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | | Features which are not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, distinctive trees on skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, footpath stiles, gate posts.  Features will have their own setting (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. | | *Tree tunnel on 301/71/1*  *Many features on the sky line including engine houses, sporadic wind turbines and mix of woodland copses (broad leaf and fir). The view includes the old mining works area around the Poldice valley. Opposite are pockets of low shrub heathland.* | | | | |
| **11. Views** | | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important | | *This is a good vantage point from a high plateau over the Parish and further afield. The steep sided Carn valley runs from Southwest [Twelveheads] to Northwest [Chacewater] but the valley is too steep to reveal the latter.* | | | | |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet**  Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | | * *Open farmland.* * *Abundance of woodland accommodating wildlife.* * *Many hedges and trees.* * *Terrific interconnecting PRoWs and views over the surrounding land.* | | | | |
| **13. Photographs** | | Take representative photos of the overall character of this landscape type, specific characteristic features of the landscape type, notable views and vistas.  Mark the site on a plan, the way you were looking and make a note of what element of character is the photo illustrating.  *P1060906-compressor*  **Old mining buildings opposite** | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | *P1060892-compressor* | *P1060893-compressor* | | **Southeast towards Bissoe** | **Northwest towards Chacewater** | |  | | |  | | | | | | |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships / links. | | *This fielded plateau area runs to the North and South.*  *There is transition to a steep sided valley [Carn] low shrub heathland which lies to the West and also runs North and South.*  *To the East is the Parish boundary and an extension of the plateau across the Kerley Downs to Bissoe road.* | | | | |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | 1. *Very little known at this stage, although an accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays could be forthcoming over the coming years all of which need to be guarded against.* 2. *A little bit of suburbanisation of the rural character (e.g. cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting) could be seen if new developments to the north are considered.* 3. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies could come with increased (albeit slight) development – again this should be guarded against where we can.* | 1. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural importance should be avoided.* 2. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large non-indigenous trees will only serve to scar the characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 3. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as our viaduct and horizon.* 4. *Cumulative development would have an increased negative impact that would undoubtedly compete with the characteristics of this landscape.* 5. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular & local occurring materials* 6. *We must ensure that any planned development does not increase the light pollution and so influence design where we can.* |
| 1. **Steep Sided Valleys** | 1. *Housing development which extends above the valley to the higher ground breaking the skyline.* 2. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways.* 3. *Removal of trees.* 4. *Realignment of the highways.* 5. *Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings.* | 1. *Consider the direction of the slope and nature of the setting as in this character type there is potential for substantial impacts on land facing the development* 2. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure their scale and design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape.* 3. *Avoid the removal of woodland which is a characteristic feature of this area.* 4. *Encourage management and appropriate extension of broad leaf woodland.* 5. *Avoid the widening and/or straightening of characteristic narrow winding lanes, minimise damage to Cornish hedges, trees, historic bridges, and gateposts and repair and replace any features which are lost.* 6. *Roads are often enclosed by trees which create vegetated tunnels. These are distinctive features and can easily be damaged or destroyed by large vehicles.* 7. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 8. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern.* |
| 1. **Valley Bottom** | 1. *Issues relating back to surface water runoff from fields.* | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the character of these areas* 2. *Avoid development which damages or destroys the important wetland habitats.* 3. *Ensure any new development brings with it tried/tested water attenuation detail.* |

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: TRANSITION FROM PLATEAU TO VALLEY BOTTOM WITH STEEP SIDED VALLEY**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK’S 8 & 10’ MERGED UP ON CREEGBRAWSE LOOKING 240 DEGREES NORTH LOKKING DOWN ON POLDICE & SOUTH TO TWELVEHEADS** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 14 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: JOHN CARLEY AND ANGIE BECKHAM** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land?** Flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present?** Estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Transition from Plateau to Valley Bottom with increasingly Steep Sided Valley.*  *Yes, the Poldice stream runs along the bottom of the valley this can be fast flowing depending on conditions.* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species** (guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust (CWT)).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | *Masses of natural road & field side vegetation supports a host of wildlife species. The area is best described as a mix of: grass pasture with bramble thickets in abundance along a minor road, numerous Public Rights of Way (PRoW) & fields lined by traditional old Cornish hedges.*  *Protected species can be found (have been seen) all over this area; notably deer, badgers, rabbits & extensive night/day birdlife such as buzzards, owls.*  *No real evidence of the hugely invasive species apart from knotweed at the junction with Church Hill.*  *The area does afford a semi natural habitat & so has benefited from little or no modification over time.* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *A mix of limited woodland, natural pasture fields & scrub towards the valley bottom.*  *Initial belt of pasture land used for grazing & isolated farm buildings dissipating to woodland. Used also for walking through PRoW. Valley bottom used for cycling, walking and horse riding as part of the well used Bissoe Trail, which forms a significant part of the old mining Tramway Trail from Portreath to Devoran.* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? (existed continuously since  1600 or before).  **What size are the fields -** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of? -** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or overgrown?  **What is the character of the hedge?** 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? | |  | | *Mostly native trees in this area situated in places on roadside verge and edge of fields but becomes dense beyond pasture land as the valley landscape transitions through undulated to steep sided.*  *No ancient woodland that we know of in this particular area, which seems to have been mostly farmed.*  *Small to medium sized fields which are mainly Cornish hedged and show evidence of old medieval field patterns*  *An abundance of mature Cornish hedges (local stones are a constant feature), some of which are well maintained by landowner/tenant farmer whilst others are simply left to nature.*  *Even mix of simple hedgerows containing brambles, bit of gorse and other low-lying foliage. Mature trees are evident with Hawthorn and old Oaks present and shaped by prevailing winds.*  *Yes, in part. Hedges verge onto roads, drainage ditches, pastured farmland and PRoW. A diversity of wildflowers and bracken flourish.* |
