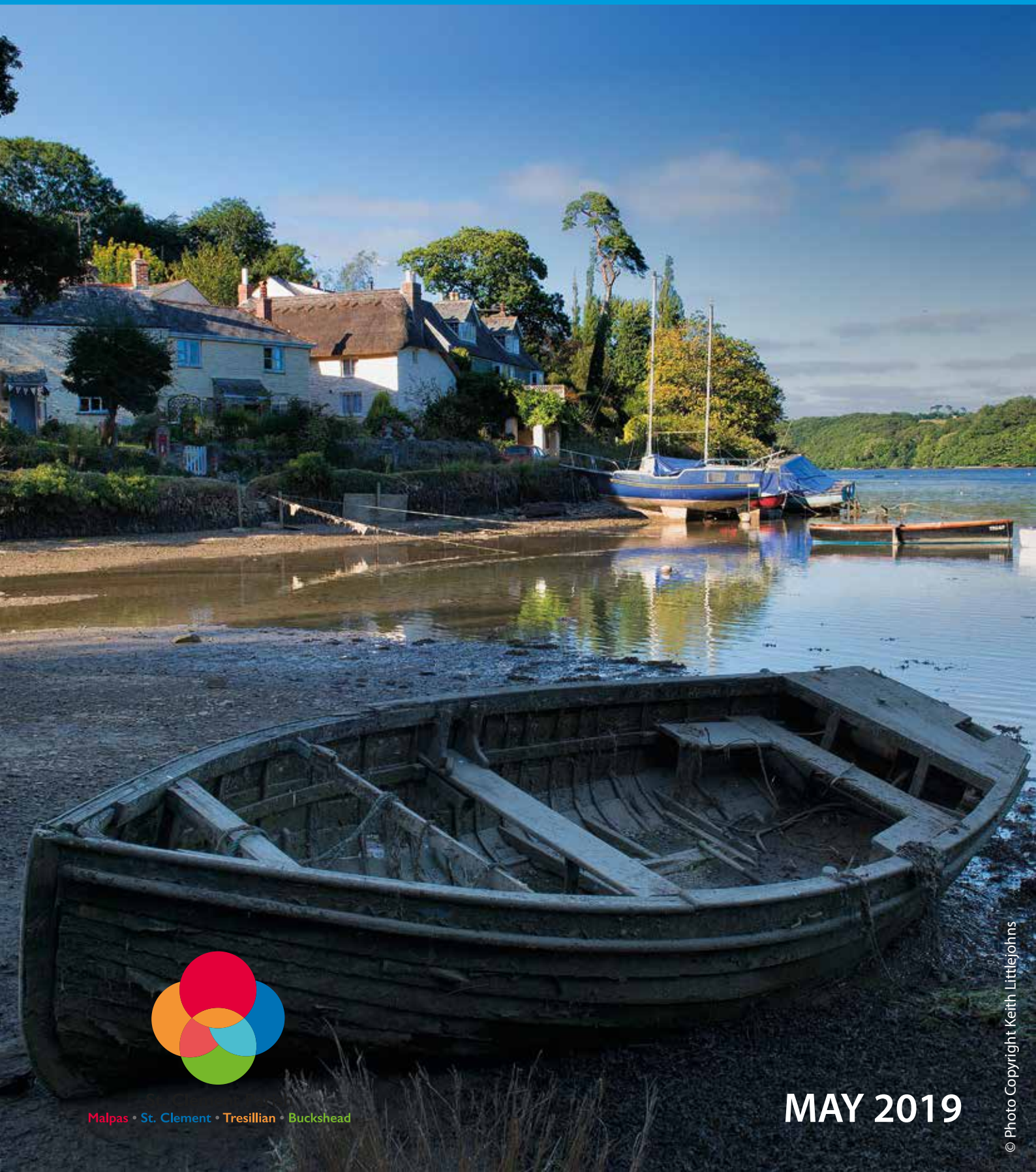


A Local Landscape Character Assessment of St Clement Parish St Clement Neighbourhood Plan





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A large proportion of the Parish is designated as either an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), an Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV), and/or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); additionally, the entire Parish is a **Zone of influence natura 2000**.

*(Details on how to access further information on these and other relevant designations environmental, landscape, historical, etc., all pertinent to a Local **Landscape Character Assessment** can be found in **Appendix 1**.)*

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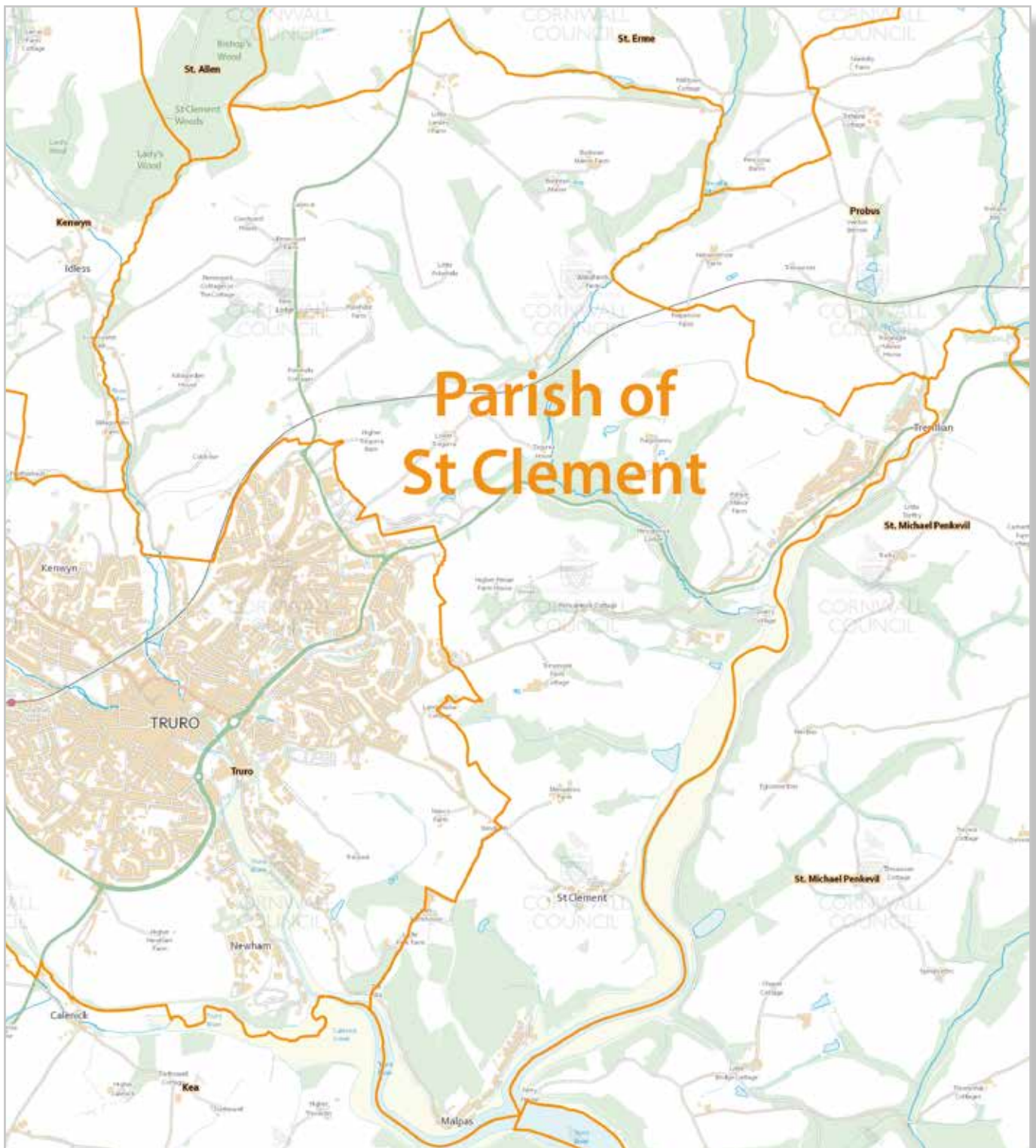
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Introduction

St Clement Parish, situated south-east of Truro, is a rural parish characterised by open farmland, woodlands and streams. It comprises three main settlements - the villages of Tresillian, St Clement and Malpas (south of the main London to Penzance railway line) as well as the hamlet of Buckshead and a number of scattered residences in Bodrean, Polwhele, Laniley and Frogmore (north of the railway line).

The Parish is 3,306 acres, has 27 acres of tidal water and 111 acres of foreshore. The highest point (120m above sea level) lies in the north on Polwhele farm land. The 2011 census records a population of 1116 people. The two largest landowners are the Duchy and the Tregothnan Estates.

The land is predominantly agricultural comprising arable and grazing farmland. Belts of forestry and woodland about the river valley, rising up in the steep-sided valleys to join the sloping land and plateaux. The three main settlements nestle along the sides of the Tresillian River, which joins the Truro River at Malpas. The Parish borders seven other parishes.

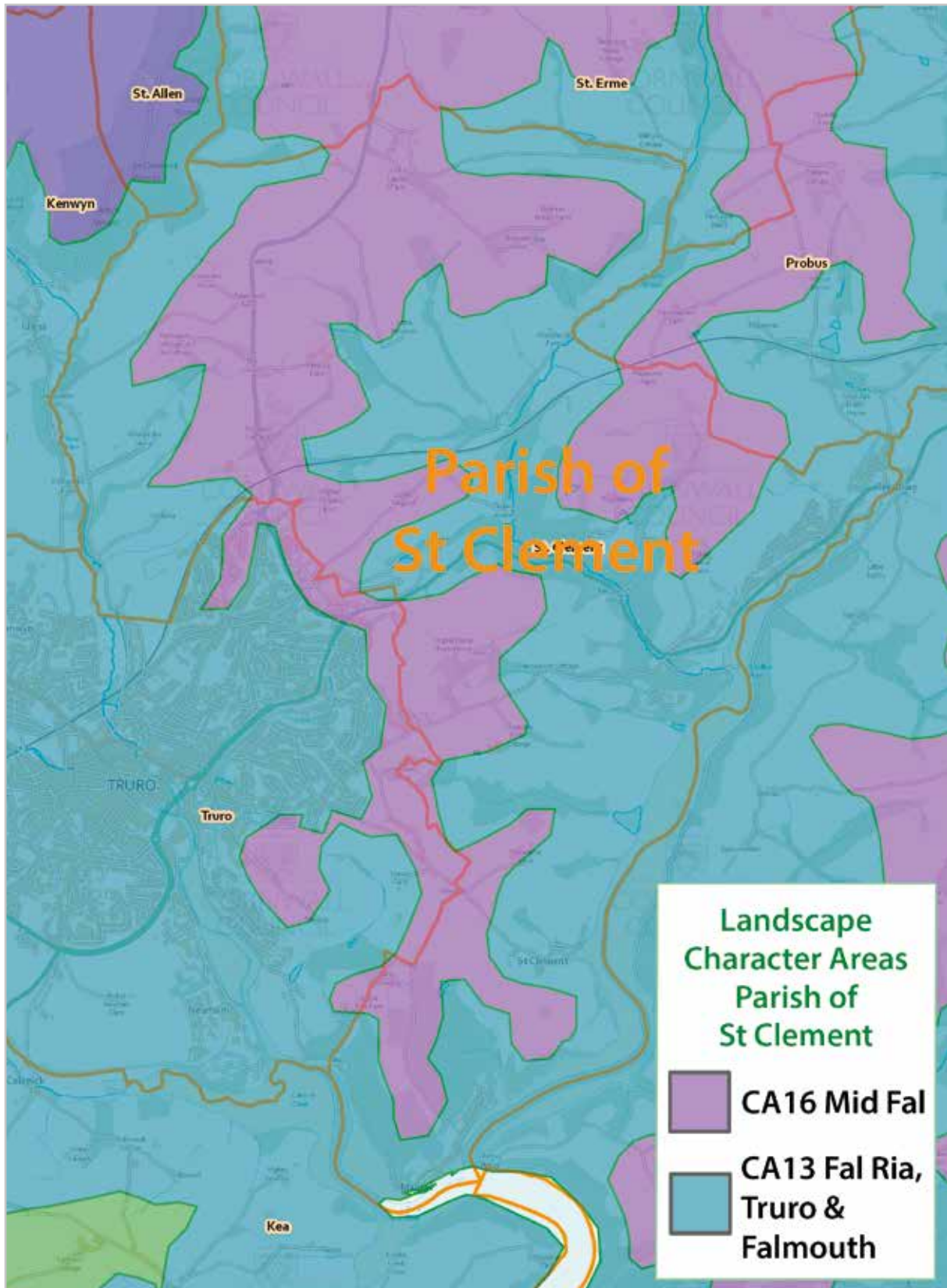


1. Landscape Character Assessment

1.1 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Character Study (2007)

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study is the first stage in developing an evidence base for future landscaping policy and strategies in Cornwall. Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) were identified in the study and were then broken down into Landscape Descriptions Units (LDUs). These areas and units illustrate the range of diverse landscapes, heritage and natural assets in Cornwall and in this parish.

The Parish of St Clement falls within two LCAs : CA16 Mid Fall Plateau and CA13 Fal Ria, Truro and Falmouth



Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LCS Map AONB weblink:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54e6ffe7e4b0663b4a777e12/t/57e3e33d9f74564d81f1a2ba/1474552645017/CORNWALL-AONB-2016-2021-ACTION+bookmarked.pdf>

Note: The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Character Study is being revised at the present time; this section will be updated when the revised version is available.

1.2 What is a Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA)?

This is an assessment of the local landscape of our parish, identifying and documenting key features; landscape types and classifying the landscape to create an evidence base in order to help make informed decisions. The LLCA provides a framework to understand the landscape, its character and what gives the area its unique sense of place and value.

By carrying out a LLCA, decisions relating to all potential impact of any development on the existing landscape can be made. The LLCA can be used as:

- a stand-alone document;
- an evidence base to inform the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).

LLCA provides a community-led robust evidence base describing the character of the landscape in St Clement Parish. It can also be of use in: -

- defining the elements of character which give St Clement its sense of place and local distinctiveness;
- informing decisions regarding the environmental suitability of new development in the Parish;
- celebrating what is important about the local landscape;
- Identifying future development pressures.

1.3 Setting up the process for the LLCA

With the support of the Landscape Architect from Cornwall Council, a Steering Group met on 6th April 2017 at St Clement Parish Hall to identify the process and the work required to prepare the Neighbourhood Planning Document, including:

- agreeing a group work plan, including the preparation of local character assessments;
- identifying underlying policies;
- compiling reference materials, eg. charts, maps, identifying topographical features

1.4 Training

Volunteers from the Parish joined the team to assist in the landscape studies. A training day was held on 20th May 2017. Large-scale contour maps and assessment record sheets were provided to record findings of each of the landscape character types.

1.5 Why is the landscape so important to us?

While the appearance of the landscape seems permanent and unchanging, history has shown that slow changes, both natural and man-made, occur over generations. Pressures of new development, tree felling and replanting and modern practises of farming impose a slow progression of change to the landscape. It is therefore crucial to record the present appearance of the landscape in our parish to assess the impact that any new changes or development imposed by future planning might have on its character. Comprehensive consultations have been carried out with parish residents and it became apparent that the landscape and its preservation rates as one of the highest concerns with the consultees. In a household survey carried out for the Neighbourhood Plan, the most frequently selected priority for the Neighbourhood Plan was 'coast/ creek' followed by 'landscape'. This led to the Steering Group deciding that an LLCA was essential for the development of the Neighbourhood Plan.

2. St Clement Local Landscape Character Assessment

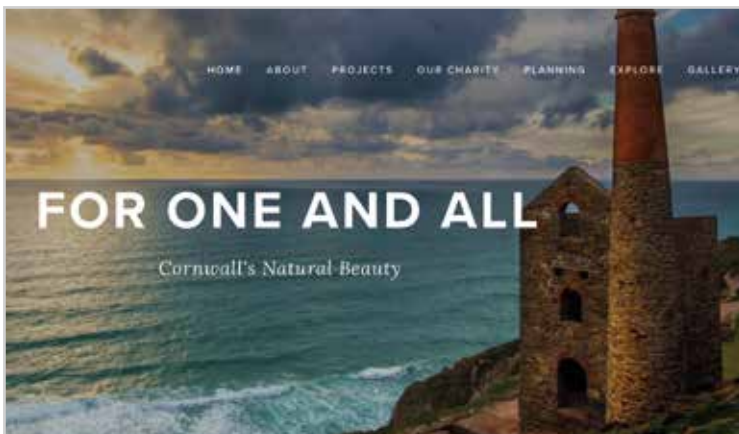
2.1 Creating the 'Landscape Character Types'

St Clement Parish falls within two Landscape Character Types in the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study: CA16 Mid Fall Plateaux and CA13 Fal Ria, Truro and Falmouth. Using contour maps, the team identified four different local landscape character types within the parish: Plateaux; Sloping Land; Steep Sided Valleys and Estuary.

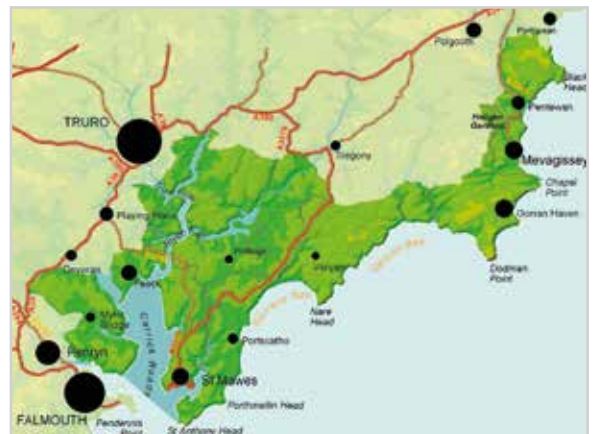
The Parish also falls under a number of official designations (see Appendix 1). Of particular importance in terms of the landscape character and implications for development are the following:

- **Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)** protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) as a means of conserving and enhancing its natural beauty. Under the CROW Act, Natural England can make orders to designate AONBs or vary the boundaries of existing ones. In turn, only local authorities or the Secretary of State can give permission for development in, or affecting, an AONB. A local authority must make sure that any proposals have regard for the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB, eg. when adding utility services, like gas pipes and telecommunications cables; or creating public access as part of rights of way improvement;
- **Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV)** are considered to have a particular scenic value and are therefore sensitive to development. They are afforded a degree of protection by local authorities. Accordingly, development can be restricted especially if the distinctive character or quality of the landscape risks being affected.
- **Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** contain the very best of UK's wildlife and geological sites. They cover a range of important wildlife habitats and species. They are notified and protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 in England and Wales. Many of these sites may have multiple layers of protection for their conservation value; this area is also part of the Fal and Helford **Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**.
- **Zone of influence natura 2000** is the largest coordinated network of protected core breeding and resting sites for rare and and threatened species and habitats, including rare natural habitat types which are protected in their own right. EU Member States must ensure that the sites are managed in a sustainable manner, both ecologically and economically. The whole parish is part of this network.

Visit the following links for further information about Cornwall AONB, and Section 9 South Coast Central which covers St Clement parish.