| **5. Building Distribution**  (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated  **Age & type of buildings & their relationship with the landscape:** Are theyIndividual farm houses/buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings?  Have buildings been added & is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries | *Isolated houses.*  *Mainly Old individual isolated farm houses and scattered farm buildings some of which are derelict.*  *There is also a small cluster of newer houses off the road.*  *Stone, Cob, Rubble construct with small windows and granite gate posts adjacent to a well- defined system of PRoW. Some of the outbuildings are made of stone construction others particularly those used for hay storage are of corrugated iron.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways & Public Rights of Way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding & do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the PRoW.** In good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles/signage, what is their character/condition?. | *Minor road linking Church Hill to Twelveheads. Fairly straight steepens as it descends steeply down into Twelveheads.*  *Lined on both sides by Cornish hedges & occasional roadside grip to aid water run-off.*  *PRoW go off the road heading towards valley bottom. These are generally well maintained thanks to a contract scheme with CC. Signage is in place but some erosion has occurred. PRoW seem to be well defined & are well used.* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated & none designated features in the landscape**? Monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | DSC_0084  **Wheal Henry mine is sited in the valley towards Twelveheads & the valley was the site of the Old Mineral Tramway & other significant historic mining activity. Some of the old Wheal Henry still remains.** |
| **8. Condition** | **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. | *One could describe this area as a largely “Green & Pleasant” place which has been left by the landowner/farmer to either work/care for or allow nature to take its course.*  *Wildlife habitats are a priority feature of life in this area & I think all who live here are very conscious of it. Valley bottom will need to be maintained to allow people to enjoy their recreation whilst appreciating the historic mining landscape.* |
| **9. Aesthetic & Sensory** | **Describe the level of tranquillity, calm & 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?** | *Tranquil, quiet relatively undisturbed remote area. Lots of bird song.*  *Noise comes from the concrete works at the edge of the area in Church Hill and from the Banger racing at St Day on some Sunday afternoons. Landscape is windswept from the angle of the trees by the road.*  *Significant leaf fall in the autumn/winter period replaced by growth and greenery during the very mild spring/summer months*  *Predominant wind is south-westerly.*  *There is little light pollution from the immediate area but light pollution from nearby towns is noticeable.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features which are not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, 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.  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. | *Well maintained fields punctuated by PRoW providing a great walkers space which the community cherishes. Poldice stream in valley bottom represents the boundary between Chacewater & Gwennap Parishes. Old granite gate posts all seem well maintained, local stone has been used in construction of buildings.*  *Steep sided valley overlooking historical mining area is largely the same as it has been for generations full of natural vegetation, well maintained fields used for horses, cows and sheep. Natural habitat for Buzzards etc.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important. | *The area benefits from good panoramic vantage points, from road & fields looking Southwest across the historic Poldice valley, with St Day & Caharrack on the horizon & Southeast down the Poldice Valley to Twelveheads & beyond. The various PRoW offer occasional openings through which one can appreciate the landscape.* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Tranquil & peaceful relatively undisturbed area almost hidden from road by Cornish Hedging.* * *Abundance of woodland & Cornish Hedging accommodating wildlife.* * *Good, well used pasture land bordered by Cornish Hedging.* * *Terrific interconnecting PRoW.* * *Old historic mining landscape of Wheal Henry & Poldice Valley.* * *The transition that takes place from plateau to valley as you walk south down the slope.* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Make a note of what element of character is the photograph  illustrating. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | DSC_0082 |  | | **The Poldice Stream running along the valley bottom with grassy scrubland typical of this part of the valley** | **Looking South from top of Creegbrawse** | |  |  |   **View from edge of field sloping down to the Poldice Valley/view beyond** |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships/links. | *To the Northeast is plateau area made up mainly of pasture land leading on to another steep sloping valley down Chacewater and to the Carnon River. The Carn & Poldice Valley meet up just outside Twelveheads. To the Southeast the character changes as the pasture & woodland gives way to the small village of Twelveheads. To the Northwest the land gives way to individual houses around Creegbrawse.* |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | 1. *Very little known at this stage, although an accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays could be forthcoming over the coming years, all of which need to be guarded against.* 2. *A little bit of suburbanisation of the rural character (e.g. cutting roadside verges 7 planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting) could be seen if new developments to the north are considered.* 3. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies could come with increased (albeit slight) development – again this should be guarded against where we can.* | 1. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural importance should be avoided.* 2. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish & reach a height to screen development. Large non-indigenous trees will only serve to scar the characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 3. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding & appreciation of historic landmark features such as our viaduct & horizon.* 4. *Cumulative development would have an increased negative impact that would undoubtedly compete with landscape characteristics here.* 5. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using local materials* 6. *We must ensure that any planned development does not increase the light pollution and so influence design where we can.* |
| 1. **Steep Sided Valleys** | 1. *Housing development which extends above the valley to the higher ground breaking the skyline.* 2. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways.* 3. *Removal of trees.* 4. *Realignment of the highways.* 5. *Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings.* | 1. *Consider the direction of the slope & nature of the setting as this character type there is potential for substantial impact on land facing the development.* 2. *Alterations/extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure their scale & design respect the character of original dwelling & its landscape setting.* 3. *Avoid removal of woodland which is a characteristic feature of this area.* 4. *Encourage management & appropriate extension of broad leaf woodland.* 5. *Avoid the widening &/or straightening of characteristic narrow winding lanes, minimise damage to Cornish hedges, trees, historic bridges & gateposts & repair/replace any features which are lost.* 6. *Roads are often enclosed by trees which create vegetated tunnels; these are distinctive features & can be damaged/destroyed by large vehicles.* 7. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using local materials.* 8. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern.* |