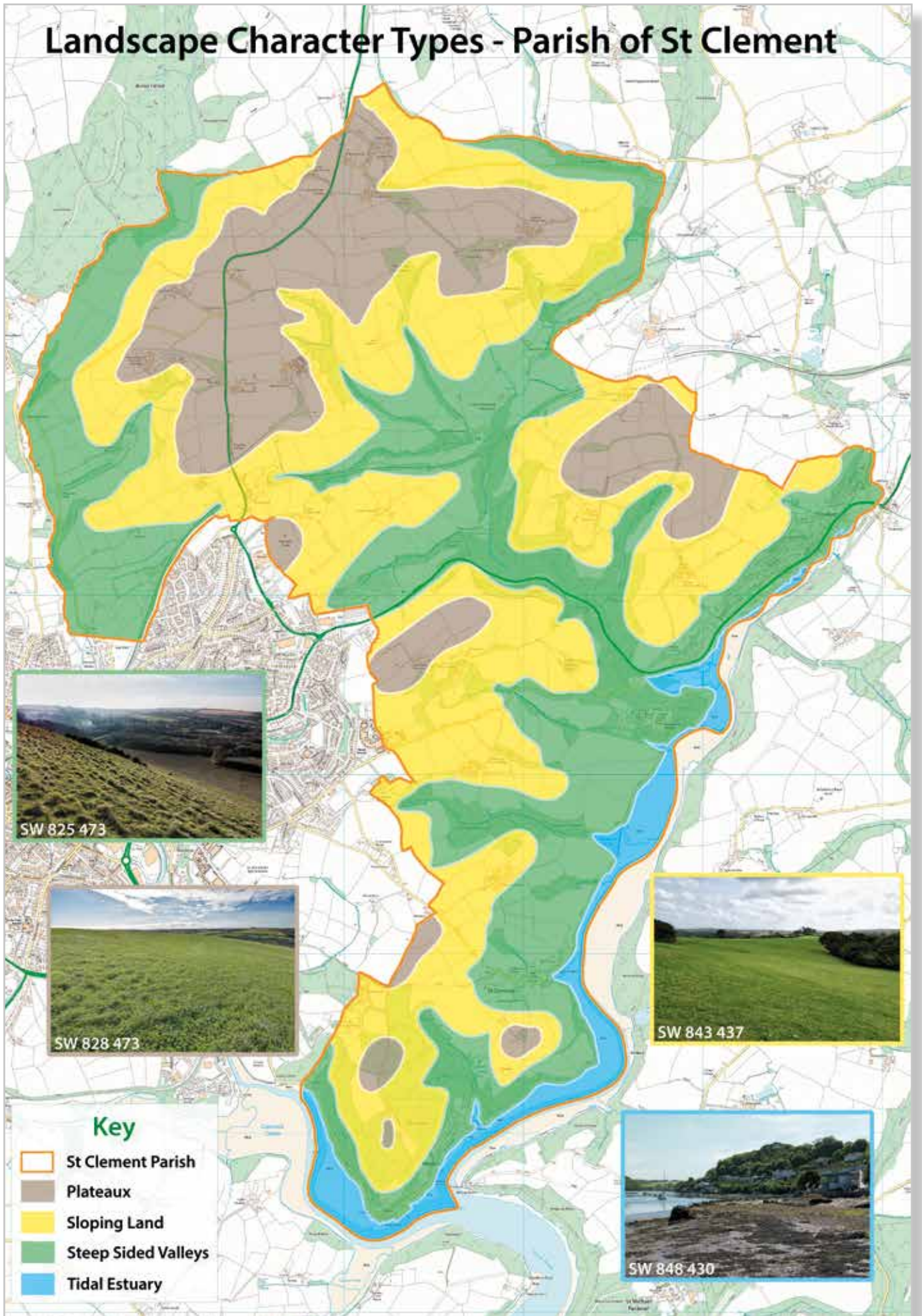
www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk



www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/southcoastcentral

© The National Association Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Landscape Character Types - Parish of St Clement



2.2 On-site fieldwork

Teams of volunteers were chosen for each of the land type to be surveyed. The surveys were undertaken throughout the summer months of 2018. Details were recorded by photograph and written record (see **Appendix 2**)

2.3 Character Attributes

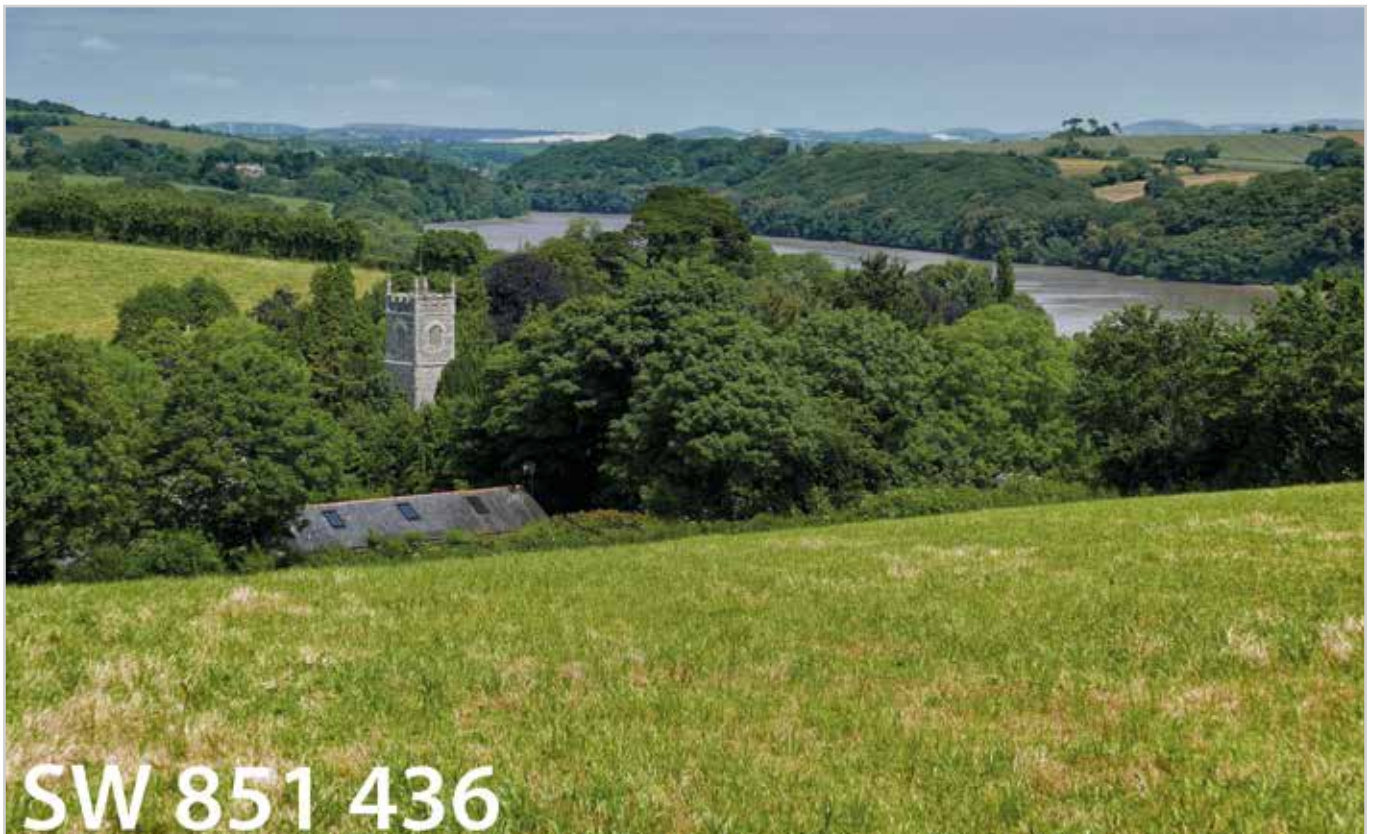
The character attributes to consider for each land type were: -

- Key characteristics;
- Topography and drainage;
- Biodiversity;
- Land cover and land use;
- Field and Woodland pattern;
- Building distribution;
- Transport pattern;
- Historic features;
- Condition;
- Aesthetic and sensory;
- Views;
- Photographs
- Relationship to the adjacent landscape character types.

Mapping, showing designations, constraints and land use, supporting each landscape type description are included in **Appendix 1**.

2.4 Photographs

Photographs were taken at the time the details of the land characteristic were recorded. A short description of the area, its height above sea level and its compass point and grid reference are also provided. A list of the photographs with descriptions can be found in **Appendix 2**.



2.5 Plateaux



2.5.1 Key characteristics

- Designated AGLV northside of the Pencalenick Old Road
- South of the road is designated **AONB**;
- **SSSI** as part of the Upper Fal Estuary and Woods;
- Zone of influence natura 2000;
- Trees and hedgerows along walls which play an important role in the character of these elevated areas.
- Open views and far reaching sight lines
- Tranquility and peacefulness away from the main A39 road

2.5.2 Topography and Drainage

Eight plateaux were identified, the largest taking up much of the northern end of the parish covering Laniley, Penmount area, Bodrean, Polwhele farmland and the DEFRA Administration Centre leading up to 120m above sea level at the highest point. Tresillian area reaches 100m high and is the next largest with the remaining 6 plateaux varying in size, height (50m) and landcover. There are a number of springs at Calerick, Polwhele and Little Polwhele, which feed into the Trevella River and water was apparent in some farmed areas due to much rainfall prior to the fieldwork mainly due to heavy equipment rutting the fields during harvesting and compacting the land. The plateaux are gently rounded leading mainly to the sloping land, before dropping into steep sided valleys often with streams, rivers or the estuary.

2.5.3 Biodiversity

Biodiversity is higher in older hedgerows on established (though not always maintained) stone walls or along field edges where smaller field patterns exist (Medieval). There are plantations and woodland areas, though not as much in other landscape types. Lichen is commonplace on vegetation as well as manmade stone structures and indicating good quality of air in the region.

Most of the land is used for agriculture, mainly arable and for pasture with scattered farm buildings. Hedgerows, plantations and woods would provide wildlife corridors for badgers, foxes, rabbits and wild deer have been spotted in the northern area.

Birdlife such as rooks, crows and buzzards have also been noted.

2.5.4 Land Cover and Land Use

Agricultural land on the plateaux is derived mainly from Medieval farming settlements documented from before the 17th century AD.

Plateaux are mainly used for agriculture and farming and at lower levels for tree plantations. Open field patterns, scattered dwellings, farm buildings and historic sites and monuments, listed properties and estates are found on the plateaux.

The vegetation cover comprises of grassland, farmland crops, scrub and small woodland areas.

Farming land ranges from good arable land grade 2 and 3, rough grassland, heathland and open scrub. Field patterns vary from small field systems with irregular and ancient boundaries of stone and earth walls and hedging, up to large open fields with no or little field boundaries. Field sizes tend to range from 5 acres for the smallest, 10 acres, medium and 20 plus acres for the large fields. Evidence from aerial photos taken in 2007 show field patterns and also removal of field boundaries).

Designated public footpaths run through the plateaux (**Appendix 1**). They tend to be found in the southern part of the parish and are reasonably maintained. North of the railway line, pathways are few and often on private land. There is a general lack of parking and the speed and meandering of the road make parking unsafe. There is one quiet lane - the Old Coach Road from the A39. Another lane which lends itself to walking, running, cycling, as well as horse riding runs from Bodrean to Frogmore area.

2.5.5 Field and Woodland Pattern

Very little woodland was observed on the plateaux apart from a few small areas of trees planted for windbreak purposes. Field sizes are mostly medium to large with Cornish hedges made of local stone some topped with tree growth. Generally, large fields have had hedges and walls removed to increase their production size and the use of modern farming techniques. Hedges are generally managed and there are hedges in exposed areas with stunted growth but some of the lower areas of the plateaux have larger trees. Agricultural activities generally tend to extend to the hedges.

Farmland settlements have been documented from before the 17th century and some Medieval small field patterns with field boundaries of stone can be found. Walls and hedgerows have been removed altogether in most areas to encompass modern farming techniques.

2.5.6 Building distribution

There are scattered and very small clusters of buildings on the plateaux. In the main, the latter are individual farmhouses, their ancillary buildings and cottages. Isolated rural dwellings are sparsely distributed. There are at least two manor houses and their estates on plateaux. Bodrean has some converted farm buildings used for holiday lets; Polwele is a private school. There is also the more modern DEFRA Administration Centre buildings and opposite the entrance to Polwele lies Penmount Crematorium and grounds.

2.5.7 Transport Pattern (see Appendix 1)

The A39 bisects the parish from the northern edge down to the outskirts of Truro and the A390 from Truro to Tresillian. The A39 has few bends with many tarmac lanes and farm tracks peeling off either side on the plateaux. This is a fast road for commuters and tourists travelling from Truro to Newquay and beyond. There are traffic lights and street lighting at the Truro end as well as highway signage. Milestones and a post medieval toll house are found along the A39 towards the northern end of the parish. This road is on a major bus route and also a park and ride facility which services Truro and the local major hospital, both of which are outside of the parish.

The A39 is suburban leaving Truro with a few pavements then when passing through Buckshead, buildings are more scattered heading towards Newquay, at which point grass verges and hedge rows become more apparent.

There is a Byway in good condition (left off the A39 just after the Crematorium), which leads down to the Idless area. This offers far-reaching views of not only our area but also other adjoining parishes. There is also a Quiet Lane from Laniley to Trehane, which follows the top boundary of the parish. Unfortunately, the A39 is a fast and in places, twisty road. There are no passing places and the lanes tend to lead to private dwellings and businesses, nor are there any definitive footpaths in this area. Plateaux footpaths are predominantly open footpaths across fields with few enclosed footpaths within wooded areas. There is a public right of way over the plateau from Polperrow farm leading south-east to Tresillian and another leading over twin plateaux between Malpas and Park Farmhouse. Another, St Clement to Malpas, crosses the plateau to the south of Churchtown Farm. All routes are passable and reasonably maintained. Plantations in the north also have tracks through them.

2.5.8 Historic Features

In the surrounding field systems, there are traces of earlier settlements; together with historical sites e.g. Bodrean Manor Farm has medieval (1066 AD to 1539AD) and post medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD) field systems. Farmland settlements have been documented from before the 17th century. Listed Buildings include Bodrean Manor, Polwhele, Penmount Crematorium and its grounds (designated as Ornamental).

There is one designated Scheduled Monument in the plateaux. This is close by Higher Tregurra, Buckshead and is known as Polwhele Castle (a round with hut circle and field system - see **Appendix 3**).

2.5.9 Condition

Overall, the plateaux are well maintained. Both the Duchy and Tregothnan Estates are committed to repairing, maintaining, and where feasible, enhancing these resources. They have also requested that the public report to them any obstructions of paths or deterioration.

2.5.10 Aesthetic and sensory

Plateaux generally give commanding views of not only our parish but towards other abutting parishes and areas. The plateaux are maintained as open farmland with pockets of scrub/moorland type vegetation. These open areas are not always available to the public to roam but the feeling of spaciousness and distant views is very special and pleasing to look at. The plateaux appears as undeveloped ridges when viewed from the surrounding landscape.

Traffic noise from the A390 and A39 is discernible from some of the plateaux when the wind is in a certain direction but generally noise pollution is minimal. The wind direction is predominately from the West. Light pollution maybe seen from the direction of Truro as well as that from the Park and Ride at Tregurra and illuminated sections of the main traffic routes.

2.5.11 Distinctive Features

Night skies can be viewed in the more rural areas that lie off the beaten track giving fabulous views of the Milky Way. Areas of high elevation contain windswept hedgerows and around Malpas there are Scot's pines.

2.5.12 Views

High plateaux give commanding views over some distance. From the northern plateaux, it is possible to to the south the Cattle Market in the distance and Polwhele School ahead, with Julian Foye's red brick showrooms visible in the far distance. The plateau behind Churchtown Farm shows an excellent view of St Clement Church and the Tresillian River. Plateaux in the Malpas area give wide reaching views of both Truro and Tresillian Rivers. There are also beautiful views of the upper reaches of the Tresillian River when viewed from the public footpath running through the plateau to north of Tresillian village.

The Old Coach Road next left after the Crematorium travelling from Truro on the A39 leads down to the Idless area and back to Truro. This is a narrow single-track lane with fields either side looking over neighbouring parishes and Idless Woodlands of which a small part lies within our parish. This road starts in the plateau and drops down through sloping land into a steep sided valley. Of paramount importance is the maintenance of the historic views of the river and historic monuments such as the Church of St Clement.

2.5.13 Photographs

Photographs were taken at the same time as recording the details of the land characteristic and each were recorded with a short description of the area, its height above sea level and its compass point and grid reference.

The photograph list with descriptions for Plateaux may be found in **Appendix 2**.

2.5.14 Relationship to the adjacent landscape character type(s)

Plateaux merge into Sloping land which has smaller fields and watercourses. These tend to be more sheltered and consequently support better food crops.

2.5.15 Pressures for change in the 'Plateaux' landscape type

- Modern farming techniques increasing field sizes
- Farm diversification leading to additional buildings

2.5.16 Land management and development considerations in the 'Plateaux' landscape type

- i. The parish's built environment relating to the plateaux comprise scattered rural dwellings and farm buildings nestling generally in the less exposed areas and the introduction of modern development would be alien to the character of these areas. Any development falling outside accepted permitted development criteria including agricultural related proposals should be assessed in the light of adequate screening and appropriate siting and should be of a design in character with other local buildings.
- ii. An important aspect of these elevated areas is defined by the open character of the landscape with panoramic views, which could be damaged by inappropriate development.
- iii. Trees and hedgerows play an important role in the character of these elevated areas, and for wildlife corridors, and should be vigorously protected.
- iv. Land south of the parish falls within the South Coast Central Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB). Land in the north of the parish is covered by an Area of Great Landscape Value designation (AGLV). These designations should be reflected in any development proposals; development with detrimental impact on the landscape character and scenic beauty of these areas should not be permitted.

2.6 Sloping Land



2.6.1 Key Characteristics

- Designated **AGLV** northside of the Pencalenick Old Road and south of the road fully within the South Coast;
- Designated **AONB** in Central and South of the Parish;
- **SSSI** as part of the Upper Fal Estuary and Woods;
- Zone of influence natura 2000
- Areas of trees are tucked away in between sloping land and plateaux;
- Wooden and stone stiles are varied in design
- Narrow lanes with year round natural interest; tranquil and birds singing

2.6.2 Topography and Drainage

Five areas of gently sloping land adjoining Plateaux and Steep Valleys were identified. Water courses travel through sloping land on their way down to the steep river valleys.

2.6.3 Biodiversity

Sloping land is used for crops, grassland, cattle and sheep and there was evidence of early potatoes being grown under cover on one of the farms.

Many areas of semi natural habitat are found on the slopes. Old maps show ancient field markings indicating where the slopes were once divided into small fields, with cleared plateaux land above. Now most of the internal boundaries have been removed, making much larger fields with scattered small farms. There are many wooded areas and strips of land along the edges of the slopes suitable for wildlife. The semi-natural habitat mostly covers woodland areas with some areas reaching the edges of plateaux before dropping down into sloping land. Wild deer, badgers, foxes and rabbits have been noted on sloping land and bats are known to roost at Polwele Schoolhouse. Grey Squirrels are common and crows, rooks, jays, pigeons, swallows and garden birds are found in these areas.

Natural spring/summer flowers are found on the road sides and at Penmount, there is a large area of planted daffodils.

2.6.4 Land cover and land use

Grassland, scrub, trees, hedgerows and farmland crops with some woodland and tree plantations. Potato crops could be seen sown under cover on the sloping land indicating seasonal character change. A few cattle and sheep graze the fields.

Farmland is mainly Grade 2 and 3 and the majority used as arable land. Most fields had been harvested at the time of survey. There are isolated farm buildings and residential properties.

2.6.5 Field and woodland patterns

Throughout the sloping land area, woodland is of a sporadic nature with no areas exceeding a few acres, and is mostly situated in the lower areas of the sloping land. Most of it is woodland surrounded by small field patterns.

Hedges are predominantly Cornish hedges of local stone and earth banks with some mature and large trees. Generally speaking the agricultural activities come up to the hedge boundary line.

The little lanes around the parish are a joy to behold during the different seasons. When the leaves have dropped, then the landscape becomes more open. In the spring, plants flower grown in turn with snowdrops and primroses before the bluebells and foxgloves. Leaves on the trees take off in beautiful shades of green. As we go into summer everything looks majestic in full bloom and tree tunnels form and enclose roads. Finally, autumn brings fruits and wonderful colour displays.

2.6.6 Building distribution

Buildings are predominately agricultural of a sporadic nature. Some modern development exists including part of Penair School.

There are clustered farm buildings and most are built of traditional materials of stone and slate with some modern farm buildings of timber and corrugated asbestos and steel. A few of the farmhouses are listed and range from the 17th century up to the Victorian age (see Appendix 3).

2.6.7 Transport pattern

The A39 bisects St Clement Parish by travelling north to south from Truro to Trispen but only a little of it runs through Sloping Land surrounding Plateau (1). The sloping land has many small lanes, rather than main roads.

The railway and its tunnels enter the parish from the Newquay Road and travels onwards through Probus Parish. This bisects the top half of the parish.

The northern part of the parish lacks public footpath provision, however the southern section is reasonably served particularly within the environs of the estuary. The public ways are reasonably well maintained and are augmented by a number of permissive paths. Stiles are generally well maintained and are sometimes renewed. Most paths are well used although in one case, two well used permissive areas, which abut one another are separated by an access road, which does not have public right of way across it.

2.6.8 Historic Features (see Appendix 3)

In the surrounding field systems, there are traces of earlier settlements, together with historical sites. St Clement parish is scattered with many recorded sites and monuments ranging through prehistoric, Romano British, early to post Medieval, modern and undated.

On a scarp near Park Farm, between Malpas and St Clement, there is a designated scheduled monument, known as the Gregou Bowl (Griggon), which is a type of funeral barrow. Barrows tend to belong to the Late Neolithic period to the late Bronze Age.

At Tresillian, there is a round (a small embanked enclosure) south of Tregeagle and at St Clement Churchyard, an early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross.

2.6.9 Condition

The sloping land of St Clement offers a local recreational resource of great importance to the people of Truro. The many miles and paths, bridleways and narrow lanes throughout the parish offer safe rambling and running activities, with access to the hilltops and the river estuary. This gradually evolving role needs careful management to ensure that parking of vehicles and the needs of residence and businesses in the parish are balanced and considered, in relation to access to the land.

2.6.10 Aesthetic and sensory

Traffic noise from the A390 and A39 is discernible from some of the sloping land when the wind is in a certain direction but generally noise pollution is minimal.

The wind direction is predominately from the West.

Light pollution maybe seen from the direction of Truro as well as that from the Park and Ride at Tregurra and illuminated sections of the main traffic routes.

2.6.11 Distinctive features

When walking along little lanes, the foliage and flowers change through the seasons giving a different aspect during the year. Land views become more open as leaves drop in autumn and winter and a range of spring flowers such as snowdrops, primroses, bluebells and foxgloves make a link to the summer flowers and autumn colours.



Stiles are varied in design through the parish and many of them include movable access panels for dogs.

2.6.12 Views

Climbing uphill to the top of a field on the sloping land between plateaux and steep sided valleys, it is good to turn around often to give the walker at least two vistas to contemplate. Sloping land on the public footpaths and permissive ways between Malpas and St Clement offers great views of the river and surrounding landscape.

The Old Coach Road is a single track byway leading down from Penmount Farm to Scaweswater which starts on the plateau and then drops down through sloping land into a steep sided valley has views of Idless woods and neighbouring parishes.

2.6.13 Photographs

Photographs were taken at the same time as recording the details of the land characteristic and each were recorded with a short description of the area, its height above sea level and its compass point and grid reference. The photograph list with descriptions for Sloping Land may be found in **Appendix 2**.

2.6.14 Relationship to the adjacent landscape character type(s)

Sloping land is the link between plateaux and steep sided valleys. As the land climbs downward towards steep sided valley areas, then plants are more sheltered and less twisted by the atmospheric conditions.

2.6.15 Pressures for change in the 'Sloping Land' landscape type

- Modern farming techniques increasing field sizes
- Farm diversifications leading to additional buildings
- Intensification of farming
- Highway improvements which create wider, faster roads

2.6.16 Land management and development considerations in the 'Sloping Land' landscape type

- The area comprising sloping land represents much of the rural aspect of the parish and any modern development not relating to existing settlements would have a damaging effect on the open rural character of the Parish by reason of an alien intrusion into its rural aspect.
- Consideration should be given to the scale height and massing as well as design, prominence of new development requiring planning permission to ensure minimum visual and environmental impact on the landscape.
- Rural dwellings tend to sit in hollows in the landscape for reasons of exposure. Modern development creeping beyond these natural boundaries is likely to be intrusive, near or on the skyline when viewed from points of observation.
- Trees and hedgerows play an important role in the character of these elevated areas, and for wildlife corridors, and should be vigorously protected.
- Land south of the parish falls within the South Coast Central Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB). Land in the north of the parish is covered by an Area of Great Landscape Value designation (AGLV). These designations should be reflected in any development proposals; development with detrimental impact on the landscape character and scenic beauty of these areas should not be permitted.
- No development should be approved which would result in a reduction of the buffer zones between Truro and these settlements in order to preserve their individual character. Physical boundaries of the settlements are defined by the topography, river and existing building density.



2.7 Steep-Sided Valleys



2.7.1 Key Characteristics

- Steep valleys are designated AONB and AGLV and adjoin SSSI
- Historic buildings and sites of archeological interest
- Abundance of natural life and variety: animals, birds, insects and plants;
- Ancient tree covered routes by clear streams and rivers.
- Ancient semi natural woodland dominate small areas of trees planted by the Forestry Commission, whose priority is to regenerate native species;
- Areas of woodland designated as a County Wildlife Site
- Cornish hedges

2.7.2 Topography and Drainage

The steep sided valleys occur and were examined in 3 locations around the Parish; - along and also surrounding the River Allen, the valleys of the river Trewella and its associated small streams and the banks and paths bordering the Tresillian River flowing into the northern arm of the Fal estuary. The adjoining banks and mud flats of the Tresillian River is identified as an SSSI area. The surrounding steep valleys are designated AONB, whereas steep sided valleys to the north of the parish are designated AGLV.

The River Allen rises at Ventoneage north of St Allen and flows southwards through the Idless Valley into Truro where it joins the River Kenwyn to form the Truro River. The Trewella rises close to Little Polwhele and Petherrick and flows southward through the Parish until it meets the Tresillian river. Both streams in St Clement are surrounded by ancient woodland for much of their journey through the Parish and fed by numerous small streamlets some of which start in adjoining parishes.

Ancient semi natural woodland dominates small areas of trees planted by the Forestry Commission, who have a priority to favour the regeneration of native species. The river valleys are steep-sided, rising up to more gently sloping plateau land. The streams are running swiftly with an average depth of approximately 80cms at deepest point, with rocks and pools.

The streams in all locations of the parish are surrounded by ancient woodland, [approx. half an acre wide].

2.7.3 Biodiversity

The valley bottoms and ancient woodland support a semi natural habitat with a diverse range of wildlife. Among the mammals are Roe and Muntjac deer, occasional otters, hares, rabbits foxes and badgers. A rich birdlife includes wildfowl and birds of prey, waders, owls and swifts during summer. A variety of small bird life was observed or heard with blackbirds and thrushes, warblers and finches. Kingfishers are regularly seen along the estuary, neighbouring ponds. Along swampy mud areas of the river, visiting birds such as pelican and egret are also commonly observed. The egrets are now permanently established in the parish. The streams are home to healthy populations of Brown Trout, European Eel, Minnow and Bullhead.

Woodland Flora includes characteristic ancient woodland species such as bluebells and anemones and a wide variety of woodland fungi. A wide variety of Lichen is evident on trees in particular. Ancient woodlands also act as wildlife corridors for animals to migrate to other areas and for birds such as rooks and crows to roost. Bats are also found in these areas.

The woodland of the central area of the parish lies within the area of what was once the ancient forest of Moresk; today it still contains some very old oak trees.

There has been some careful planting of commercial timber, mainly by the Forestry Commission. The strategy seems to have been to insert small pockets of pine and spruce into degraded [quarried etc.] areas of the ancient woodland. Most of these trees are now mature and conserve a distinct habitat, likely to be more acid in soil type than the surrounding soils.

The field margins and pathways are an important resource for conserving a variety of wild flowers [including purple orchids and bluebells], vegetation, brambles and small nut trees. This is also true of the remaining field boundaries. These are usually on average of more than 2 m wide, and made up of a core of Cornish hedges with built stone packed with turf, and a turf top. Over this has grown a thick field edge of bramble, thorn, nettle and bracken, which usually considerably extends the width of the field boundary.

2.7.4 Land Cover and Land Use

At least half of the steep sided valleys are woodland - a mix of conifer and broadleaved plantation, mature and regenerating native woodland.

The Forestry Commission manages small pockets of the parish woodlands, which is otherwise partly owned and run by the Duchy of Cornwall, largely in partnership with tenant farmers. The woods provide a valuable recreational resource with many walking, mounting bike and cycling trails. The forest roads and publish footpaths which pass through the woods are well used by dog walkers and horse riders. There is an orienteering course maintained by the Cornwall Council recreation services. Land classes are grade 3 and 4.

Adjacent to Pencalennick School, the land is considered as Farming/medieval land and the grounds are woodland and ornamental. These are well used for recreation.

2.7.5 Field and Woodland Pattern

Almost the entire wooded area within the 'steep valley' type of landscape is classed as Ancient Woodland, appearing to have existed at least since late Saxon times when the extensive area of the Moresk Forest covered much of the present day Parish. The woodlands include very mature oak, ash and beech: some oaks in the area of the Trewella having a girth of more than two metres. Steep valley areas containing woodland can only be approached either by riverside paths or else through deep lanes [regularly more than 2 metres deep], the banks of which hold a wide variety of both animal and plant life. There is coniferous woodland between Malpas and St Clement and Tresillian accessible by the public river footpath which climbs through the Steep sided valley, the floor is covered in pine needles and cones but there is little evidence of birdlife through this dark and quiet area.

The fields on the sides of the valley are nowadays of a small size, typically 3-5 acres, to accommodate grassland and arable farming. However, the field boundaries and patterns in the landscape of the valley sides suggest that these fields once contained a network of much smaller fields, perhaps reflecting small communities, rather than the single farms that exist today.

Dense hedges are present everywhere - usually very overgrown by bramble, nettle, travellers joy and occasional crab apple and damson. The construction of field boundaries usually consists of a stone wall core, banked with earth on top and both sides, encouraging plant growth. This long established growth acts as a buffer on either side of the hedge and encourages a strip of land to naturalise alongside the field crops. This strip close to hedges encourages a wide range of trees of varying heights, plants and grasses that cannot easily flourish in cultivated areas of the fields.

2.7.6 Building Distribution

Usually, buildings are widely distributed as scattered farms and smallholdings. In the Trehella area, two or three such holdings lie along the valley slopes close to the ford and stream.

Most of the farm buildings date to around late 18/19th century and tend to be fairly run down. The exception is those farms involved in arable or market gardening where there are large storage units and sheds. There is also an occasional farm or guesthouse at the side of the single-track lanes that characterise this area.

The main characteristics of buildings tends to be rooted in early twentieth century design, with updating, renovation and improvement in some cases. There is a reliance on local stone [granite, mainly broken composites, few slabs and mixed slate] and compatible materials such as wooden window frames.

2.7.7 Transport Pattern

The main A390 from Tresillian to Truro travels through the Trevella steep sided valley. Connected with this is a network of single-track lanes across the interior of the Parish, particularly towards the north and east. These lanes are difficult to negotiate, with steep gradients, no passing places and muddy places at the bottom of the valleys where the tree cover is complete over the road and often accompanied by high banks. Occasionally, closest to plateau land, tracks open out to serve agribusinesses such as market gardening of vegetables on the light soils.

The whole of the steep valley area is also crisscrossed by forest tracks and public footpaths, which improve the recreational access of the general public for walking and also for biking in some areas. Where these paths cross Duchy land, the wooden stiles and stone steps receive regular maintenance.

At present, there appears to be a comfortable balance between access to the steep valley areas for the general public and the working lives of the people who live there.

The only area where that balance is in jeopardy is along the Malpas road and into Malpas village. Here the congestion of traffic with no parking facilities often causes tension and holdups. This congestion can extend along the riverside walk to St Clement and on to Tresillian. Other footpaths out of Malpas, such as Blind Lane is also maintained with steps and a latch gate leading over the top of the plateau land above the village of St Clement.

There is a private permissive way along the river from St Clement through to Malpas known the Dinas Road, which follows around the bends of the river and winds through plantations of conifers and deciduous trees.

2.7.8 Historic Features

In the surrounding field systems, there are traces of earlier settlements, together with historical sites e.g. paths leading to the iron age hill settlement at Bishops Wood [just outside St Clement Parish], and bronze age barrow overlooking estuary at St Clement. Here there is also the likely remains of a lann [following a pattern of enclosures along the Tresillian valley]. On the lann sits the church of St Clement dating back in some parts to C11, with the main body of the church predominantly of mid C13 date. Outside stands the remarkable pillar known as the ignioc stone: a memorial to Vitalis, a son of Torricus, likely to have been inscribed in 5-6 century. There is also the overgrown site of a sacred spring, [mentioned in C12 and still visible as roofed, but otherwise silted up. The burial grounds around St Clement are recorded in a plan. (see **Appendix 3** for maps and list).

2.7.9 Condition

The parish of St Clement, with its areas of AONB and AGLV protection offers a local recreational resource of great importance to the people of Truro. The many miles of paths, bridleways and narrow lanes offer safe rambling and running activities, with access to the hilltops and the river estuary. This gradually evolving role needs careful management to ensure that parking of vehicles and the needs of residence and businesses in

the parish are balanced and considered, in relation to access to the land. Being part of large estates (Duchy and Tregothnan) the woodland and farmland is well managed.

2.7.10 Aesthetic and sensory

The area is calm and undisturbed with no artificial noise pollution. The forest is intimate and sheltered and, being, dense, there is no light pollution at night. There remains the feeling of peace and seclusion, even though the city of Truro is close by.

Being mainly a wooded landscape, the view opens up in the winter, with the loss of leaf cover. Bluebells and other spring flowers grow abundantly. Winds are predominantly from the west, but the hills all around create swirling air movements.

2.7.11 Distinctive features

Wooded valleys along streams with high levels of biodiversity and a network of paths and lanes. The railway line, with its tunnels of historic significance, goes through this landscape type.

Most of the settlements of Malpas, St Clement and Tresillian are built on the steep sided valleys, and consequently many historic buildings are also located in this landscape.

2.7.12 Views

From Blind Lane near Malpas and Menedews near St Clement are amazing views over the countryside in peaceful locations. Views from Tresillian village of the river valley are also of note.

It can be steep in places and there have been steps cut into the steeper parts of the walk but these are slowly wearing down. There are a variety of stiles over the field areas overlooking the river, at least one of which has been updated this year (2017).

The path leads uphill to open up on a great view of Malpas and then continues around the edge of a small creek (again tidal) and at the end of the creek and joins up with the field public right of way to St Clement where it continues along the side of the river into Malpas Village. There is signage at each end of the footpaths. It is difficult to pick any special vantage point, as the countryside lends itself to relaxation and compatible agricultural activities.

A further public footpath leads from St Clements takes an elevated route over fields between St Clement and Malpas and affords some outstanding views of both St Clement and its church and further along, Tresillian river views close to its confluence with the Truro River.

2.7.13 Photos

Photographs were taken at the same time as recording the details of the land characteristic and each were recorded with a short description of the area, its height above sea level and its compass point and grid reference. The photograph list with descriptions for Sloping Land may be found in **Appendix 2**.

2.7.14 Relationship to the adjacent landscape character type(s)

The steep valley landscape lies between the sloping land and the riverside and is mainly wooded. Consequently it is the link between the two and is affected to some extent by both e.g. woods climb the slope from the river and fields tend to run to the top of the plateaux. The land types gently converge into one another without any strongly defined boundaries between them. The main communication routes appear to link the three types.

2.7.15 Pressures for change in the 'Steep Valley' landscape type

- Residential development, including holiday accommodation, in the villages of St Clement, Malpas and Tresillian
- Parking for residents and recreational use, particularly in Malpas
- Woodland management

2.7.16 Land management and development considerations in the 'Steep Valley' landscape type

- Many of the parish's steep-sided valleys are found abutting the rivers and consequently, prominently adjacent to the river settlements. They are also found rising from the streams, which flow down into the rivers. The narrow winding roads traversing these areas are edged by mature hedges and small copses of trees. These areas are unsuitable for modern development due to the narrow lanes affording poor access and the prominence of the landscape. Modern development infrastructure would impact on this landscape such as new housing, access to water and the need for parking.
- Dwellings are widely scattered and comprise traditional stone and cob construction together with agricultural structures both old and new. These are generally located in the folds of land for weather protection and are well screened with ancient shelter tree planting. The balance between the existing population and surrounding landscape needs to be maintained; current development levels are appropriate.
- Any development in areas notated as "steep-sided valleys should only take place where settlements are located and should be restricted to within the settlement boundaries where indicated.
- Any development within these areas should be in character with each particular settlement with regard to design, materials, special layout and location within the village.
- Particular care should be taken in the consideration of any infill development proposed in the historic settlement of St Clement to ensure that its special character is preserved.



2.8 Estuary



2.8.1 Key Characteristics

- Flood plain
- The ponds
- Reed beds
- Trees
- Infrastructure for river users
- Birdlife

2.8.2 Topography and Drainage

Streams rising in St Enoder and Ladock parishes are the source of the Tresillian River, which crosses into the St Clement parish boundary at the eastern end of Tresillian village and continues south through St Clement before joining with the Truro river on the west and the northern arm of the Fal estuary. Tresillian River is a tidal estuary and falls within the Fal Ria, Truro and Falmouth (CA13 LCA).

Some of the tributaries to the north fall into Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) (St Clement) but the rest of the land to the south is covered by an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Cornwall: South Coast - Central).

The whole estuary falls within Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI: Upper Fal Estuary and Woods). Adjacent to the SSSI are areas of County Wildlife Sites: Upper Fal Woodlands, St Michael Penkevil Woodlands and Lower Truro River.

All of the parish is within the Fal and Helford Special Area of Conservation (SAC).



Throughout the river, there is a sinuous waterway meandering through mud channels with buoys marking out the route for vessels. At high tide, the mud flats are covered in water. Very high tides wash both sides of the river and can severely flood the main road towards the bridge at Tresillian affecting travelling vehicles and properties.

The shape of the land

Flat land transitioning into sloping land at the Tresillian and going into steep sided valleys at Malpas. The river bank has trees and shrubs from Tresillian to Malpas.

There are areas of tidal estuary and ponds, predominantly mud and reeds which are small floodplain areas. Several small streams feed into the ponds and river.

Water

The reed bed is marshy and has streams on either side, one of which is always fast flowing whereas the other stream is gentler. They are both tidal.

The river at Tresillian is flooded during high and spring tides especially when weather conditions are stormy with strong winds racing up towards Tresillian Bridge. Low tide uncovers vast areas of mud and silt with the river meandering through first as a large stream up to St Clement and then as a river to Malpas. There are thin areas of reed beds along the river banks and small islets used by birds for resting between tides and breeding.

Resident's View:

The Landlady at the Wheel Inn, Tresillian informed us that the river is much higher now than 10 years ago due to silting build-up. Spring tides regularly encroaches over the grass and car park areas at the rear of the pub especially if there is a westerly wind blowing as well as a high spring tide (rare conditions but happens about twice a year but sandbags keep it out of the rear of the pub; the water has reached the main road).