| 1. **Valley Bottom** | 1. *Issues relating back to surface water runoff from fields.* | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character & special qualities of the character of these areas.* 2. *Avoid development which damages/destroys important wetland habitats.* 3. *Ensure any new development brings with it tried/tested water attenuation detail.* |

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: TRANSITION SLIGHT PLATEAU/VALLEY BOTTOM TO STEEP SIDED VALLEY**  **PARISH: CHACWATER ‘LOOK’ 9 - DOWN FROM OF KERLEY HILL INTO VILLAGE** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 10 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: TONY ROODE** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Transition from plateau to rolling Hills into steep sided valley.*  *No water present, river in valley not in view.* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT).  Are there hedges, what are they made of/do they support vegetation, if so describe what type? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT). | |  | | *Hedged fields divided by Cornish hedges, supporting various seasonal wild vegetation and natural wildlife.*  *No evidence of features that would support protective species.*  *No real evidence of the hugely invasive species that are so prevalent downstream towards Chacewater village and Twelveheads.*  *Semi natural habitat areas probably do exist in some hedgerows.* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *Predominantly pasture and arable farmland, some woodland, isolated residential building.*  *Mostly Arable farmland at this high point but some pasture in distance, small pocket fields.* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Any ancient woodland? (existed continuously since the 1600s).  **What size are the fields?** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of?** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or over grown?  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted by exposure, possibly no trees or are there mature/larger trees. Is there a buffer of vegetation either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced? | |  | | *Woodland located in the distance on valley side mostly native trees in this area, but sycamores can always be found.*  *No.*  *Small to medium sized fields bordered by Cornish hedges c/w tree growth.*  *The hedges are well maintained with occasional native tree growing in the hedge and have been subject by wind in this exposed area.*    *Bush growing in the hedge has been weathered; hedge not fenced with grass buffer either side of the hedges.* |
| **5. Building Distribution** (looks at buildings of the character type, not settlements themselves. Actual settlements are described in their own assessment  sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated.  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are theyIndividual farm houses / buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings.  Have buildings been added & is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries. | *Isolated residential building in view.*  *No farm buildings*  *Stone, Cob, Rubble construct with small windows.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PRoW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor? Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients? Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the PRoW -** in good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles/signage, what is their character/condition? | *Well used minor roads, winding steep gradients, no pavements bordered by occasional grass verges.*  *Good condition PRoW 301/35/1 regularly used with traditional relatively modern green signage.* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | *Imposing St Pauls church tower in view, this historic church was built in 1828 then rebuilt in 1892 after being struck by lightning in 1866. It is constructed of elvan and granite with some stone dressings. The cemetery is on the sloping ground into the valley. Historical mining chimney stacks in the distance.* |
| **8. Condition** | **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? How is the area managed**? The management of the land will directly influence the value of the available habitat for wildlife. | *Many describe this view as a “breath-taking panoramic, rural historical setting.”*  *Natural habitat thrives in this rural setting and appreciated by many as evidenced from local walking groups.* |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **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?** | *Speeding vehicles on the minor road into Chacewater and off-roaders on damp weekends apart, this is a relatively calm, undisturbed & tranquil setting.*  *Exposed windswept with some shelter lower down into the valley, the rural fields give it an uncluttered feel.*  *The seasons bring various crop colours to life and wild habitat taking to the hedgerows.*  *Sweeping wind is mainly from the SW direction.*  *Distant light pollution has increased on the skyline in recent years.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, the local stone for construction, building types, stiles on footpaths, gate posts.  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. | *Chacewater Parish falls entirely within the World Heritage Site (WHS) so has been largely undeveloped which now provides an appreciated rural buffer between the east and west on the village, thus preserving its historic features for future generations.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?**  Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important | *This area benefits from panoramic views to most sides of the Parish, where the majority of current inhabitants have settled in the valley with historic mining engine houses and stacks visible in the distant.* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Panoramic* * *Inspirational* * *Rural* * *Historical* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of:   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Note the element of character the photograph is illustrating. | |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | **Looking westward down into the village from Kerley Hill** | | |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships/links. | *To the west of the village this rolling farmland into steep valley then rises to*  *where historic mine working is still in evidence.* |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | 1. *Very little known at this stage, although an accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays could be forthcoming over the coming years all of which need to be guarded against.* 2. *A little bit of suburbanisation of the rural character (e.g. cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting) could be seen if new developments to the north are considered.* 3. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies could come with increased (albeit slight) development – again this should be guarded against where we can.* | 1. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural importance should be avoided.* 2. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large non-indigenous trees will only serve to scar the characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 3. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as our viaduct and horizon.* 4. *Cumulative development would have an increased negative impact that would undoubtedly compete with the characteristics of this landscape.* 5. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 6. *We must ensure that any planned development does not increase the light pollution and so influence design where we can.* |