2.8.3 Biodiversity

The estuary is designated as falling within an Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB) and also in a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation.

The river is tidal and that brings quite a variety of waterfowl, various gulls, Curlew, Red and Green shanks, resident Swans, winter birds such as Avocet and ever more numbers of Canada Geese. At Tresempole Pool, many birds nest on the banks and in the reeds including Little Grebes, Moorhens, Mallards, Kingfisher, Egrets and Herons. There are also birds of prey, mainly Buzzards but Ospreys have been sighted along the river during the year and many bird-watchers visit.

Fish spawn and grow in Tresempole Pool and then swim out into the main river. Mullet swim in on the tide and can be easily spotted just under the water. A seal and an otter have been recorded and deer have crossed the river from the deer park at Tregothnan to the parish side of the river.

On the river edges small shrubs creep down to the waters edge. There are reed beds in places. Some ponds have silted up and created boggy wet areas with willow and bull rushes. Woodland along the banks between Tresillian to St Clement comprised of Oak, Ash, Beech, various conifers, Holly, Hedgerow Blackthorn.

2.8.4 Land Cover and Land Use

Land cover is mostly woodland cover to estuary banks. Some farm land (arable and pasture) running down to the banks. Residential properties are found close to the river in the village areas of Tresillian, St Clement and Malpas.

Land besides the bridleway is mostly arable/pasture and is not available to the public. Tresempole Pool is used by anglers and is home to many bird species. Fields in St Clement is used by the Girl Guides/scouts and there is an area on the river side to moor boats. There are marine moorings and a landing stage at Malpas used by the Enterprise and other passenger boats ferrying people to St Mawes, Truro, Falmouth and Trelissick Gardens.

2.8.5 Field and Woodland Pattern

Belts of woodland run fairly continuously along the bank, and continues up the steeply sloping valley side. In places along the whole river there are dry stone walls built into the banks, to protect the banks from tidal erosion. Some of these walls are in need of maintenance.

The majority of land is owned by the Duchy and the Tregothnan Estates and is mainly managed woodland and farmland.

2.8.6 Building Distribution

Village settlements are the main focus for buildings. In Tresillian village, there are dwellings and businesses built between the main road and the river. Some properties have land leading to river accesses, which abut the SSSI. St Clement Village has a mooring area for boats, which is stone walled.



There are marine moorings and a landing stage at Malpas used by the Enterprise and other passenger boats ferrying people to St Mawes, Truro, Falmouth and Trellissick Gardens.

Within the SSSI, abutting the Tresillian river there is a derelict building and the remains of an old quay, once used as a warehouse for storing building materials and general merchandise transported by the river and now popular with walkers and picnickers to rest at and enjoy the river views.

2.8.7 Transport Pattern

The A390 main road runs alongside of the Tresillian River to Truro. St Clement is served by a rural lane. The parish boundary stops at Sunny Corner, Malpas and although there is access to the Truro River in places along this route overlooking the river and abutting the SSSI.

The road through Tresillian is level and does flood from time to time during heavy constant rain and extra high tides. There has been flooding at St Clement also.

The bridleway from Tresillian goes all the way to St Clement Village, and falls within the SSSI designation of the estuary in two places where causeways cross over small tidal inlets. The bridleway ends at St Clement village, which abuts the SSSI.

The path along the Tresillian River is considered to be an outstanding visual attraction and was once voted as one of the best walking routes in England.

2.8.8 Historic Features

The historic St Clement Church and burial ground includes the Ignioc stone Grade 2* listed monument. It is set back from the river but within a short distance of the water. There is evidence of wharves and buildings relating to water transportation before the river became silted up at Tresillian.

Tresemple Pool, now a haven for birdlife and fish is recorded in 1840 as a post medieval fish pond.



2.8.9 Condition

Parts of the footpath alongside the river lies within the SSSI, and is made of compacted rough stone and soil and does degrade over the year through wear and tear but mainly through weather erosion and very high tides. The Tregothnan Estate are committed to maintaining the footpath from Tresillian to St Clement.

2.8.10 Aesthetic and sensory

Traffic noise can be heard at areas abutting the settlements but once on the river walk, the noise disappears. Tractors during sowing and harvesting can be heard as can the cutting down of trees. Mostly, the river is a beautiful calm and tranquil place to be and a stroll along it is a wonderful experience because it and the flora and fauna change daily. There are sheltered areas such as the derelict wharf building and places to sit such as the inlet before the ponds and seats set along the route. Windy weather can make walking past the ponds quite a windswept and cold experience. There are plenty of areas for birdwatchers to set up their tripods and binoculars and also for photographers. Many families and dog walkers use the path and there can be litter from both.

As the seasons change, so do the inhabitants of the river. Fish spawn, grow and leave the pools for the river, birds migrate. The fields are harvested and as trees lose their leaves the vistas become more open. People do canoe or boat along the river up to Tresillian on high tides but there is little activity during the winter months.

2.8.11 Distinctive features

Mud flats, ponds and reed beds along the river banks - far reaching outstanding views of the river and the villages of Tresillian, St Clement and Malpas.

Towards Malpas, there is a small copse of pine trees. This area is dark to walk through, very quiet and mysterious.

2.8.12 Views

The path from Tresillian to St Clement affords almost continuous fine views across the river to the Tregothnan Estate. Small hedgerows are found on the Tresillian Side of the river but the Tregothnan estate opposite has old evergreen oak on steep sides growing right down to the river side and once coppiced with the bark used in the tanning industry at Grampound.

There are higher vantage points beyond St Clement on both the lower Dinas Road route, which gives splendid views of the confluence of the Truro and Tresillian rivers and the water side aspect of Malpas, and in the latter, the views of St Clement Church and the river running towards Tresillian.

Walking back towards Tresillian, St Clement suddenly comes into view and opens up to a wide part of the river. On continuing along the route, Pencalennick appears followed by Tresillian on its hillside.

Looking back onto Malpas from above, the view takes in the confluence of the rivers, the bustling activities of boats already moored or travelling by sail, oars or engine. At St Clement, the outlook over Tregothnan and up and down the rivers. The ponds and general wildlife and the trees and bushes coming into bloom or producing fruits.

2.8.13 Photos

Photographs were taken at the same time as recording the details of the land characteristic and each were recorded with a short description of the area, its height above sea level and its compass point and grid reference. The photograph list with description for the estuary may be found in Appendix 2.

2.8.14 Relationship to the adjacent landscape character type(s)

The Estuary falls entirely within the Fal Ria, Truro and Falmouth (CA13 LCA). Adjacent landscape types are mainly steep sided valleys and also sloping land dependent on which part of the river one visits. There are vantage points from most plateaux with views of the estuary.

There is a distinct boundary between the land and estuary made up of mud flats, shingle beaches and shallow banks in places overhung by trees.

2.8.15 Pressures for change in the 'Estuary' landscape type

- Recreational use and access to the water
- Residential development, including holiday accommodation, in the villages of St Clement, Malpas and Tresillian
- Parking for residents and recreational use

2.8.16 Land management and development considerations in the 'Estuary' landscape type

- i. Over 30% of the parish perimeter comprises the tidal estuaries of the Truro and Tresillian rivers, which form an important habitat for marine and other aquatic bird life together with other shoreline, salt water and mudflat dwellers. Any development has the potential to compromise this delicate habitat.
- ii. The impact of the three main riverside settlements on this environment has been minimal due to their modest size and the restrictions imposed by the topography on any appreciable expansion. The natural restraints have also played a part in conserving the character of these areas. Further development is severely restricted by the topography and flood plain.
- iii. Riverside footpaths and other public ways abound throughout this area and are popular with both local residents and tourists. Additional development could compromise recreational usage
- iv. Recreational use also has to be managed for its impact. The Duchy and Tregothnan Estates are committed to maintaining the special character of the estuary and its environment .

3. The Importance of the Landscape Character in St Clement Parish

3.1 Local people value the landscape of the St Clement Parish

Local people showed they value the landscape of the St Clement Parish in October 2016 as part of a community survey where 62% of respondents felt that the landscape was sufficiently important to be the second top priority for the Neighbourhood Plan. (*The first priority being Coast /Creeks with 66%*).

Figures from St Clement Parish Neighbourhood Plan survey Analysis Report December 2016.

3.2 Creation of a Local Landscape Character Assessment for the Parish

The creation of a Local Landscape Character Assessment for the Parish of St Clement provided an opportunity to gain more detailed community views of what residents value about their local landscape and where they consider important both in terms of landscape character natural and historic places and views.

3.3 Landscape Character Assessment Public Consultation at Tresillian Village Hall

The residents of St Clement Parish were initially invited to attend a day-long Public Consultation Event held at Tresillian Village Hall on 25th November 2017, to both review the landscape character assessment work carried out by volunteers and to also put forward what they valued about their local landscape. The Steering Group displayed all of the local landscape character assessment work carried out to date, showing maps, photographs and printed descriptions of the four Landscape Types so local people could then add their local knowledge to the assessment. Visitors took their time looking through the photographs and the assessment charts as well as being able to comment by a variety of methods.

3.4 “Pop-up” Consultations

It became apparent that we were not capturing all of the residents views so we elected to include “Pop-up” consultations in early December at St Clement, Malpas and at Laniley (to cover the Buckshead, Polwhele and Bodrean areas) during early December. The pop-up displays illustrated all the relevant maps and necessary consultation documents but not the whole display due to space restrictions at these sites. Comments of the pop-up consultations were taken into account with the general consultation results and may be found in **Appendix 4**.

3.5 Landscape value map

An Ordnance Survey map base of the Parish was put on display and the public asked to place a different coloured spot on the map to show what they valued under 4 categories. These coloured spots then provided a spatial appreciation of what and where people consider important.

The spots represented the following:

- RED** **Recreational Value** - place a spot where you love to spend your leisure time
- BLUE** **Historical Interest** - place a spot where you know there is an important historic feature or place of cultural importance
- GREEN** **Natural and wildlife interest** – place a spot where you know there are important natural features or important wildlife
- YELLOW** **Good Views** - place a spot where you love to stand and admire the view

The total spots count came to 231, of which 47 were reds, 34 blues, 66 greens and 84 yellows.

A photographed copy of the Landscape Value Map may be found in **Appendix 4**.

Red: Recreational Value

- Above Tresillian, looking over the valley and estuary – walking. River walk Tresillian to Malpas
- Buckshead/Laniley – horse riding, cycling, walking
- Plantation walks Malpas and St Clement
- Pencalenick – Lodge area

Recreation spot pattern fell mainly along the River Walk from Tresillian to Malpas, also picking up alternative footpaths that feed into the river walk - St Clement field walk over to Malpas and in fields above Tresillian overlooking Tregothnan up towards St Austell. Tresillian also had a spot placed on its playing field. Overland footpaths run between St Clement and Malpas and on accessible plantations in that area.

The river walk is used by walkers, runners, cyclists, fishing at Tresempole Pool (both birds and people) birdwatchers, picnickers, picking fruits in Autumn and generally to walk in peaceful surroundings, to contemplate and sit on one of the benches donated by families in memory of loved ones.

St Clement and Malpas have areas where watercraft can be launched but there are no easy facilities at Tresillian. The Buckshead area showed red spots on the road off the A30 between Laniley and Frogmore. This area is used by local walkers, runners, dog walkers, horse riders and cyclists.

The area north of the A390 is not so accessible to walkers because there are no parking spaces/laybys and there is a great deal of fast traffic using the A39. There are little roads off the Newquay road but these tend to be private lanes leading to farms, Polwhele School and other private residencies.

Blue: Historical Interest

- Lower Tregurra, Historic Farm buildings
- Tresillian - Eastern end of the village (Church etc. Listed Buildings)
- Pencalenick, Monument, Listed buildings
- Buckshead - Laniley and Frogmore Lane Listed Buildings
- St Clement - Listed Buildings and monuments, Conservation area
- Malpas Quay
- Plateau – Ruins of an old castle South of St Clement

The spot pattern throughout the parish was heavier round the settlement areas and scattered elsewhere. The three villages have all got listed buildings in and around them but St Clement, which is within a designated Conservation Area, has also got listed chest tombs, the Church itself (Grade I) and the Ignioc Stone (II*). Even the red telephone box is listed. All other listed buildings, walls, bridges, milestones etc. throughout the parish are Grade II.

The Wheel Inn at Tresillian is a Grade II listed building, which was once the Head Quarters of General Thomas Fairfax during the Civil War (Battle of Tresillian). There are other listed buildings throughout the village including the Toll House with its distinctive slate roof. There were several Lime Kilns throughout Tresillian.

Malpas historically had a ferry crossing the river since Henry VIIIth time although this has now ceased. A lot of buildings on the Buckshead side of the parish were old manors and their estates and the farm buildings at Lower Tregunna Farm are of interest.

The A390 from Tresillian to Truro cuts through ancient woodlands, which legend has it that this was the forest where Tristram and Isolde fled to hide away from King Mark of Cornwall. Between St Clement and Malpas, there is an area covered with trees in which there is supposedly the ruins of King Mark's castle.

Green: Natural and Wildlife Interest

- The Old Coach Road (A39 leading to Idless) Woodland and Farming (amazing long ranging views)
- Frogmore
- Sunny Corner (Malpas) - Creek and wildfowl
- Pencalenick
- Tresempole Pool
- Woodcock Corner and woodlands (A390) Ancient woodlands
- Plateau between Nance, Menadew and Park Farms
- Estuary and wildlife
- Inland wooded and field areas

The majority of green spots were placed along the rivers from Tresillian to Malpas continuing to the Truro River. The area is designated as falling within an Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB) and also in a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – Upper Fal Estuary and woods and the Special Area of Conservation.

The second most spotted area was either side of the A390 between Tresillian and Truro, Woodcock Corner and woodlands, which is abundant in tree cover and now accessible via the walking/cycle path. There is no other way into the majority of this large woodland area at present via the A390 but it falls within the following designations: a County Wildlife site – with no implied public access; AGLV; ANOB; Polsue Woods Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Throughout the parish there are wooded and field areas, quiet roads and wonderful views of the parish landscape.

Yellow: Good Views

- The Old Coach Road
- Laniley/Frogmore
- Polperrow Farm area
- Tresillian – fields and looking over to Tregothnan side
- Woodcock Corner
- Pencalenick
- Tresempole Pool
- Estuary
- Inland St Clement to Malpas

Again, the estuary was the most popular area for beautiful views, which change with the seasons. The Old Coach Road leading down from Penmount Farm to Scaweswater starts in the plateau and drops down through sloping land into a steep sided valley. This road looks over our parish as well as neighbouring parishes which are heavily populated with trees. This is collectively known as Kenwyn Woods but is made up of four woodland areas including a small area inside our parish. All of the tree areas are designated as County Wildlife sites – no implied public access

On the right-hand side of the road are little lanes (some private) looking back over stunning views overlooking green and wooded areas amongst pasture and agricultural land.

3.6 Value questionnaire

If people wished to provide more detail on the place they had identified with a coloured spot, they could fill in a brief questionnaire. This provided a spatial idea of value, but further detail specific to that location in terms of natural, historic and recreational value. The following questions were included on the short questionnaire, and a brief summary of the responses is shown below (the full set of responses are included within Appendix 4).

What give this place or area its special quality?

- "Peacefulness, unspoilt natural landscape, ability to walk the footpaths over fields and by river to Tresillian and Malpas" – St Clement
- "Abundant wildlife, pockets of woodland, glorious views"
- "Its views, open countryside with its farming/church/pub/walks and community spirit"
- "The historical and cultural beauty and interest of our village" – St Clement
- "Far reaching views over the river from plateau above Tresillian"
- "Tresemble Pool – birds and waterfowl"
- "Peace, wildlife, views, wildflowers, ancient lane dating back at least 400 years" – Lanilley/Frogmore Valley

Is there any historical or cultural interests here?

- "St Clement Church, Lychgate Room, Churchyard, Bells Close Churchyard"
- "The Bridge, Wheel Inn" - (General Fairfax and Cromwall, Tresillian)
- "Bird watching – lots of Twitchers visit St Clement. Unusual birds – Spoonbill 2016. Flocks of Canada Geese overwintering, Kingfishers, Herons, Egrets, Curlews etc. Pelican on river in 2016"
- "During the (2nd World) war, Americans camped in the area." - Initials and dates on trees, Pencalenick Land)

Is there any natural conservation interests here?

- "River, wildlife, birds, fish. Woodland Trees"
- "Copses of Monterey Pines make a very distinctive part of the landscape on creeks and above the river"
- "The river is in a Site of Special Scientific Interest and falls within an Area of Outstanding Beauty"
- "There are bat flyways, slowworms and migrating birds (Canada Geese)"
- "Ancient woodland, many rare woodland plants and fungi, large areas of bluebells, many different wild birds, animals and reptiles"
- "Farmland well kept"

Can you describe the recreation value here?

- "Nice peaceful walks along river and footpaths, a retreat from the hustle and bustle of daily life, somewhere to recharge"
- "Water activities on the river. Walks and unpolluted air"
- "Camp Kernow, St Clement" – used by guides, brownies etc.
- "Used by horse riders, cyclists, walkers, dog walkers,
- "New cycle path to Truro, playground, Village Hall activities (exercise groups, walking group) Allotments" – Tresillian
- " Pleasant to walk down to Trehane (Frogmore on the road) "

Do you have any personal memories or associations with this place?

- "Lots of people visit St Clement from all around the world, especially USA and Australia tracing ancestors in the area – evidence the sign-in book at St Clement Church"
- " A place of contemplation and reflection. Also some great wildlife memories like sitting by Tresemble Pool and watching a magnificent Osprey circling round my head in September 2014. Lesser Yellowlegs along the river in autumn 2011 was a national rarity as did the Night Heron in May 2015"
- "Overall a sense of contentment in living in such an unspoilt tranquil area"

Is there anywhere else in the parish like this place or area? Is it unique to Cornwall?

- “Walking from the Tregothnan side of the river – the panoramic views back to Tresillian and over to Pencalenick on onwards towards Truro are amazing especially as the season / farmland cultivation changes”
- “There are only a handful of comparable footpaths along estuary habitats in Cornwall – this is one of the finest”
- “No other river attracting this kind of wildlife”
- “Although there are many beautiful areas in Cornwall – this is the loveliest this close to Truro”
- “Although there are plenty of quiet country roads in the parish and county, I believe the number of different paths you can take, the number of fields you can walk in and the interesting wildlife makes this road very rare if not unique” – minor road from Bodrean to Frogmore

4. Important considerations for future land use planning

4.1 The St Clement Local Landscape Character Assessment supports the St Clement Neighbourhood Development Plan in that it enables:

- landscape character to be taken fully into account when assessing development proposals in the parish
- appropriate weight to be attached to the conservation and enhancement of St Clement’s unique heritage and natural environment;
- evidence for the Neighbourhood Plan to protect valued landscapes from development that would neither maintain or enhance their special qualities.

4.2 The St Clement Local Landscape Character Assessment provides the resource to help the community take the purposes of the plan forward in that it:

- Provides environmental information as an evidence base for the plan;
- Celebrates what is important about the St Clement landscape;
- Identifies features and issues of key importance to local people; and
- Helps to set priorities for future management of land and development

4.3 Key priorities for the Neighbourhood Plan to consider are:

- The estuary and rural nature of the parish are important and need to be protected
- The historical features and heritage provide the canvas for existing settlements, particularly St Clement, and should be retained and if possible better interpreted in future development.
- The estuary attracts significant recreational use, and has high wildlife value. Access to get onto the water, as well as to be alongside the water must be retained and where possible enhanced.
- It is important that development is concentrated in the village settlements; the boundary with the different landscape types gives the rural feel to the villages; access to the countryside by public rights of way are important.
- The rolling farmland and plateaus are important features to the north of the parish. Undeveloped ridges should be preserved.
- The far reaching views from the plateaux areas, and the view along the estuary are very distinctive to the area and should not be detracted from.
- Wildlife and fauna especially in the estuary, ancient woodland and hedgerows such as in the Frogmore area are all important features to the area and should be protected from change.

5. Conclusions

5.1 Having completed the Local landscape Character Assessment of the St Clement Parish the following conclusions can be drawn:

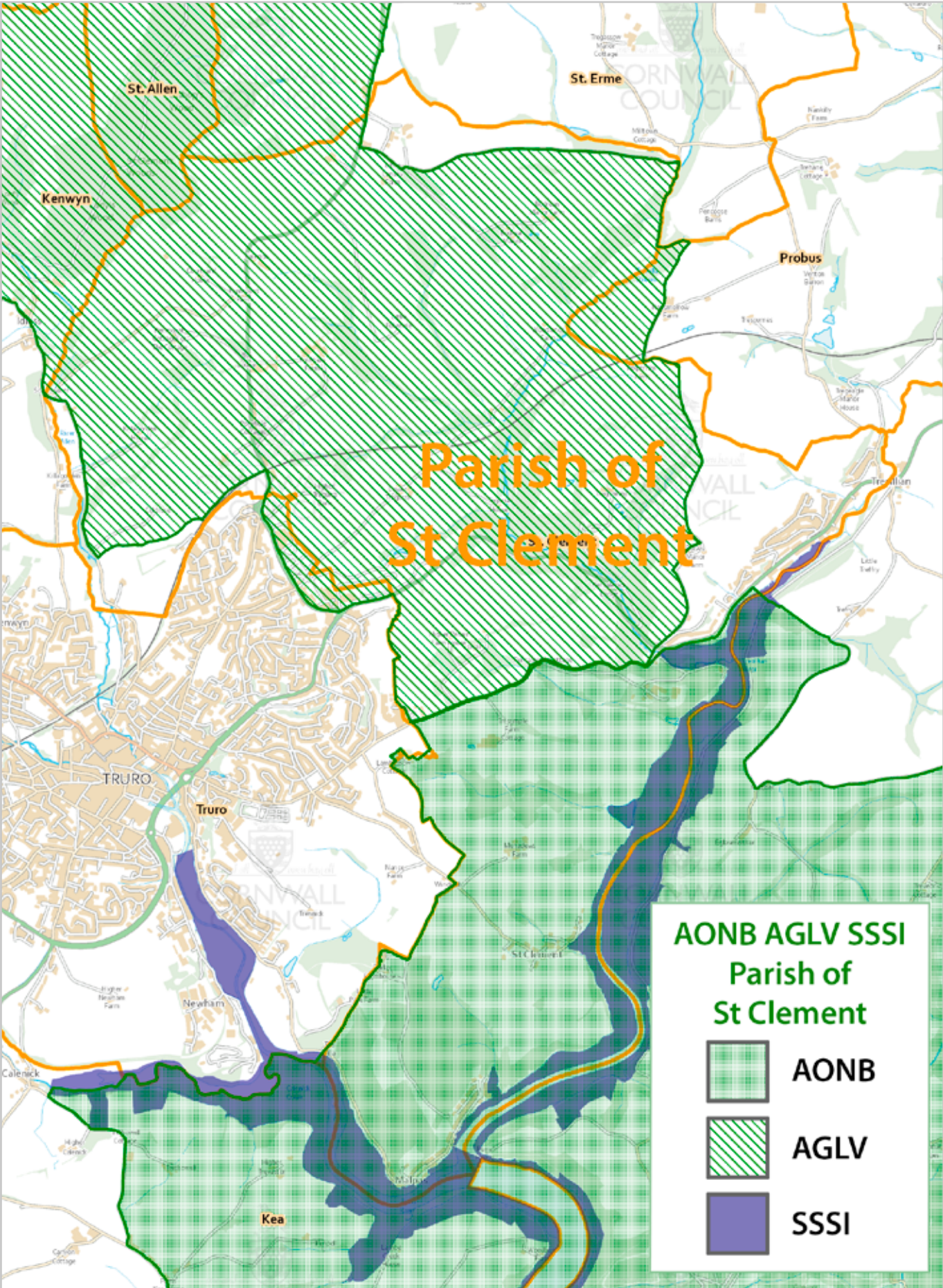
1. The landscape and environment are key to this community led Plan

Following the results of the household questionnaire, which showed the importance of the natural environment to the communities in St Clement, the Steering Committee decided to carry out a Landscape Assessment to document, define and describe the landscape features specific to the parish.

2. Positive planning for development whilst retaining the local landscape character

There is an understanding of the need for small-scale development but a keen sense of the need to preserve the landscape with appropriate siting for development and appropriate consideration for heritage features, recreational access and wildlife habitats. The natural vistas from the plateaux, and along the estuary, are important and the visual impact of development needs to be carefully considered.

Appendix 1: Maps of Landscape character for St Clement parish



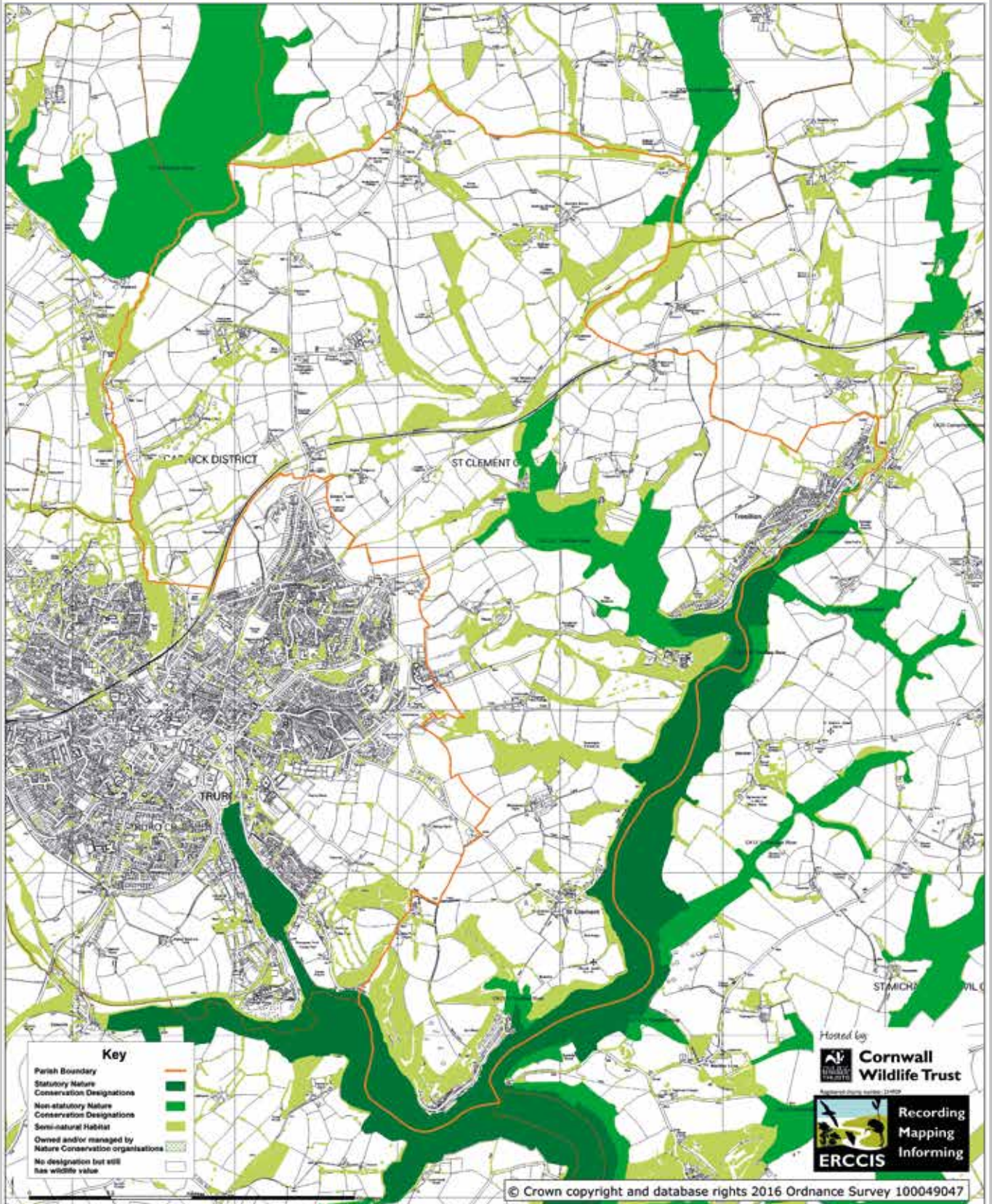


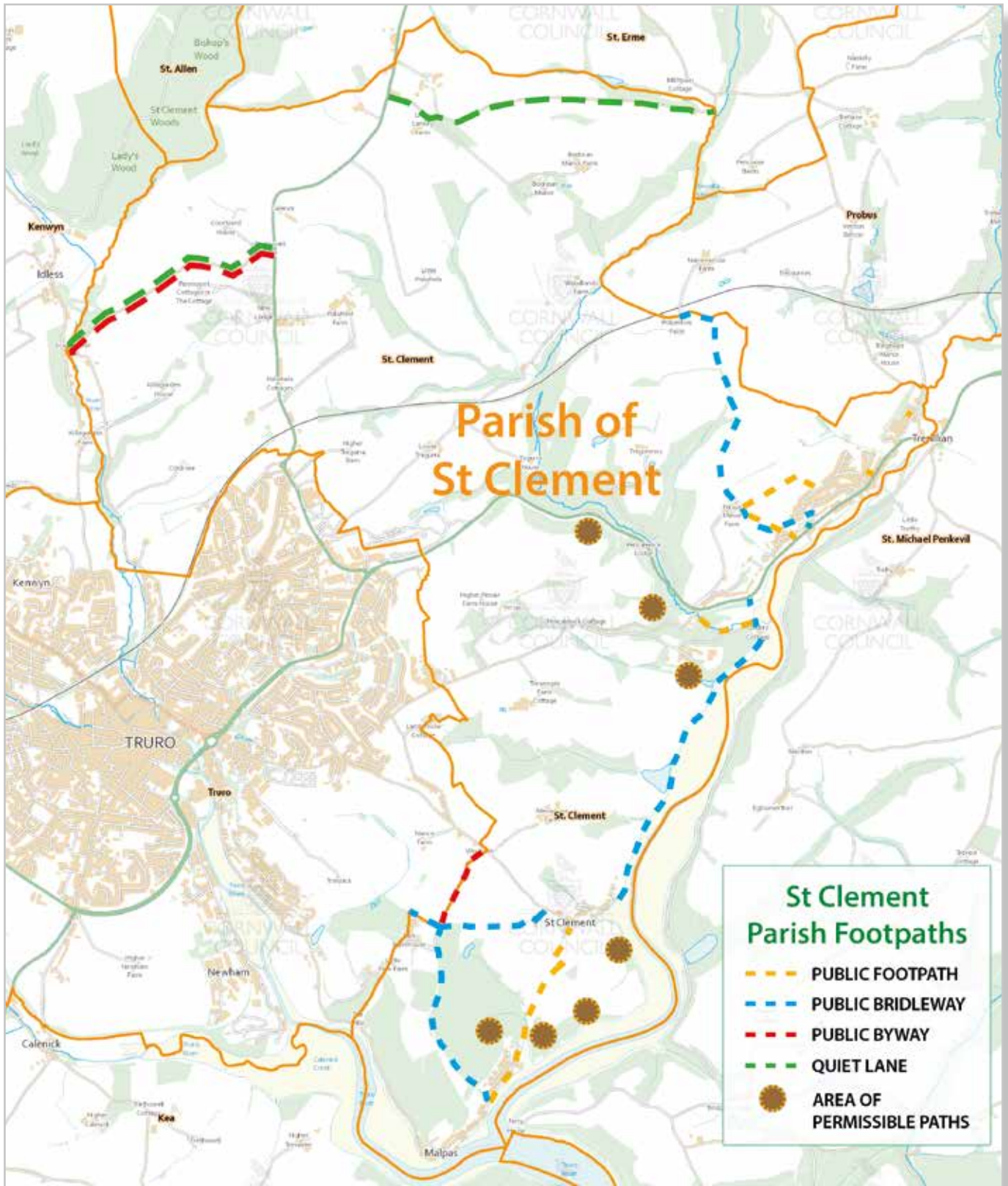
Wildlife Resource Map for Neighbourhood Planning St Clement Parish

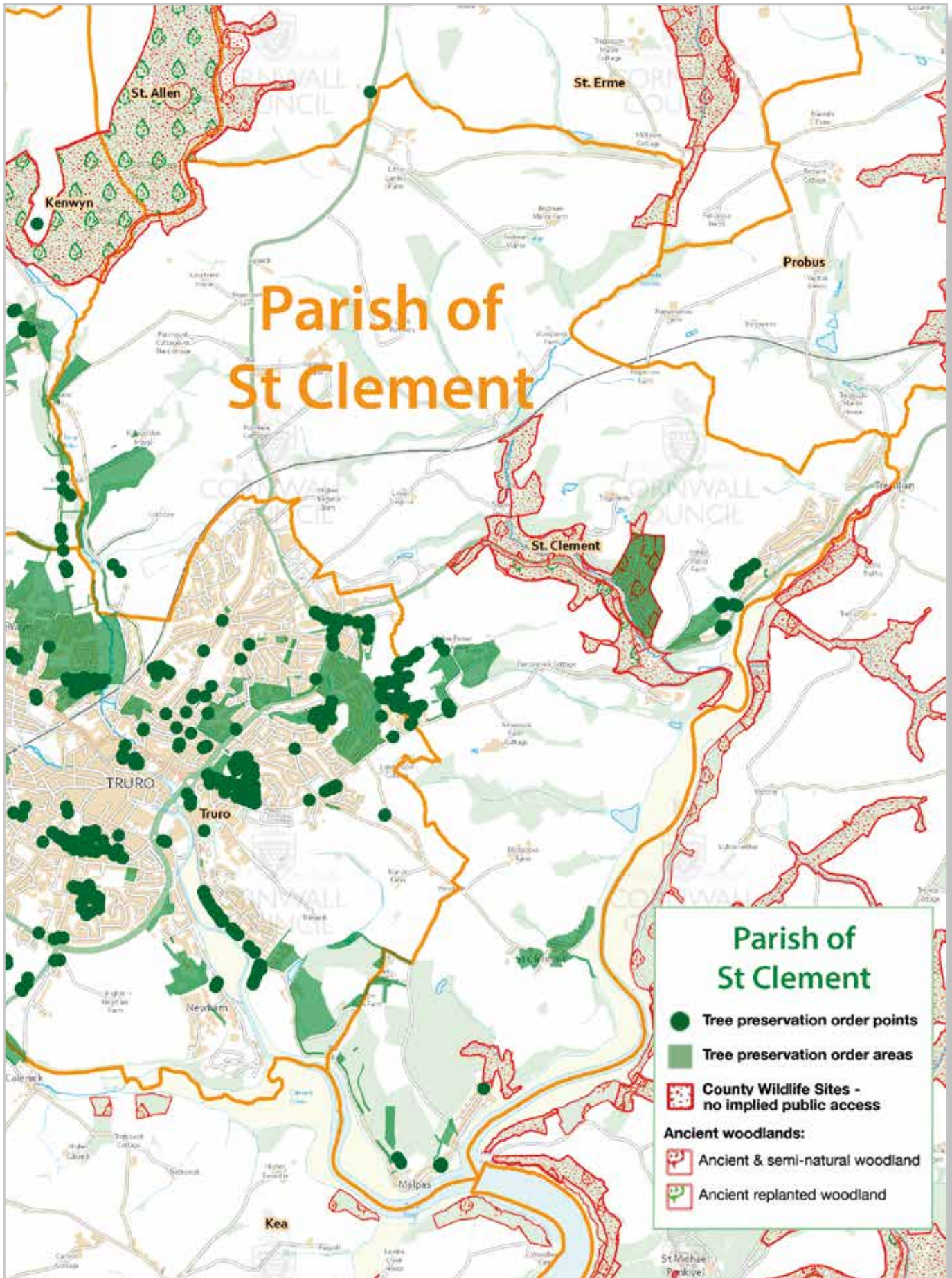
Please view this map in conjunction with the guidance notes provided