| 1. **Steep Sided Valleys** | 1. *Housing development which extends above the valley to the higher ground breaking the skyline.* 2. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways.* 3. *Removal of trees.* 4. *Realignment of the highways.* 5. *Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings.* | 1. *Consider the direction of the slope and nature of the setting as in this character type there is potential for substantial impacts on land facing the development* 2. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure their scale and design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape.* 3. *Avoid the removal of woodland which is a characteristic feature of this area.* 4. *Encourage management and appropriate extension of broad leaf woodland.* 5. *Avoid the widening and/or straightening of characteristic narrow winding lanes, minimise damage to Cornish hedges, trees, historic bridges, and gateposts and repair and replace any features which are lost.* 6. *Roads are often enclosed by trees which create vegetated tunnels. These are distinctive features and can easily be damaged or destroyed by large vehicles.* 7. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 8. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern.* |
| 1. **Valley Bottom** | 1. *Issues relating back to surface water runoff from fields.* | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the character of these areas.* 2. *Avoid development which damages or destroys the important wetland habitats.* 3. *Ensure any new development brings with it tried/tested water attenuation detail.* |

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: STEEP SIDED VALLEY TO NARROW VALLEY BOTTOM**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 11’ - POLDICE VALLEY** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 04 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: PAUL SHEVLIN and JOHN PECK, [+ ROGER COCKLE]** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Steep-Sided V-shaped Valley lying on a NW/SE axis. Parish boundary runs down the middle of the narrow valley floor so only the LHS South West facing slopes are described.*  *The valley is scarred by historic mineral extraction & re-working. The little Poldice stream trickles through marshy bogs and pools on the surface. The main County Adit runs below the valley floor.* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation?  Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | *Scrub & marshland in the valley bottom; pasture & woodland on hillsides with old mineshafts & derelict buildings provide varied habitats for plant, insect & animal species e.g. bats, birds. Significant variety of Bryophytes – mosses, liverworts & hornworts.*  *Areas of wetland created by late C20 excavation of streambed. Reworked mining spoil & soil erosion adds to alluvial sand in valley bottom* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *Bracken, heather, scrub, boggy marsh on alluvial sand. Mixed woodland and low-grade pasture on the slopes.*  *Isolated farm buildings and scattered remains of C19 & C20 mine works – buildings, chimneys, spoil tips. Recreational cycle trails & pathways along the full length of the valley bottom – follow line of historical Devoran/Portreath tramway.* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland - existed continuously since 1600s  **What size are the fields?** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of?** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or overgrown?  **What is the character of the hedge?** 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? | |  | | *Native trees in small hillside coombes over mineral lodes. PVT organised some regeneration planting in valley bottom.*  *No.*  *Small and medium sized fields mainly divided by mature Cornish hedges.*  *Evidence a number of field hedges have been levelled recently & then partially reinstated (i.e. 1 or 2 stone courses laid on original baselines marked by posts & wire fences).* |
| **5. Building Distribution**  (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are they **i**ndividual farm houses / buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings. Have buildings been added, and is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries. | *Todpool, about a dozen former miner’s dwellings, each set in small plot of land, clustered along valley bottom road to NW. On valley side, scattered, isolated farm buildings, agricultural sheds and ruined remains of mineworks - buildings, chimneys, spoil tips.*  *A**mix of farmstead type housing (c/w clustered outbuildings) and rural dwellings, some of which have been extended – not dramatically – over time. One derelict/abandoned homestead plot below Wheal Henry.*  *Stone, Cob, Rubble construct with small windows and granite gate posts adjacent to a well-defined system of public rights of way.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the PRoW.** In good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles and signage, and what is the character and condition of these? | *By-way and recreational multi-use trail on route of valley bottom, well-used and marked by granite markers and wooden posts.*  *Road to Todpool is steep, narrow and winding with high hedges – not suitable for large vehicles.*  *A network of PRoW traverse the steep valley side from the ridge to the valley bottom, where some connect with the multi-use trail. Several ways rebound or terminate where there is no stream crossing at the valley floor/parish boundary line.* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | *Many Mine workings – chimneys, engine houses, shafts & tips – mark the valley side.*  *A number of pre-historic and medieval sites are shown on the CC map.*  *On the valley floor the line of the County Adit is marked by granite pillars with roughly incised numbers* |
| **8. Condition** | **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. | *The valley is scarred and, to some extent, shaped by mineral extraction processes which continued to late C20. (The North facing side – outside our area – is very slowly re-establishing vegetation). In Chacewater, the SW-facing valley side shows more rapid recovery from mine-working. Low-grade pasture & some degradation of hedges. Active presence of birds of prey all year round suggests variety & abundance of wildlife in habitat.* |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **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?** | *The area is quiet & undisturbed with small birds in the scrub and hedgerows. Very tranquil, occasional passing roar of MTBs & throb of helicopters contrasts with normal silence in which dripping water may be heard.*  *From the valley bottom trail the narrow, winding sides are close and intimate, rising to the ridgelines and the sky. From the pathways on the North side of the valley (SW slopes of Creegbrawse ridge) the outlook encompasses the rolling countryside of the Gwennap & St Day mining areas.*  *Due to its previous mining use the valley bottom has taken a time for vegetation to take hold, but it has now, so trees lose their leaf and brambles produce much fruit and there is much new growth each year which makes the valley bottom look a little less austere each year.*  *South-westerly winds trickle down the valley bottom in the main. Although a little light can be seen in the distance at Twelveheads, there is fact very little by way of light pollution here, save for a few dwellings on the hillsides.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features that are not designated but locally important, could include, tree tunnels, distinctive trees on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecommunication masts, local stone for construction, building types styles, footpath stiles, gate posts.  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. | *Abandoned mine works and buildings on the steep slopes and the uncluttered ridge skyline capped by mature Cornish hedge and occasional trees. The Coast to Coast tramway trail and many Public Rights of Way (PRoW) make a valued recreational space.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important. | *Either side of the valley offer good vantage points down the valley bottom itself and across into the neighbouring parishes of Gwennap & St Day.* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Steep-sided V-shaped valley lying on a NW/SE axis.* * *Narrow, winding valley bottom defines parish boundary, course of County Adit and multi-use recreational trail.* * *Spur of land rising to a ridge at 100m creates 2-3km SW-facing slope.