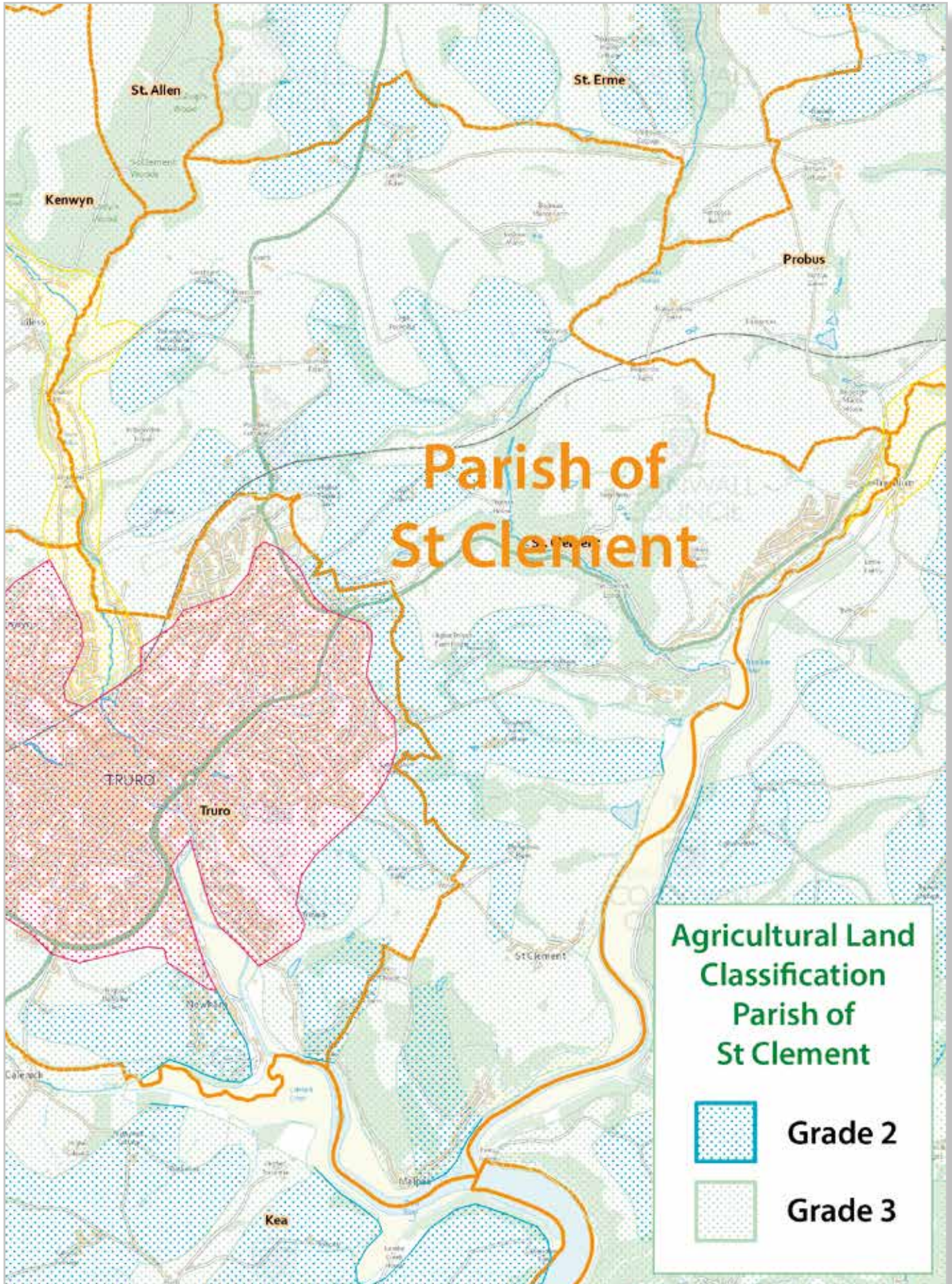


The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly









Appendix 2: Photos Charts showing grid references and descriptions

Photograph records on the 6th September 2017 for LCA plateaux and sloping valleys					
Photo no.	Degrees	Map Ref	Altitude (m)	Plateau no.	Area
279	228	SW 846 479	96.1	1	Private road to Bodrean Holiday accommodation Bodrean Manor (private house, listed). With St Erme Parish behind us looking south towards the Cattlemarket in the distance and Polwhele School ahead. In the far distance, Julian Foye's red brick showrooms visible.
280	206	SW 857 483	40.0	1	Frogmore Lane. The boundary between St Clement and St Erme Parishes marked by a bridge over a stream
281	160	SW 839 477	101.0		Kemlins Cottage/Little Polwhele Farm. Views south over to Tregurra Farm Polwhele School and in the dip, the railway.
282	110	SW 840 477	97.0		Opposite land from Kemlins climbing from sloping land to plateau 1 over two woodland areas
283	181	SW 839 477	93.0	1	Looking west from Kremlins track towards Polwhele School. The school is a grade II listed building formerly a country house. Surrounded by Ornamental Land.
284	104	SW 839 462	76.0	1	Polwhele Road leading passed DEFRA building (formerly cricket club and grounds) to Polwhele Farm and access to Polwhele School. Using Cornwall Council's aerial photography and interactive map.
285	163	SW 839 462	76.0	1	Photo taken from field looking south over Tregurra Farm, Buckshead, Cattlemarket and the park and ride and Higher Penair Farm in the distance.
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 837 464		2	Buckshead Using Cornwall Council's aerial photography and interactive map. The west side of Newquay Road above the railway line mirrors the Polwhele farmland description
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 854 463		3	South of Railway line down to Tresillian.
286	312	SW 833 463	87.0	4	Buckshead south of railway and tunnels. (info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers). Penair School Recreational land (actual School in Truro Area)
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 830 466		1	Kenwyn Parish to the west, photo taken looking over the railway from new build continuation of Truro settlement to the south looking up to Penhellick Farm land.
287	99	SW 843 437	57.0	5	Plateau South of Menadew Farm. Sloping land eastwards to St Clement and the river boundary.
288	222	SW 841 433	74.0	6	Plateaux 6 and 7 have been used as plantation areas of mixed trees both deciduous and coniferous with paths cleared for the public to use for walking the area.
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 842 429		7	Plateau 7 is covered in trees with walking areas leading off through plantations of mixed trees both deciduous and coniferous.

Continued...

Photograph records on the 6th September 2017 for LCA plateaux and sloping valleys

Photo no.	Degrees	Map Ref	Altitude (m)	Plateau no.	Area
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 850 436		8	

Photograph records on the 6th September 2017 for LCA sloping valleys

Photo no.	Degrees	Map Ref	Altitude (m)	Sloping valley ref.	Features
279	228	SW 846 479	96.1	A	Mainly areas of plantations and scrubland possibly overlaying areas of deciduous woodland. Medieval farmland or prehistoric origins. Farmland mainly to crops. Solidary properties, Little Polwhele. Original wooded areas going into sloping land(A). Field hedgerows and views up to the Cattlemarket, a converted barn and farmhouse.
280	206	SW 857 483	40.0	A	Modern Enclosed Land, Plantations and Scrub as well as Deciduous Woodland, Treginney is the last house in the Parish. Medieval Farmland gently sloping, cattle and crops. Ornamental Land, solitary dwellings. Field hedgerows.
281	160	SW 839 477	101.0	A	Post medieval and modern enclosed land. Plantations and scrub. Farm land crops corn and potatoes. There are ornamental land areas to the west of the farmhouse and the A3079.
282	110	SW 840 477	97.0	A	Views as far as Probus Parish, Penair land and back to Bodrean Farm. Farmland to crops.
283	181	SW 839 477	93.0	A	Crops surrounding the school and wooded areas abutting east and south. The Plateau looking west to the edge of the parish is a mixture of Medieval Farmland and Modern Enclosed Land. The woodland is designated as plantation and scrubland.
284	104	SW 839 462	76.0	A	Polwhele farmland laid to crops. Modern Enclosed Land on plateau falling away to Medieval Farmland on the Sloping Land down to the railway and railway tunnels. Field hedges. Ornamental area on the school land. Upland Rough Ground area towards railway. Penmount Crematorium, west of the Newquay Road is surrounded by an ornamental area and the abuts Modern Enclosed Land and Medieval Farmland on plateau 1
285	163	SW 839 462	76.0	A	Polwhele farmland laid to crops. Modern Enclosed Land on plateau falling away to Medieval Farmland on the Sloping Land down to the railway and railway tunnels. Field hedges. Ornamental area on the school land. Upland Rough Ground area towards railway.
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 837 464		A	Mostly Medieval Farmland with some areas of Modern Enclosed Land on Sloping Lands but on plateau 2 there is one of the 4 Scheduled Monuments in St Clement. Polwhele Castle; a round with hut circle and field system 160m southwest of Higher Tregurra Farm. Field hedges and small woodland. Gently sloping land with deep valley of trees. There maybe potential for some housing on the fields above the Park and ride heading towards Lower Tregurra Farm overlooking Waitrose. (various landowners)
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 854 463		B	Adjacent to the settlement of Tresillian is another Scheduled Monument: Round 450m South of Tregeagle (Tregeagle is in Probus Parish). The round is sited between two areas referred to in Cornwall Council's SHLAA Jan 2016 as potential housing sites.
286	312	SW 833 463	87.0	C	Large tract of Ornamental land part of Pencalenick School.
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 830 466		A	Medieval farmland and Modern enclosed land to crops and field hedges with Ornamental land up to Killagarden House and cottage
287	99	SW 843 437	57.0	D	Medieval farmland on plateau and sloping land, two areas of Modern enclosed land to the south and south west of St Clement and plantation and scrubland to the north. Mainly crops and field hedges.
288	222	SW 841 433	74.0	D	Medieval Farmland crops and cattle. Field hedges, and woodland areas and plantations and scrub land on sloping land. Schedule Monument: The Cregou or Cregon Bowl barrow and enclosure 900m southeast of Park Farm.

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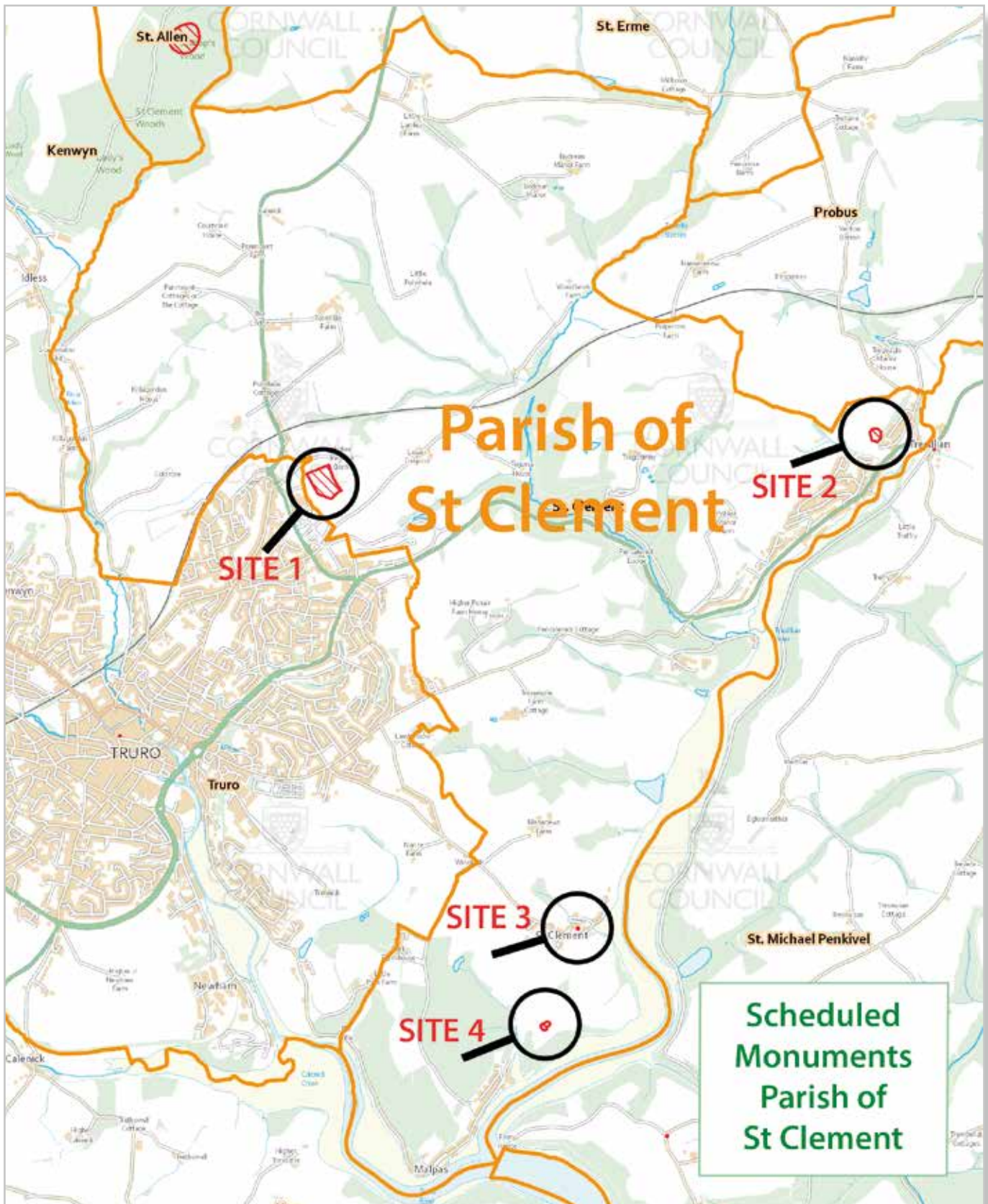
Photograph records on the 6th September 2017 for LCA sloping valleys

Photo no.	Degrees	Map Ref	Altitude (m)	Sloping valley ref.	Features
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		842429		D	Medieval farmland on plateau and sloping land
(info taken from Cornwall Council's aerial photo and interactive mapping layers).		SW 850 436		D	Medieval farmland on plateau and sloping land, two areas of Modern enclosed land to the south and south west of St Clement and plantation and scrubland to the north. Mainly crops and field hedges. small areas of woodland.Schedule Monument: Early Christian memorial stone and wayside cross in St Clement's Churchyard.

Photograph records on the 24th October 2017 for LCA plateaux and sloping valleys taken from the Old Coach Road north of the Crematorium and over to the Idless Road opposite in St Allen.

Photo no.	Degrees	Map Ref	Altitude (m)	Plateau no.	Area
1	259	SW 828 475	100	1	Left hand bend on the Old Coach Road off the A390 looking west over St Clement Parish towards Shortlanesend and northwest into IdlessLady's Woods) both in Kenwyn Parish
2	333	SW 828 475	100	1	Same site as above but looking down towards the edge of our parish and north east over Idless Woods and the river valley boundary into St Allen and St Erme Parishes.
3	260	SW 828 474	113.3	1	Same site as above but looking down towards the edge of our parish and north east over Idless Woods and the river valley boundary into St Allen and St Erme Parishes.
4	312	SW 828 474	113.3		Looking down on farmland , scrub to river valley area and across to Idless Centre
5	356	SW 828 474	113.3		Looking down on farmland , scrub to river valley area and across to Idless Right
6	198	SW 828 473	95.3		Parallel to the Chimney at the Crematorium looking over fields
7	246	SW 828 473	95.3		Parallel to the Chimney at the Crematorium looking over fields
8	316	SW 828 473	95.3		Parallel to the Chimney at the Crematorium looking over fields
9	358	SW 828 473	95.3		Parallel to the Chimney at the Crematorium looking over fields
10	111	SW 821 475	32.5	1	

Appendix 3 – Historic Environment



Site 1: Polwhele Castle. Iron Age/Romano British round. Remains of a round with an overall diameter of 70m to 80m, with possible indications of three concentric ditches, an associated field system and remains of a kiln.

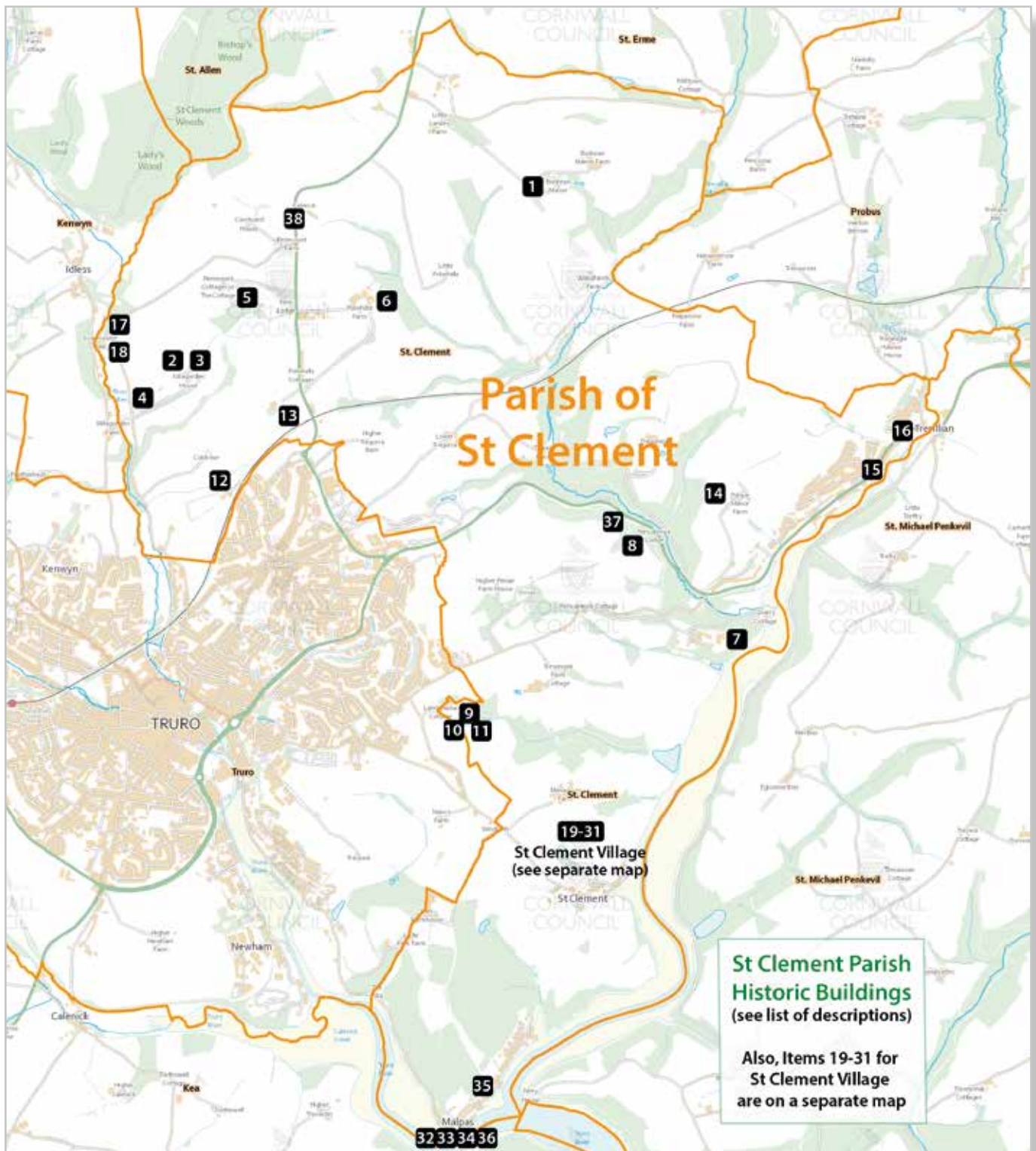
Site 2: Tresillian. Iron Age/Romano British round. Remains of a round with a much denuded and badly spread bank at the western side.

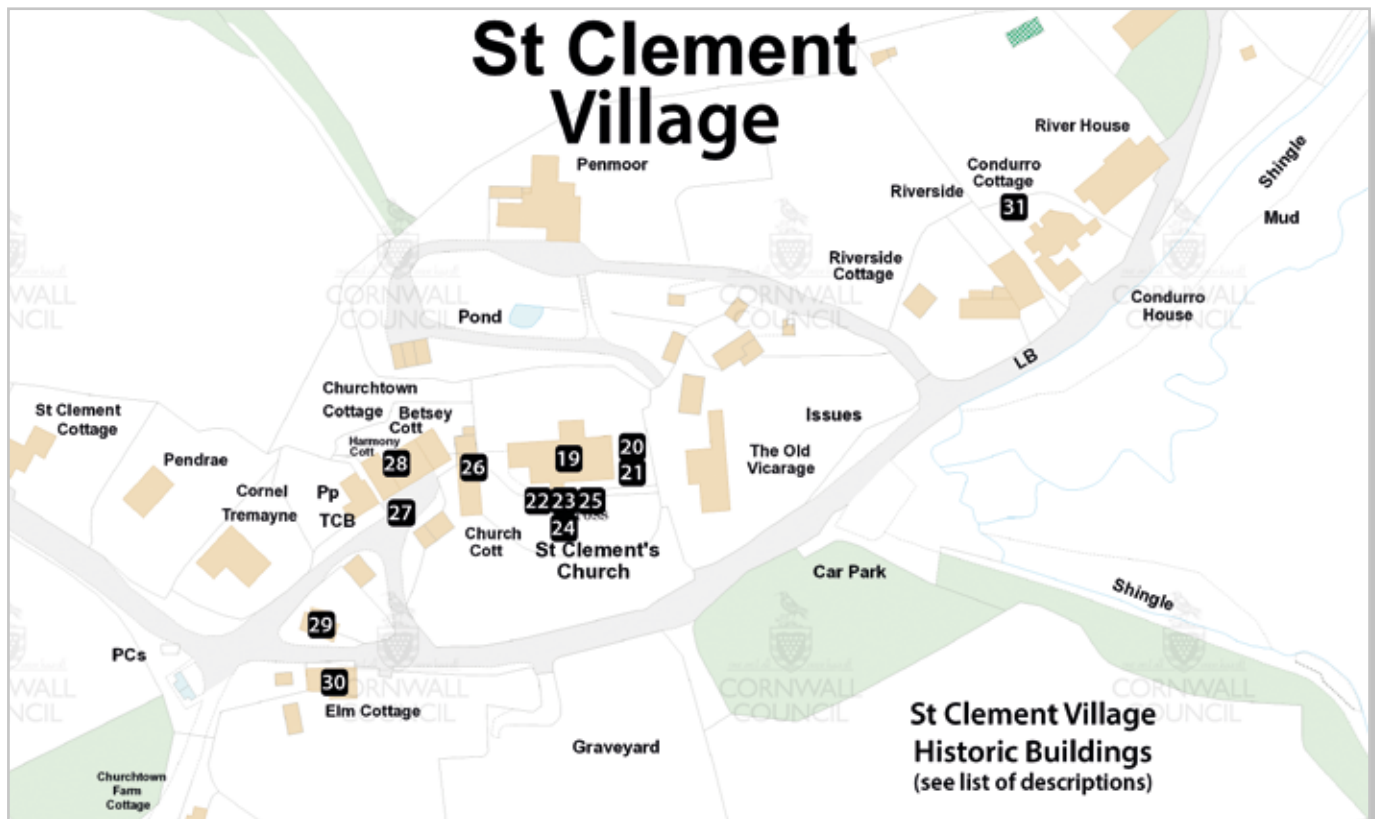
Site 3: St Clement. Early Medieval stone, with Ogham and Latin inscription.