* * *Valley side traversed by 1 narrow lane, 6-7 bridleways and other PRoW.* * *Vehicular access only to Creegbrawse ridge road.* * *Abandoned mine works and buildings on the steep slopes.* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Make a note of what element of character is the photograph  illustrating. | **View from open access land at Todpool looking SE down Poldice valley, with uncluttered skyline of Creegbrawse ridge above green fields on left** |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships / links. | *To the North, the valley side rises to the elevated plateau at Creegbrawse. A ridgeline runs along a narrow spur that drops down steeply to Twelveheads where the Poldice stream joins the Carnon river, which continues to flow SE along steep-sided valley past Nangiles and on to Bissoe.*  *To the South, the Poldice valley defines the boundary with Gwennap Parish.* |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | 1. *Very little known at this stage, although an accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays could be forthcoming over the coming years all of which need to be guarded against.* 2. *A little bit of suburbanisation of the rural character (e.g. cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting) could be seen if new developments to the north are considered.* 3. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies could come with increased (albeit slight) development – again this should be guarded against where we can.* | 1. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural importance should be avoided.* 2. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large non-indigenous trees will only serve to scar the characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 3. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as our viaduct and horizon.* 4. *Cumulative development would have an increased negative impact that would undoubtedly compete with the characteristics of this landscape.* 5. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 6. *We must ensure that any planned development does not increase the light pollution and so influence design where we can.* |
| 1. **Steep Sided Valleys** | 1. *Housing development which extends above the valley to the higher ground breaking the skyline.* 2. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways.* 3. *Removal of trees.* 4. *Realignment of the highways.* 5. *Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings.* | 1. *Consider the direction of the slope and nature of the setting as in this character type there is potential for substantial impacts on land facing the development* 2. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure their scale and design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape.* 3. *Avoid the removal of woodland which is a characteristic feature of this area.* 4. *Encourage management and appropriate extension of broad leaf woodland.* 5. *Avoid the widening and/or straightening of characteristic narrow winding lanes, minimise damage to Cornish hedges, trees, historic bridges, and gateposts and repair and replace any features which are lost.* 6. *Roads are often enclosed by trees which create vegetated tunnels. These are distinctive features and can easily be damaged or destroyed by large vehicles.* 7. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 8. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern.* |
| 1. **Valley Bottom** | 1. *Issues relating back to surface water runoff from fields.* | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the character of these areas* 2. *Avoid development which damages or destroys the important wetland habitats.* 3. *Ensure any new development brings with it tried/tested water attenuation detail.* |

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: UNDULATING HILLSIDE LEADING INTO VALLEY BOTTOM**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 12’ - RECREATION GROUND** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 12 OCT 17**  **ASSESSOR: ROB & GILL KNILL** | | |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | | | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.  **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast   |  | | --- | | flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Undulating hillsides surrounding a north, south, east & west valley bottom.*  *No water visible, although aware of the Leat runs west to east in the valley bottom and meets the Carn river (running north to south) in the village middle.* | | |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (***guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT*).  Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features that could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (see support notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?** (*land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT*) | |  | | *The surrounding hillside, hedgerows and abundance of tree life do support wildlife in general, with Bats known about and birds particularly prevalent.*  *This valley bottom embraces the core of the village but is surrounded by farmed fields and is lined with numerous types of hedgerow. In the immediate vicinity we have mainly tree-lined hedges containing some deciduous trees, but many that are not indigenous to this area, esp. the Sycamore “Weed”! No wet areas visible but we are aware that parts of valley bottom running north to south form what is referred to in various Cornwall Council’s Environment documentation as a Flood Risk Zone.*  *Yes, trees and hedgerows.*  *Yes, in part. A preponderance of brambles and we are aware of Japanese Knotweed in this area.*  *Yes in part but they are sporadic – corners of fields and the recreation ground itself.* | | |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *A mix of woody area and farmland – arable and pasture.*  *An even mix of arable and pasture on the undulating slopes surrounding the core of the village. An industrial park on the horizon to the north east and a recreation ground, play area and bowling club in the foreground.* | | |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? (existed continuously since 1600 or before)  **What size are the fields?** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed & field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of?** Cornish hedge (stone) what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed/over grown?  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted by  exposure, possibly no trees, or are there mature/larger trees.  Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge and, if so, what type? Is the hedge fenced? | |  | | *On the horizon of the undulating landscape. Otherwise trees line fields and roadways. Probably not many native – mostly sycamore or Monterey Pines.*  *No ancient woodland.*  *3 or 4 medium fields on the horizon but mostly small and used for pasture.*  *There are various styles of Cornish hedge, mostly local stone and granite.*  *Some hedges and fields are protected by a screen of trees whilst others are of a low-level variety which has been ‘worked on’ over time and so damaged or deliberately removed.*  *Some are fenced in the immediate vicinity.* | | |
| **5. Building Distribution**  (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated  **Age and type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are they individual farm houses/buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings.  Have buildings been added & is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries | *In the valley bottom, condensed, otherwise isolated clusters.*  *Most visible (in valley) buildings are rural dwellings, the majority of which are modern in build and design.*  *Development has occurred over time, with the majority of the buildings surrounding the heart of the village more modern in design and individually planned that have taken little or no account for the character of Chacewater. That said, the central core – Fore Street and High Street – has retained much of its heritage and uniform distinctiveness.* | | |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the PRoW**. In good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles/signage, and what is the character and condition of these. | *The one road that is visible is Chacewater Hill which is a ‘rat run’ B road running East to West between Truro and Redruth (the old A39).*  *Winding into the village and out again on steep gradients.*  *Those that we know of in this area are reasonably well managed, suffer from overhang and so are damp for about 9 months of the year. Good signage and stiles in generally good order.* | | |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and none designated features in the landscape**? monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | *The Primary School and Church are the two most prominent designated buildings in the immediate area and both can be seen for miles around, esp. the St Paul’s Church which has the second highest steeple/spire in Cornwall.*  *Each has a setting of its own; tree growth/height does impact on their majesty but that also adds to their appearance also.* | | |
| **8. Condition** | **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. | *Nothing has been massively degraded that can be seen from this location, because there are tree or hedge lined fields and a high degree of vegetation – the whole scene is quite appealing to the eye!*  *This area is quite settled and very little improvement would be necessary to improve the scenic horizon that presents itself.*  *In all I would say that the area benefits from pretty god management and does offer a good deal as a habitat for wildlife, esp. given that Chacewater is a main trunk route for a significant amount of traffic.* | | |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **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?** | *With bird sound clearly apparent, despite the drone of vehicles in transit, this is considered a particularly tranquil part of the parish by many residents.*  *It has a central core of village buildings surrounded by generally exposed green farmland and hedgerow/tree lined scenery.*  *Significant changes occur through the seasons due to the type and density of tree and arable growth, esp. in the Autumn as a veritable avalanche of sycamore leaves bedevil the whole area.*  *West to east.*  *Light pollution is not bad, the predominance of light is quite high through the main corridor of the village (e.g. housing/streets) but is limited in the surrounding areas.* | | |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features which are not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, distinctive tree(s) on a skyline, wind turbines, power lines, telecom masts, the local stone for construction, building types styles, stiles on footpaths, gate posts.  Features will have their own setting (the space around to allow you to appreciate the feature) record an idea of the scale of setting which is important to retain. | *The most distinctive features from this vantage point are probably about 10 significant Monterey Pines trees. There are telegraph poles, a small industrial estate and main trunk road. Other than these, the scene is one of urban living transiting swiftly to rurality.*  *See photographs.* | | |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important. | *This is actually a good vantage point to see the surrounding area, its functionality as a thoroughfare (e.g. Main trunk road and trains routes) pass through or behind the village. Importantly, you can see a significant chunk of the village from here.* | | |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Heavily built valley bottom.* * *Green and pleasant surrounding land.* * *Inter-dispersed tree lines and hedgerows.* * *Occasional elegant building.* * *Buildings reflect the villages semi-rural character and transition from rural mining dwellings to modern living.* * *Busy road.* * *In some respects, a bit of a picture post card village appearance!* | | |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of:   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Make a note of what element of character is the photograph illustrating. | **WP_20170926_11_42_12_Pro**  **Our scenic** | **WP_20170926_11_42_17_Pro**  **Recreation** | **WP_20170926_11_42_22_Pro**  **Ground** |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how.  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships/links. | *Valley bottom transitions to undulating hillside and then horizontal plateau.* | | |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Intermediate Sloping** | 1. *Increased field sizes involving the removal of Cornish hedges* 2. *Changes in the traditional management of farmland* 3. *Accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays* 4. *Replacement dwellings, where existing detached properties are replaced with larger buildings which are of a different scale and mass to the character of the properties in the area.* 5. *Suburbanisation of the rural character by cutting roadside verges and planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting* 6. *Light pollution eroding the dark skies* 7. *Housing development which extends into the higher ground breaking the skyline* 8. *Holiday accommodation, camp sites and caravan parks* 9. *Development which erodes the peace and tranquillity of this landscape* 10. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways*  |  | | --- | |  | |  | | 1. *Avoid development which does not follow the undulating character of the topography or is out of scale/overwhelms the landscape pattern and character.* 2. *Reflect the field sizes retaining and enhancing the small/medium pattern* 3. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of the existing dwelling, in particular ensure that the scale and design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape* 4. *Consider how cumulatively development (not necessarily of the same type) can have an increased impact on the characteristics of the landscape* 5. *Retain the strong field pattern of Cornish hedges, reflecting the local character of bare stone faces or vegetated with native shrubs and trees* 6. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern, without increasing the prominence of new development in this character type* 7. *Avoid development which breaks the skyline* 8. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 9. *Consider how light pollution can be minimised, through appropriate design in new development* 10. *Encourage the adoption/management of existing PRoW and development - where possible - of new access routes to connect with existing networks.* |
| 1. **Steep Sided Valleys** | 1. *Housing development which extends above the valley to the higher ground breaking the skyline* 2. *Erosion of Public Rights of Way (PRoW), footpaths, Bridleways & Byways* 3. *Removal of trees* 4. *Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings* | 1. *Consider the direction of the slope and nature of the setting as in this character type there is potential for substantial impacts on land facing the development* 2. *Alterations and extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of the existing dwelling, in particular to ensure that the scale and design respects the character of the original dwelling and its setting in the landscape.* 3. *Avoid the removal of any woodland which is a characteristic feature of these sheltered valleys* 4. *Encourage the management and where appropriate the extension of broad leaf woodlands* 5. *Avoid the widening and/or straightening of characteristic narrow winding lanes, minimise damage to Cornish hedges, trees, historic bridges, and gateposts and repair and replace any features which are lost.* 6. *Roads are often enclosed by trees which create vegetated tunnels. These are distinctive features and can easily be damaged or destroyed by large vehicles.* 7. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally occurring materials* 8. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern.* |
| 1. **Valley Bottom** | 1. *Issues relating back to surface water runoff from fields* | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the character of these areas* 2. *Avoid development which damages or destroys the important wetland habitats* |

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| **CHARACTER TYPE: SLOPE DOWN TO STEEP SIDED VALLEY**  **PARISH: CHACEWATER ‘LOOK 13’ - CHACEWATER HILL/KILLIWHERIES BARTON** | | **DATE OF ASSESSMENT: 19 OCT 2017**  **ASSESSORS: TONY ROODE/STEVE LEECH** |