Site 4: Malpas. Bronze Age barrow. Remains of a bowl barrow whose north-east quadrant has been completely destroyed.

Historic England Historic Listed Buildings in the Parish of St Clement

Refer to list of descriptions on pages following this map





Historic England Database of Historic Listed Buildings in the Parish of St Clement

1- BODREAN MANOR HOUSE, 18th century/early 19th century
 HE Ref: DCO5420 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1310262
 Location: BODREAN MANOR, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84834 47905

2- KILLAGORDEN country house, Late 18th century/early 19th century
 HE Ref: DCO4057 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141110
 Location: KILLAGORDEN, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 82732 46792

3- COACH HOUSE, Late 18th century
 HE Ref: DCO4588 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 116185
 Location: Approx 20m north east of KILLAGORDEN, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 82751 46816

4- LODGE, Early 19th century
 HE Ref: DCO4058 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141111
 Location: Approx 400m east and south of KILLAGORDEN, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 82417 46591

5- PENMOUNT country house, Early 18th century
 HE Ref: DCO4060 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141113
 Location: PENMOUNT, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 82925 47325

6- POLWHELE country house, 16th century (but mostly 19th century)
 HE Ref: DCO4061 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141114
 Location: POLWHELE, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 83770 47256

7- PENCALENICK country house, rainwater heads inscribed 1881
 HE Ref: DCO4590 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1161121
 Location: PENCALENICK HOUSE, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85752 45297

8- NORTH (PENCALENICK) LODGE, Early 19th century
HE Ref: DCO5678 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1328883
Location: Approx 650m north west of PENCALENICK HOUSE, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85389 45902

9- LAMBESSOW (LEMBESSOW) MANOR, Early 17th century
HE Ref: DCO5418 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1310244
Location: LAMBESSOW MANOR, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84202 44949

10- LAMBESSOW MANOR GATE PIERS (PAIR), Late 17th century (?)
HE Ref: DCO5677 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1328882
Location: Approx 75m to south west of LAMBESSOW MANOR, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84156 44896

11- LAMBESSOW farmhouse, Early 17th century
HE Ref: n/a Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1115105
Location: LAMBESSOW, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84265 44927

12- NANCEMERE FARMHOUSE, Early 18th century; c.1700
HE Ref: DCO4059 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141112
Location: NANCEMERE FARMHOUSE, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 82962 46133

13- PENHELLICK FARMHOUSE, Early-mid 19th century
HE Ref: DCO5419 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1310252
Location: PENHELLICK FARMHOUSE, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 83245 46656

14- POLSUE MANOR FARMHOUSE, 17th century or earlier
HE Ref: n/a Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1161159
Location: POLSUE MANOR, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85870 46094

15- WHEEL INN, 17th century
HE Ref: DCO5676 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 132881
Location: WHEEL INN, TRESILLIAN, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 86759 46424

16- TOLL HOUSE for turnpike road, Early 19th century
HE Ref: DCO4582 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1160970
Location: THE TOLL HOUSE, TRESILLIAN, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 86815 46505

17- SCAWSWATER MILL, Early 19th century
HE Ref: DCO4980 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1252333
Location: SCAWSWATER MILL, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 82225 47010

18- BRIDGE over the River ALLEN, Early c.19th century
HE Ref: n/a Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1136607
Location: Scawswater Mill, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 82191 46999

19- CHURCH OF ST CLEMENT, 15th century
HE Ref: DCO5695 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: I Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1328900
Location: CHURCH OF ST CLEMENT, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85060 43876

20- CHEST TOMB TO RICHARD THOMAS (VICAR), dated 1754
HE Ref: DCO4024 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141077
Location: 2m east of ST CLEMENT CHURCH, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85074 43880

21- CHEST TOMB, Dated 1787
HE Ref: DCO5697 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1328902
Location: 2m east of ST CLEMENT CHURCH, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85074 43876

- 22- CHEST TOMB TO BLUND FAMILY**, dated 1771, 1784 and 1831
HE Ref: DCO4022 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141075
Location: 6m south of ST CLEMENT CHURCH, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall
SW 85062 43865
- 23- CHEST TOMB TO JOHN FERRIS AND FRANK BENNALLACK**, dated 1803 or 5
HE Ref: DCO4023 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141076
Location: Location: 6m south of ST CLEMENT CHURCH, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall
SW 85059 43864
- 24- CHEST TOMB TO OSMAN FAMILY**, dated 1781, 1789 and 1800
HE Ref: DCO5696 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1328901
Location: 11m south of CHURCH OF ST CLEMENT, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85061 43860
- 25- THE IGNIOC STONE**, Roman period / possible 3rd century AD
HE Ref: DCO4025 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II* Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141078
Location: 2m south of ST CLEMENT CHURCH, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall
SW 85066 43869
- 26- CHURCH COTTAGE ATTACHED TO Lych GATE ON RIGHT**, Early 19th century or earlier
Cottages HE Ref: DCO4592 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1161176
Lych Gate HE Ref: DCO4020 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141073
Location: CHURCH COTTAGE AND Lych GATE ATTACHED ON RIGHT, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall
SW 85038 43869
- 27- K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK**, 1935, designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott
HE Ref: DCO4981 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1252363
Location: K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK to west of PARISH CHURCH, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85003 43854
- 28- HARMONY COTTAGE** and two adjoining cottages, middle one c.1700, others 18th century
HE Ref: DCO5679 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1328884
Location: HARMONY COTTAGE AND 2 ADJOINING COTTAGES, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall
SW 85023 43874
- 29- ROSE COTTAGE** c.18th century
HE Ref: DCO4021 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141074
Location: ROSE COTTAGE, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85001 43835
- 30- ELM COTTAGE**, Early 19th century
HE Ref: DCO4062 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1141115
Location: ELM COTTAGE, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85005 43822
- 31- CONDURROW COTTAGE**, 18th century
HE Ref: DCO5417 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1310199
Location: CONDURROW COTTAGE, ST CLEMENT, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85179 43921
- 32- VICTORIA HOUSE**, Early 19th century
HE Ref: DCO5201 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1262251
Location: VICTORIA HOUSE, MALPAS, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84218 42545
- 33- VICTORIA COTTAGE**, Early 19th century
HE Ref: DCO 4982 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1252384
Location: VICTORIA COTTAGE, MALPAS, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84201 42546

34- POINT COTTAGE, Early 19th century

HE Ref: DCO 5824 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1320593

Location: POINT COTTAGE, MALPAS, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84209 42546

35- BLYTHE COTTAGE & CAREFREE COTTAGE, Early 19th century

HE Ref: DCO4983 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1252387

Location: TRENHAILE TERRACE, MALPAS, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84451 42713

36- MILESTONE Inscribed 'FROM TRURO 2 miles', EARLY 19th CENTURY

HE Ref: DCO3787 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1115141

Location: MALPAS, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 84255 42551

37- MILESTONE, Early 19th century

HE Ref: DCO5052 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1396474

Location: 260m NW of PENCALENICK LODGE, A390, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 85170 46053

38- MILESTONE, erected in 1754

HE Ref: DCO15059 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Heritage Gateway List Entry Number: 1396479

Location: c. 25m south of driveway to CALERICK FARM, A39, St. Clement, Cornwall SW 83325 47773

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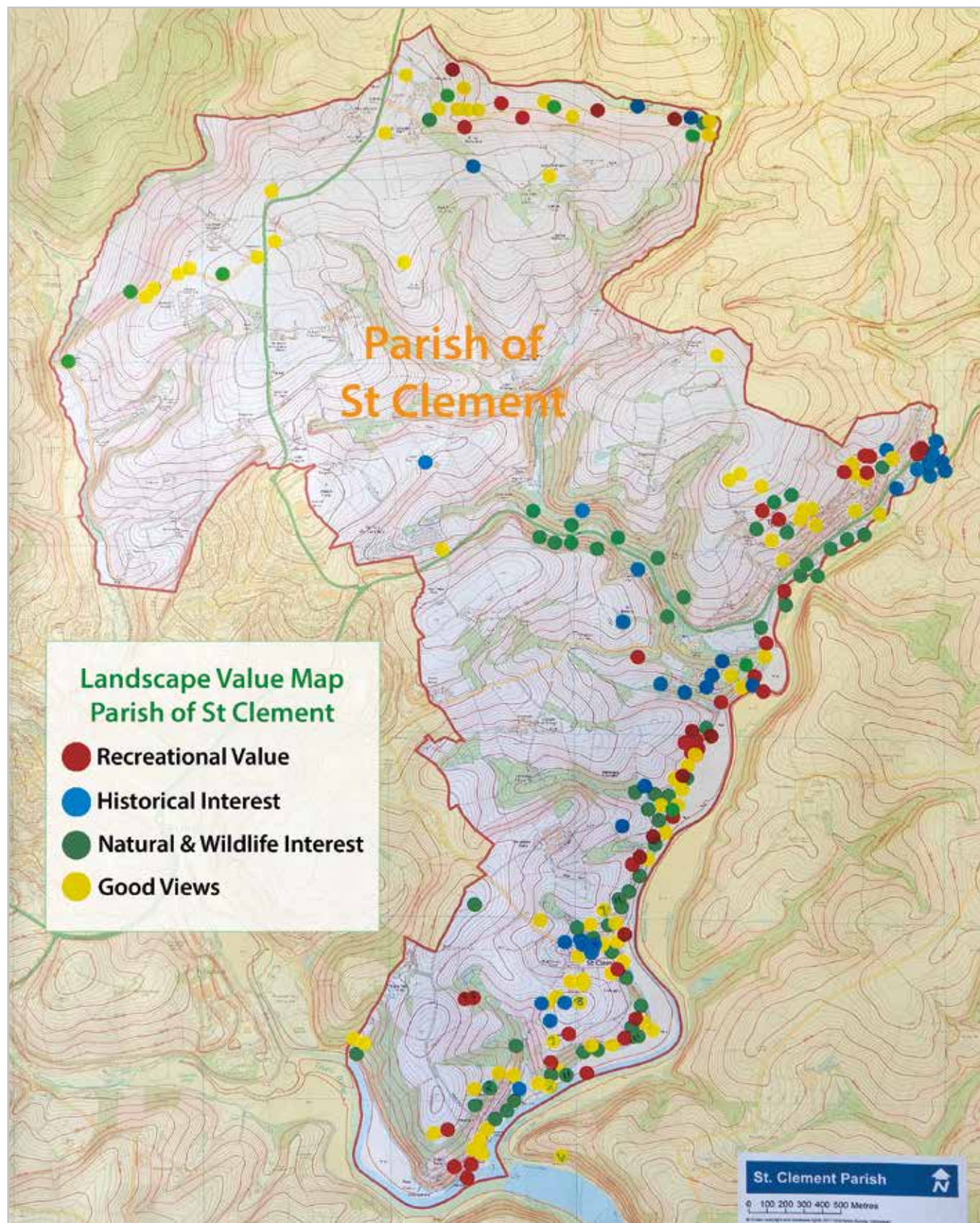
The Historic England GIS Data contained in this material was obtained on June 12 2018.

The most publicly available up to date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from

<http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.

Appendix 4: Consultation Results of Community Landscape Value

What makes the landscape important to you?



If people wished to provide more detail on the place they had identified with a coloured spot, they could fill in a brief questionnaire the results of which follow on the next pages.

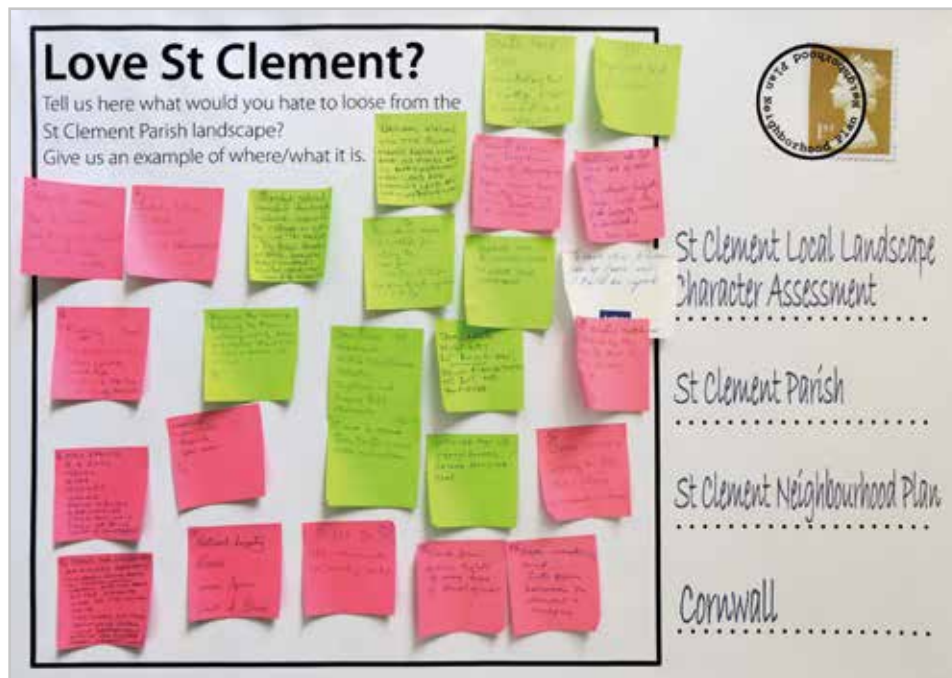
Q'naire number	Where is this?	What gives this place or area its special quality?	Is there any historical or cultural interests here?	Is there any natural or conservation interests here?	Can you describe the recreational value here?	Do you have any personal memories or associations with this place?	Is there anywhere else in the Parish like this place or area? Is this unique to Cornwall?
1	River - Tregothnan land	Unchanged for hundreds of years, peaceful	Pencalenick, some of the footpaths have at one time been a private garden if you look at some of the plants that grow there.	River wildlife, birds, fish, Woodland Trees	Nice peaceful walks along river and footpaths, a retreat from the hustle and bustle of daily life, somewhere to recharge	Walking dogs and taking our children for an interesting walk to teach them about nature, now do the same with our grandchildren.	Malpas St Clement
2	Malpas	Quiet country location close to major amenities - the ideal location.	This is an area of Special Scientific Interest and should be retained.	Woodland and Country which should be preserved at all costs.	Water activities on the river. Walks and unpolluted air. A concern is the possible overdevelopment in an area of natural beauty	My personal memories of Malpas Village relate to the once excellent community spirit.	St Clement. Many villages in Cornwall offering similar benefits
3	St Clement Village	Unspoilt development. Not a through road. Outstanding beauty untouched by modern developments - as Yet!	St Clement Church, Lychgate Room, Churchyard, Bells Close Churchyard.	Churchyard - Natural unspoilt habitat, Listed Cottages and unlisted building that are very old - 1850s	Very very popular area for walks - both through village and along river path	Residents who were born in village - over 80 years relate stories of days gone by - living history. Lots of people visit St Clement from all round the world especially USA and Australia tracing ancestors born, married and dead in the area. Evidence - the sign-in book at St Clement Church. Suggest discussion with Church Wardens - Liz Davies. Also visitors at the Old Vicarage who have overseas visitors staying to trace relatives.	no answered
4	St Clement Village	Peacefulness, unspoilt natural landscape, ability to walk public footpaths over fields and by river to Tresillian and Malpas. Seeing abundant wildlife, ospreys occasionally and avocets. Pockets of woodland. Glorious views over to Tregothnan and from Malpas, the Fal River.	King Mark's Castle in field above Churchtown Farm and Malpas. St Clement Church and square with thatched cottages, cob cottages, red phonebox - always commented upon and photographed by visitors.	Copses of Monterey Pines, ageing. They make a very distinctive part of the landscape on creeks and above the river. Seeds brought by plant-hunters to owners of estates and the trees where a status symbol. Some replanting is required to continue this sight.	Calmness, silence, peacefulness. Walking. Birdwatching	In the 1980s, the foreshore at St Clement was sand not thick mud.	Not unique to Cornwall, as there are several creek-side villages, but St Clement is accessible to people visiting Truro by train or bus and then by public footpaths
5	Tresillian (River Walk)	Rural, chance to escape from noise of road and enjoy true countryside.	Tresillian Bridge	Wildlife, plants. Rare birds	Clean air, walks, horse riders, cyclists. Sociable for people walking to meet others so can help with loneliness, encourages exercise particularly for children	Enjoyable walks, seeing wildlife	No, it has its own identity
6	Tresillian	Its rurality, yet close to city	Yes, in Tresillian Village Hall. The area is full of history i.e. Cromwell v Fairfax. The Bridge, Wheel Inn	Various walks will offer opportunities to see much wildlife. Fish Butterflies, Birds, Foxes, Badgers, Slow worms etc.	Many varied walks, cycle path. Different and varied activities in the village hall. Wheel Inn for socialising.	I live here. I belong to two groups within the village who work for the betterment of the village.	To me, Tresillian is unique with agriculture of varied types. The river running the length of the village. The close community. The peace and quiet. Away from A390.

Q'naire number	Where is this?	What gives this place or area its special quality?	Is there any historical or cultural interests here?	Is there any natural or conservation interests here?	Can you describe the recreational value here?	Do you have any personal memories or associations with this place?	Is there anywhere else in the Parish like this place or area? Is this unique to Cornwall?
7	Views around St Clement	Stunning views along the river path both towards Tresillian and round the headland to Malpas. Also footpath over the hill past Churchtown Farm. Vista's all stunning in all directions. Unspoilt by development and solar panels or wind turbines.	Old "Drovers Way" past village hall in St Clement - Ancient path?	Wonderful view across from Park Farm. Beautiful hedgerows	Open Space - popular with walkers and dog walkers. Used by ramblers group and families with young children	Many memories of walking the paths along river and over hills. Lovely view of Tregothnan estate and trees on other side of the river. Small area behind toilets in St Clement owned by the Duchy - described by local as "the orchard" - Unspoilt wild flowers and hedgerows	no answer
8	Round Copse of trees at top of hill between St Clement and Malpas owned by Menadews	Unspoilt copse area-fenced in. Beautiful views in all direction.	Ancient trees? Pines? Think there is an old legend associated with this area - King Mark's Castle	Assume these areas all protected, especially the trees	This is a natural Landmark in the area	Beautiful area for walking	no answer
9	Park Farm Fields	Area of high ground. Lovely view across toward Truro/ Newham	Barns at Park Farm converted to homes	Areas of plantations in the past. Cherry tree plantation on footpath up from Malpas section	Area for walking, Bird watching, Dog walking. Camp Kernow is here - used by children	no answer	no answer
10	Tresillian	Its views open countryside with its farming/church/pub/ walks and community spirit	The Bridge, Wheel Inn	Farming land, Slow-worms, fish, birds	Lots of walks across fields/footpaths. A playing field. The pub is a good meeting place and village hall	no answer	no answer
11	River path along St Clement	Outstanding views along river and on both river banks. Tresemple Pond - birds and waterfowl	Bird watching - lots of "Twitchers" visit St Clement. Unusual birds - Spoonbill 2016. Flocks of Canadian Geese overwintering, Kingfishers Herons, Egrets, Curlews etc. (contact local birdwatching groups). Pelican on river - 2016.	AONB - SSI area	Walking, Birdwatching	There was an old quarry along the river? Lime Kiln?? Refer book - "In and around St Clement" (Library)	no answer
12	Malpas	River Views, lots of places to walk. Good community spirit	Several listed buildings	Whole area is an AONB and river mud flats are an SSSI. Largest Heronry in the UK apparently	Great potential for off-road bike trail throughout the parish. Water sports.	no answer	St Clement and Tresillian
13	Building/Homes in St Clement and water pumps	There are listed houses in St Clement - There are a number of houses barns that are not listed but these add greatly to the historical and cultural beauty and interest of our village.	There are a number of water pumps in village - by telephone box - opposite "By the Way" cottage - good for the educational history of village.	no answer	no answer	Stories told by older residents of when St Clement was not on mains drainage - 1970	no answer
14	Tresillian	Stunning views from both the settlement and from Tregothnan side. Its rurality yet convenient transport system to Truro. Farmland, wildlife, river and many other walks in the area. Far reaching views over the river from plateau above Tresillian.	Tresillian has a Scheduled Monument - a Round. Listed buildings e.g. pub, Toll House. There is a cemetery, a playing field and War Memorial. Church.	The river is in a Site of Special Scientific Interest and falls within an Area of Outstanding Beauty. There are Tree Preservation Orders at the Truro end of Tresillian. There are bat flywings, slow worms and migrating birds (Canada Geese)	There is a new cycle path to Truro, footpaths - River walk, playground. Village hall activities e.g. exercise groups, walking group, Allotments.	The village population has changed over the last 30 years as people move on. The village school closed down. I have seen local organisations in the village close down as others (many run by "outsiders") have taken their place	St Clement and Malpas continue the landscape along the river walk. Walking from the Tregothnan side - the panoramic views back to Tresillian and over Pencalenick and onwards towards Truro are amazing especially as the season / farmland cultivation changes.