| |  | | --- | | **A. Character**  **Attribute** | | |  | | --- | | **B. Landscape reference guide** | | |  | | --- | | **C. Your landscape description**  *Record your descriptive information for each heading* | |
| **1. Topography and Drainage** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **What is the shape of the land? -** flat, shallow, steep, uniform, undulating, upland, ridge, plateau.   |  | | --- | | **Is there any water present? -** estuary, river, fast flowing stream, babbling brook, spring, reservoir, pond, marsh. | |  | | | *Sloping fields down into steep sided wooded valley in which sits Chacewater village.*  *The Carn River is a fast flowing stream through the village and valley floor to Twelveheads and beyond - the stream is not visible from this viewpoint.*  *The unclassified commuter road has a rainwater drainage pipe system.* |
| **2. Biodiversity** | |  | | --- | | **What elements of the character could support protected species (**guidance from Cornwall Wildlife Trust CWT). Are there any hedges, what are they made of and do they support vegetation, if so describe the type of vegetation? Are there any wet areas?  Are there any features which could support protected species?  Are there any invasive species? (refer to supporting notes)  **Does the area contain areas of ‘semi natural habitat?**  (land which is not highly modified – guidance from CWT) | |  | | *Mixture of Cornish hedges, hedgerows, shrub hedges and tree lined PROW.*  *Hedges are formed of hawthorn, ivy, holly, saplings, inc sycamore, hazel, oak, etc. support vegetation, grass, brambles etc. Natural road and field side vegetation supports a host of wildlife species voles, shrews, small birds.*  *Area is best described as mixed arable, pasture with both broad leaf and fir woodland. Several PROWs criss-cross this area.*  *Protected species noted include buzzards and sparrow-hawks, tawny owls, bats and woodpeckers, deer, badgers, stoats, hedgehogs, shrews, voles, grass snakes, slow worms and common lizards and toads*  *No visible invasive plant species but we know them to be prevalent southwards along the valley.*  *The areas across the valley at Carn Marth & Carmenellis is shrub/heathland.* |
| **3. Land cover and Land Use** | |  | | --- | | **What is the vegetation cover?** Woodland, scrub, heather, dunes, mudflats, grassland, moorland, farmland crops.  **What is the land used for?** Arable, pasture, industry, isolated farm buildings, isolated residential properties, playing field, golf course, sports pitch, caravan park, camp site, etc. | |  | | *Mainly arable farmland in the immediate foreground with numerous wooded areas throughout the valley.*  *Farmland is mainly arable with a few sheep and dairy pastures. Isolated farm buildings, sporadic residential dwellings and the top of Chacewater village buildings are visible. To the North of the viewing area is a small industrial estate housing many (10+) small engineering businesses.*  *The viewing area contains the Gwennap part of the Cornwall & Devon Mining World Heritage Site (WHS).* |
| **4. Field and Woodland Pattern** | |  | | --- | | **Where is the woodland located**? In sheltered areas, in hollows, open landscape, lower lying land, overlying an undulating landscape. Are the trees native?  Is there ancient woodland? (existed continuously since  1600 or before).  **What size are the fields -** Small, medium, large, have hedges been removed and field sizes increased?  **What are the hedges made of? -** Cornish hedge (stone)  what is the stone type? Hedgerow (no stone, all vegetation). Are they heavily managed or overgrown.  **What is the character of the hedge?** Sculpted by  exposure, possibly no trees or are there mature/larger trees.  Is there a buffer of vegetation to either side of the hedge, if so what type? Is the hedge fenced? | |  | | *Native broad leaf woodland scattered throughout the valley and its side. There are a few fir wood copses on the skyline to the South west above the old mine workings.*  *No visible or known ancient woodland.*  *Fields are small to medium sized 5-8 acre average. It is believed that many fields have been enlarged by hedge removal, etc. over the past 200 years.*  *Hedges are a mix of Cornish and hedgerow shrub type - most appear well managed.*  *Into the prevailing weather protected valley, the hedges are taller and wider and contain small trees and saplings as well as hawthorn brambles, etc.*  *Wind exposure towards the south west and west facing valley sides keep hedges on the low side and there are indications of prevalent wind directions from the leaning bushes/small trees. Buffer vegetation is mostly grass, low lying brambles, etc. Some Post and wire fencing to roadside*  *Recent Planning appeal ref APP/D0840?W/16?3153632 refused planning in this area as there ‘would be substantial harm to the significance of the WHS, including the hedgerows and future maintenance of them.* |
| **5. Building Distribution**  (this looks at buildings within the character type, not the settlements themselves. The actual settlements are described in their own assessment sheet) | **How are the buildings distributed?** Intermittent clusters, scattered, isolated.  **Age/type of buildings and their relationship with the landscape:** are they Individual farm houses/buildings, clustered farm buildings, holiday accommodation, rural dwellings. Have buildings been added, and is it possible to estimate when?  **What are the distinctive elements of the buildings?**  Construction stone, building style, window proportions, gate posts, front /rear gardens, nature of property boundaries | *Isolated farm buildings, sporadic residential dwellings and the top of Chacewater village buildings are visible to the South west and West within a very broad panorama at this point.*  *To the North of the viewing area is a small cluster of industrial sheds/storage.*  *Farmhouses and cottages of stone and cob with slate and tile roofs, dating from 19th C. A few modern farm buildings - barns – storage facilities of block, metal and timber construction. Some clusters of residential buildings varying between 1930s -1970s. Few additional extensions 1970s to present day*  *The older farmhouses and cottages have small windows and traditional pitched roofs and chimneys. Gate posts mix of stone and timber along with timber gates. The more modern residential buildings have front and rear garden areas with mix of hedge, timber fence and post & rail boundaries.* |
| **6. Transport Pattern:** Highways and public rights of way (PROW) | **What is the character of the roads?** What is the road’s class, A, B or minor?  Are they straight, winding; do they have steep gradients?  Are there extensive verges, pavements, characteristic tree tunnels?  **Describe the Public Rights of Way (PRoW).** Good condition, well managed, overgrown, regularly used, eroded, waterlogged. Are there old/modern stiles/signage and what is the character and condition of these. | *The existing road was part of the old main county highway across Cornwall from East to West. This road is now unclassified but is officially recognised as a very busy commuter road. Road users include motorcycles, cars, vans, HGV and buses as well as trying to cater for cyclists and pedestrians with very little/no protection/no pavements/cycle tracks, etc.*  *PRoW within the immediate area are well managed and in regular use. Signage is believed to be evident. Unfortunately, the PRoW are also used by off-road motorcyclists who cause structural damage and a nuisance to other non-motorised users.* |
| **7. Historic Features** | **Are there designated and non-designated features in the landscape**? Monuments, burial sites, churches etc. 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. | *St Paul’s Church dates originally from 1828. There is a war memorial and grave yard at this location. Several disused underground mining shafts and chimney stacks are scattered across acres of this viewpoint, which form part of the WHS.*  *Recent Planning appeal ref APP/D0840/W/16/3153632 refused planning in this area as there ‘would be substantial harm to the significance of the WHS including the hedgerows and future maintenance of them’.* |