Q'naire number	Where is this?	What gives this place or area its special quality?	Is there any historical or cultural interests here?	Is there any natural or conservation interests here?	Can you describe the recreational value here?	Do you have any personal memories or associations with this place?	Is there anywhere else in the Parish like this place or area? Is this unique to Cornwall?
15	Tresillian River	Quiet place to walk away from busy traffic on A390	no answer	Birds along river. Trees and flowers	Walking along level path. View of the river when tide is in!	no answer	no answer
16	Tresillian	Allotments, open space. Village feel. Easy access to countryside on foot	no answer	River walks, adjacent land and associated wildlife.	Enormous. Allowing families to access open spaces locally safely, children and adults alike	no answer	no answer
17	River between Tresillian and St Clement	Footpath alongside the estuary - superb views of wildlife. Also Woodland habitat and causeway part of Tresempole Pool - great areas of bio-diversity.	no answer	Yes. Excellent wildlife particularly wide variety of bird life.	Many people come along here for walks wildlife lovers and recreational walkers - also joggers and bike riders	Many. A place of contemplation and reflection. Also some great wildlife memories like sitting by Tresempole Pool and watching a magnificent Osprey circling round over my head in September 2014. Lesser Yellowlegs along the river in autumn 2011 was a national rarity that brought in birdwatchers from around the county, as did the Night Heron in May 2015.	There are only a handful of comparable footpaths along estuary habitats in Cornwall - this is one of the finest.
18	Tresillian	Great views. River Estuary	Church	River Estuary	Abundant walking and bird watching.	No	no answer
19	Tresillian Playing Field	Open space for recreation	Field was given in memory of WWI casualties from the village	no answer	Football pitch, Play equipment, Open space.	My children play there	No other playing fields in the Parish
20	Farmland and Open Spaces around St Clement	Nature, wildlife, fields for farmers to maintain their farms.	All the wildlife attracted to these unspoilt places	Yes, all of it is natural	Frequently used by individuals and families for 'outdoor time'	no answer	No other river attracting this kind of wildlife.
21	Lanliley/Frogmore Valley	Tranquillity; wildlife; stunning views; Buzzards; Owls	A Roman Road	English Bluebells; Red Campion; Wild Orchids; Solomon Seal. Plenty of evergreen shrubbery; Wild Gladioli; umbellifers	Quiet walks or cycling	Walks with my children friends and family.	This environment is rare so close to Truro City.
22	1). Lanliley-Frogmore Valley; 2). Lane from A30 to Idless	1). Peace, wildlife, views, wildflowers, ancient lane dating back at least 400 years - I have the maps to prove it. 2). Ditto with the addition of even more orchids and Knautia Avensis - which is not uncommon but the only patch I have seen round here.	Frogmore - Lanliley Lane. Bodrean Manor - Lanliley House	The whole area ought to be a conservation area.	Great for walking, cycling, bird watching/ butterfly spotting.	Overall a sense of contentment in living in such an unspoilt tranquil area. From my bedroom window I can see to St Austell with no sign of human habitation between.	Although there are many beautiful areas in Cornwall - this is the loveliest this close to Truro.
23	no answer	View of Pencalenick School from River Path	Yes - School was used in WWII lots of historical interest	Yes, The Woods and Lodge Gate House	Walking, birdwatching	No - but older people in the village do have	no answer

Q'naire number	Where is this?	What gives this place or area its special quality?	Is there any historical or cultural interests here?	Is there any natural or conservation interests here?	Can you describe the recreational value here?	Do you have any personal memories or associations with this place?	Is there anywhere else in the Parish like this place or area? Is this unique to Cornwall?
25	Frogmore, St Clement TR4 9BL	Very pleasant area to walk and admire the beautiful view - very quiet at times - a bonus in these busy times!!	I believe that a Roman Road ran through the area. During the war Americans camped in the area.	Wonderful variety of birds e.g. Woodpeckers, Jays, Owls, Bluetits, Robins* etc. plus deer, hare, rabbit and some years ago spore of an otter was noted by Wild Life Trust. * just a few of the dwindling bird population we must preserve.	Very pleasant area to walk "the lanes"! Used by walkers and joggers alike. Quiet area to exercise ponies, walk dogs - plenty of trees and wild flowers of interest to children and adults alike.	Have lived here for 47 years and the place still has the same appeal for me! Surrounded by farmland and enjoy seeing the farmers manage the land - so we must preserve it!	I am sure there are many areas like this e.g. St Erme, Ladock, Tresillian. Many unique areas to be found in Cornwall although we must preserve them for the people who choose to live in Cornwall.
26	Frogmore, St Clement	The two Cottages there were built during 1600. A Holy Well is in my garden	A Roman Road exist on the other side of my stream which is the boundary between St Erme and St Clement (Parish) The Americans were camped here prior to the European Invasion during the second world war. Relics have been found.	Ancient woodland exist. Many rare plants e.g. woodland plants and fungi exist. Large areas of bluebells. Many different wild birds and animals and reptiles.	Sadly there are those who choose to kill for fun and greed. i.e. pheasant and other creatures.	I have owned my property for 50+ years and have planted 2 orchards totalling 140 fruit trees, 1300 fir trees, 200 other trees and bushes, created a large pond 140' long x50' wide. Field wildlife field hedging.	Possibly. Not unique in Cornwall but rare.
28	Laniley/ Frogmore Valley	Quiet, wildlife includes Deer, Pheasants, Hares	Roman Road, WWII checkpoint, ruin of cottage (dwelling in wood)	English Bluebells, Solomon Seal	Walking, riding, cycling, Roller Blading, Sledging	Walking, riding, cycling, sledging, conversing.	No. Unique - in our world Yes.
29	Minor Road from A39 through to Idless	Beautiful Scenery - you can see miles of rolling countryside at the start and then the road drops down into the wooded valley towards Idless.	I believe that there is an old overgrown Iron Age Fort in the area - but this might be further over towards Idless Woods.	Lots of birds and wildlife to be spotted.	Walking, Cycling, dogwalking, horse riding	Not really but I am a regular visitor walking my dog and I love it.	I am sure that there are many lanes that are similar - I just personally love this one.
30	Minor road from A39 through Bodrean to Frogmore	It's natural beauty with interesting wildlife. There is also very little traffic on the road, making it easy to enjoy.	Bodrean Manor	There is plenty of greenery and interesting wildlife in the area, such as Pheasants, that make it special and worth keeping.	The road is a great area for walking and running and for walking your dog. There is little traffic and great wildlife and scenery meaning it is perfect for this.	Walking our dogs with both my mother and father at various times during our living here. Also walking down the roads with my grandmother when she visited the area from up country.	Although there are plenty of quiet country roads in the parish and county, I believe the number of different paths you can take, the number of fields you can walk in and the interesting wildlife makes this road very rare if not unique.
32	Bodrean	Peaceful/privacy so near to Truro	None specific	Farmland well kept	Pleasant to walk down to Trehane (Frogmore on the road)	Lived in north St Clements for 35 years - peaceful, close proximity to Truro	All of St Clement is very attractive.

St Clement Parish Local Landscape Assessment Public Display November/December 2018 - Postcard Comments: Love St Clement?



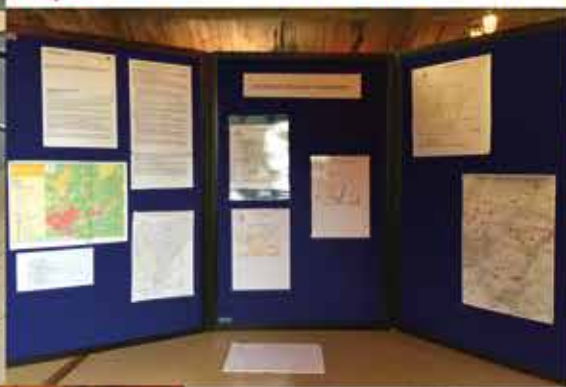
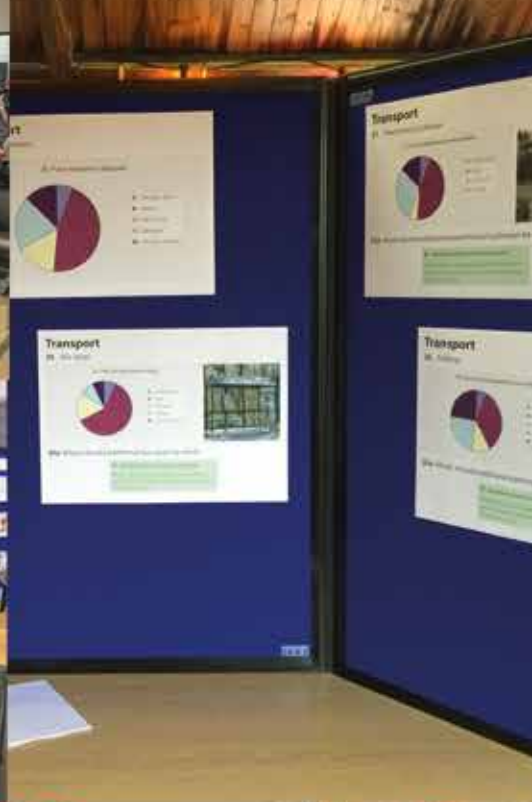
We placed a large sheet representing a postcard next to a map of St Clement Parish and the public were asked to add their thoughts to sticky notes and place them on the postcard. There were 25 notes in all, which the steering group broke down into the following themes. Additional feedback is listed on the following page.

Themes	Comments	Counts
Walking areas:	Natural walks, local walks, waterside footpaths, public rights of way, permissive footpaths	16
Views:	Of the countryside, of the estuary, uninterrupted views/ country, river, woodlands, fields	8
Woodland	Woodlands, trees, flora	8
Open Areas	Open Space, Green Areas, Green Space	8
Light Pollution	Dark Skies, Big Skies	4
Wellbeing	Tranquillity, Peace and Quiet, Escape	7
Buildings	Use brown field sites, empty housing	3
Green Field sites	Do not use fields	3
Community Land	Playing Fields, Allotments	2
Fields	Open views	3
Birdlife		2
Wildlife		7
Important/Local Character		1
Agriculture	Farming,	3
Tregothnan	Development	3
Waterways	Estuary, River	11
Countryside		5

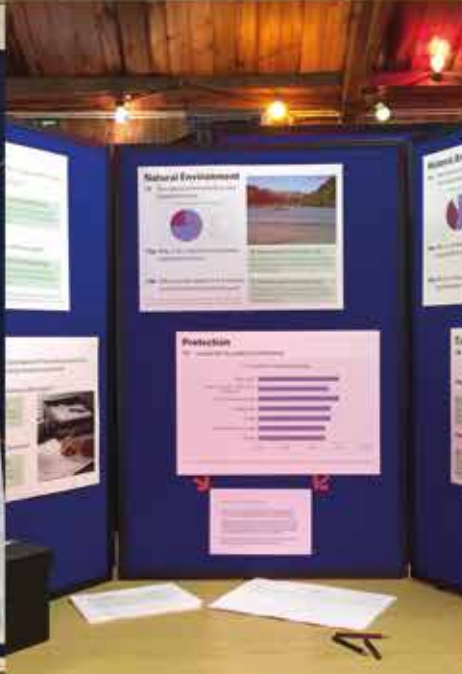
List of Postcard Responses

St Clement Parish Local Landscape Assessment Public Displays November-December 2018
Postcard Comments: Love St Clement? Tell us what you would hate to lose from the St Clement Parish landscape? Give us an example of where/what it is.

Number	Comments
1	Natural walks; don't have built up development on Tregothnan Side
2	Local walks; River, Footpaths; Views of Countryside
3	Rurality (Tresillian); The fields and views; Local walks; Wild life; watching the changing seasons
4	Open Spaces; Big skies; Trees; River; Wild life; Walks; Peace and quiet; Agriculture; Farm animals; Feel of being deep in the countryside
5	Required for Walkers ; - An access between the permissive area in Pencalenick school and the area on the opposite side of the school drive. The loss of these permissive footpaths would detrimentally affect the footpath pattern and access locally.
6	Woodlands; Local Walks; Riverside; Open areas.
7	Natural Beauty; Walks; Green space; Views of Estuary
8	Unspoilt, natural peaceful landscape, Silence. Walks from the village on Footpaths by river to Malpas and Tresillian. Abundant wildlife, beautiful trees/woodland and uninterrupted views, very life-enhancing.
9	Preserve the landscape bordering the River including walks, views, and habitat. Record history in Form of booklets and articles.
10	Natural Walks on the Polsue Manor Farm side and its fields are so very important. Open land and farming and are very important
11	The natural beauty and wildlife from along the river from Tresillian and Malpas. Area of country-wide importance for bird life.
12	Open land with uninterrupted country, river and woodland views
13	Important local character
14	Green fields, Woodlands, Wildlife/Flora/Fauna. Footpaths, Tregothnan Land, Playing Field, Allotments. Chance to escape from traffic and man-made destruction
15	Open land must not be built on. Brown field sites yes but no open fields.
16	Utilise any empty houses before building more.
17	Ditto to all comments already noted.
18	Generally the open views free of housing especially the views form Laniley to Frogmore.
19	Views across to Tregothnan free of development. Open views from existing housing across fields and to church.
20	Peaceful and relative lack of motor traffic. The waterside footpaths (though I wish the inland footpaths would be maintained) The Heron Inn
21	Dark skies - lovely to see the stars. St Clement Village.
22	Views from Public Rights of Way free of development.
23	The darks skies between Laniley Hamlet and St Austell are superb.



Think new housing development should be located in your area?



Appendix 5: Glossary

AONB Area of Outstanding Beauty (includes Cornwall AONB; Tamar AONB and Isles of Scilly AONB) The designation gives a formal recognition to an area's landscape importance with the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area. We are covered by the Central area.

Ancient Woodland Land Remnants of Moresk Forest lies within St Clement parish and is an extremely valuable ecological resource, usually with a high diversity of flora and fauna.

Conservation Area An area identified and designated as being of special architectural or historic interest, where the preservation and enhancement of its character and appearance is a priority. Within a Conservation Area the local authority has extra controls over demolition, minor developments and works to trees.

Capacity (landscape) The ability of a landscape to accommodate different amounts of change or development of the specific type.

Character A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, features and qualities in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.

Characteristics/elements Features and qualities, which make a particular contribution to distinctive character.

Cornish Hedge Boundary in Cornwall. In the context of this study the term would normally relate to stone faced bank, with or without hedging plants on the top.

CWS County Wildlife Site The most significant areas of semi-natural habitat in Cornwall outside statutory protected sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Special Areas of Conservation. There are currently 498 County Wildlife Sites in Cornwall covering nearly 33,000 hectares. This is nearly 10% of the county's land area and is under both public and private ownership.

Development The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land (Town and Country Planning Act, 1990).

ELC European Landscape Convention Highlights the importance and need for public involvement in the development of landscapes. It encourages a joined up approach through policy and planning in all areas of land- use, development and management, including the recognition of landscape in law. The Convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and European co-operation on landscape issues.

Feature Prominent eye catching elements e.g. wooded hill top or chapel.

Field Boundary The defined edge of a field whether fence, hedge, bank, ditch or wall.

GI Green Infrastructure Strategic networks of accessible, multifunctional sites (including parks, woodland, informal open spaces, nature reserves and historic sites) as well as linkages (such as river corridors and floodplains, wildlife corridors and greenways). These contribute to peoples well-being, and together comprise a coherent managed resource responsive to evolving conditions.

Hedge A boundary of shrubs or low trees, living or dead, or of turf or stone. Those strictly a row of bushes forming a hedge, hedgerow has been taken to mean the same as a hedge.

Land Cover Combinations of natural and man-made elements including vegetation that cover the land

surface

Landscape The inherent character and the visual appearance of the land including its shape, form and colour derived from geology, landform, soils, ecology, archaeology, landscape history, land use, settlement character and pattern and cultural associations.

LCA Landscape Character Areas Constructed by amalgamating Landscape Description Units with shared common perceptual and other characteristics, and represent the next scale down from the large JCAs Landform Combinations of slope and elevation, the producer shape and form of the land.

Landscape Character Landscape is about the relationship between people and the land, a combination of distinctive and valued natural and cultural elements, which extend to seascapes and the built environment.

Landscape Character Assessment A tool for identifying the features that give a locality its 'sense of place' and pinpointing what makes it different from its neighbouring areas. In the context of the European Landscape Convention it is an essential tool for identifying and understanding what makes landscapes important.

Public open space Space within or on the edge of a settlement accessible to the public such as parks, gardens, playing fields and play areas for the purposes of formal and informal recreation or general amenity.

SAC Special Area of Conservation Areas, which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity. The Parish falls within the Penhale Sands and the Fal and Helford SACs.

Semi-natural vegetation Any type of vegetation that has been influenced by human activities, either directly or indirectly. The term is usually applied to areas, which are reverting to nature due to lack of management.

Sensitivity (of Landscape) The inherent sensitivity of the landscape itself, irrespective of the type of change that may occur. In this project, it is divided into cultural, ecological and visual sensitivity.

Sense of Place The unique experience that arises as a result of being in or walking through a particular locality, generally as a response to the specific characteristics and quality of the area.

Sensory That which is received through the senses ie sight, hearing, smell, touch.

Settlement All dwellings/habitations, whether single or clustered in towns and villages.

Settlement Pattern The predominant pattern of settlement in an area.

SM Scheduled Monument nationally important sites and monuments given legal protection by being placed on a list, or 'schedule'. English Heritage takes the lead in identifying sites in England.

SSSI Sites of Special Scientific Interest the county's very best wildlife and geological sites, and include some of the most spectacular and beautiful habitats.

Subjective Method of assessment in which personal views and reaction are used in the characterisation process.

Topography Term used to describe the features of the Earth's surface.

Vernacular Built in the local style, from local materials.

Zones of influence Natura 2000 refers to **SACs** areas

Field sizes: small = 5 acres
medium = 10 acres
large = 20+ acres