| **8. Condition** | **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. | *The panorama is largely green, pleasant and rural. Overall and probably due to the WHS status, there is little degradation visible to the S, West and Eastern areas. To the North, the industrial estate buildings would benefit from a cash injection for painting and decoration. This apart, in general, the landscape and buildings appear well managed.*  *Wildlife habitats are a priority feature and the habitats are well managed by landowners/farmers and appreciated by the majority of residents and visitors* |
| **9. Aesthetic and Sensory** | **Describe the level of tranquillity, calm and undisturbed, consider bird song, level of artificial noise.**  **How is the landscape experienced? E**xposed, intimate,  noisy (if so what is the source 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?** | *This particular viewpoint has an open magnificent panorama which is spoilt only by the volume of traffic and the associated noise and pollution from the busy road in close proximity to the south. The changes envisaged through the seasons include leaf fall which will expose the site to prevailing weather.*  *Seasonal changes affect the growth of crops and vegetation and die-off will be evident in the darker months.*  *Prevailing winds from the Southwest bring damp weather and North westerly’s produce cold biting winds to this exposed site.*  *There is a degree of light pollution from Chacewater village to the West and from Chiverton roundabout lights in the North.* |
| **10. Distinctive Features** | Features not designated but are locally important, could include, tree tunnels, 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.  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. | *The skyline contains 2 prominent pine woodlands and a communications mast (Four Lanes). Carn Brae monument is visible on the skyline to the West as are 3 tall electricity pylons.*  *To the West there are old mine engine house chimneys in foreground at Wheal Busy and in the distance Wheal Rose and down towards Wheal Bush.*  *To the Southwest are 2 wind turbines. Carn Marth heathland to the West and South to Four Lanes comms mast.* |
| **11. Views** | **Are there any important vantage points?** Describe the nature of the vantage point, cliff path, hilltop, and what makes the view important. | *The best vantage point is at the head of the road leading to Killiwherries Industrial estate offer extensive views over the Parish. South towards Tubborn Hill, Stithians and Southwest towards Four Lanes West towards Carn Marth and Wheal Rose.* |
| **12. Key Characteristics** | **What features stand out from completing the assessment sheet.** Create a set of bullet points to highlight what makes this  character type distinctive, what are its key characteristics. | * *Open Farmland in foreground* * *Far reaching distant views* * *Good mix of farmland, wooded valley and heathland* * *Great view of Chacewater St Paul’s church* * *Copious PRoW* * *Local engineering businesses* |
| **13. Photographs** | Take representative photos of   * the overall character of this landscape type * specific characteristics features of the landscape type * notable views and vistas.   Mark the photo location on a plan and which way you were looking when you took the photograph.  Make a note of what element of character is the photograph  illustrating. | |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | | **SW view over Chacewater village** | **South view over arable field** | |
| **14. Relationship to the adjacent landscape**  **character type(s)** | There is likely to be an area of transition between this landscape character type and the adjacent one. Character cannot be tied to a line on a map. Make note here of how  the landscape changes between this character type and the adjacent, and any important relationships/links. | ***To the West****, sloping farmland transitions down into fairly steep sided wooded valley and across the village of Chacewater towards the disused mining areas and heathland; so 3 distinctive areas.*  ***To the South,*** *very little change in transition, virtually seamless, between this and other farmland into the neighbouring parish of Gwennap.*  ***To the North*** *is uphill over more similar undulating arable farmland.*  ***East into Kenwyn*** *Parish gradually transitions into more densely populated residential buildings. The PRoW are more developed with housing.* |

**PRESSURE/FORCES FOR CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT**

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| **Character Type** | **Pressures for Change** | **Land Management and Development Considerations** |
| 1. **Elevated Plateau** | 1. *Very little known at this stage, although an accumulation of modern structures including wind turbines, overhead cables, telecommunications masts and solar arrays could be forthcoming over the coming years all of which need to be guarded against.* 2. *A bit of suburbanisation of the rural character (e.g. cutting roadside verges/planting non-native ornamental species in a rural setting) can be seen when large developments to the east are completed. Traffic/commuter levels will increase to avoid already congested Chiverton to Treliske road in neighbouring parish.* 3. *This already busy road will be under pressure for widening resulting in loss of roadside verges/hedges - knock-on effect.* 4. *Light pollution eroding dark skies will come with increased development, at Chiverton roundabout & large developments at Langarth. Controlled by neighbouring parish, we should control and guard against to avoid any knock-on effect* | 1. *Locating development on prominent ridge or skylines, particularly skylines with distinctive historic or cultural importance should be avoided.* 2. *On higher more exposed ground the vegetation will take longer to establish and reach a height to screen development. Large non-indigenous trees will only serve to scar the characteristic of this more exposed character type.* 3. *Development should not dominate or prevent the understanding and appreciation of historic landmark features such as our protected heathlands and mining heritage.* 4. *Cumulative development would have an increased negative impact that would undoubtedly compete with the characteristics of this landscape.* 5. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using locally sourced materials* 6. *We must ensure that any planned development does not increase the light pollution and so influence design where we can.* |
| 1. **Sloping Valleys** | 1. *Housing development which extends above the valley to the higher ground breaking the skyline.* 2. *Erosion of PRoW, e.g. footpaths, Bridleways & Byways.* 3. *Removal of trees.* 4. *Realignment of the highways.* 5. *Extensions and alterations to existing dwellings.* | 1. *Consider direction of slope/nature of the setting as in this character type there is potential for substantial impacts on land facing development.* 2. *Alterations/extensions to dwellings should have appropriate regard to the character of existing dwelling, in particular ensure their scale/design respects the character of the original dwelling and its landscape setting.* 3. *Avoid removal of woodland which is characteristic of this area.* 4. *Encourage management/appropriate extension of broad leaf woodland.* 5. *Avoid widening or straightening characteristic narrow winding lanes, minimise damage to Cornish hedges, trees, historic bridges, and gate posts and repair and replace any features which are lost.* 6. *Roads are often enclosed by trees that create vegetated tunnels, are distinctive features & can easily be damaged/destroyed by large vehicles.* 7. *Ensure new features match the local vernacular using local materials* 8. *Reflect the landscape character and settlement pattern.* |
| 1. **Valley Bottom** | 1. *BIG Issues relating back to surface water runoff from fields.* | 1. *Ensure development enhances the natural beauty, character and special qualities of the character of these areas* 2. *Avoid development that damages or destroys important wetland habitats.* 3. *Ensure any new development brings with it tried/tested water attenuation.* |