

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

Local Landscape Character Assessment for 6 Penwith Parishes
VOLUME 02 – LUDGVAN LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

June 2023

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1. Introducing Ludgvan Parish

1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

The preparation of this LLCA has involved much hard work by a network of community volunteers (come rain or shine), who have engaged in both desk and field survey work. The Covid pandemic created substantial delays in the delivery of the overall project which also affected the Project team's ability to organise consultation events.

The preparation of this LLCA has involved much hard work by a group of community volunteers (come rain or shine) who have engaged in both desk and field survey work, to create a series of Landscape Character Type (LCT) descriptions. The local residents of Ludgvan Parish have also been given the chance to feed into this LLCA through a community consultation event held to record what they value about their local landscape.

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

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

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

1.2 Parish Overview

Ludgvan is a varied parish covering approximately 2657ha and stretching from the southern coastline at St Michael's Mount to Trink and Trencrom Hills in the north. Refer to Figure 1.

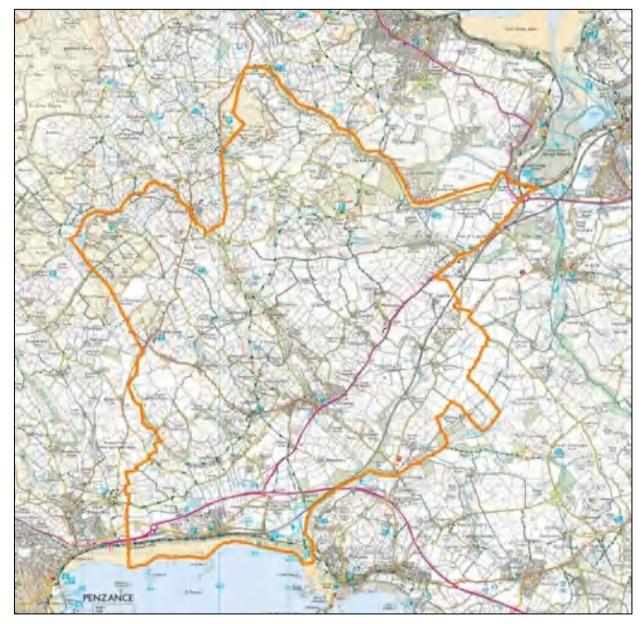


Figure 1: Ludgvan Parish location plan

2. Survey and Consultation Summary

2.1 Volunteers

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

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

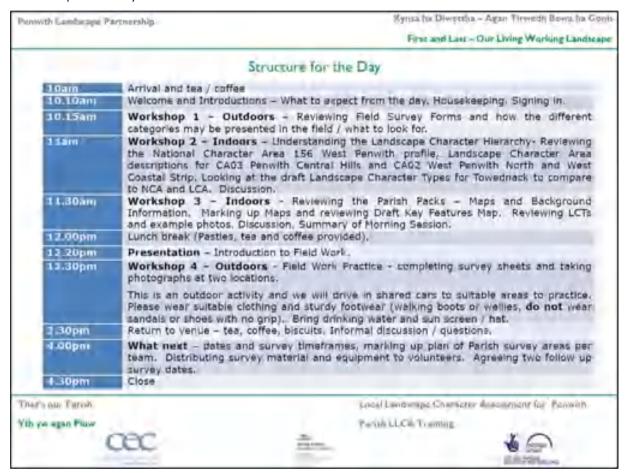


Figure 2 - Programme for the volunteer training day

2.2 Field Work

Following on from introductory and training days sessions with PLP and CEC Ltd. Volunteers chose groups to work in and decided which of the previously defined generic Parish-wide LCTs they wished to take forward.

Once geographical areas of landscapes (LCTs) were assigned, volunteers began their work in the field. Systematically visiting their LCTs by car and foot and always from publicly accessible vantage points.

Volunteer survey work started in July 2019 with a small group of volunteers venturing out in the field - exploring and collating information on the landscape of their Parish. Capturing those qualities that make Ludgvan distinct and special.

Field work was unavoidably disrupted with many volunteers unable to continue work due to COVID19.

Where possible and appropriate fieldwork was supplemented through work undertaken by PLP in March 2021.





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

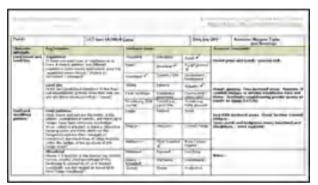




Figure 4 - Extracts from completed survey forms

3. Character of Ludgvan's Landscapes

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.2 National Character Areas (Natural England)

On a national level, the north-western part of Ludgvan lies within the eastern edge of West Penwith NCA 156 with the south-eastern part covered by the Cornish Killas NCA 152 (refer to Figure 5 – National Character Area boundariesFigure 5 below). Full descriptions are available on the government website, link as follows:

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

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

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



Figure 5 – National Character Area boundaries

3.3 Landscape Character Areas (Cornwall Council)

This national divide in character is broadly reflected at a more detailed county level with the more elevated hills (with their associated ridges and valleys) associated with the West Penwith NCA covered by LCA03 Penwith Central Hills and the lower lying coastal strip (including Longrock and Marazion Marsh) and shallow valley systems associated with the Cornish Killas NCA, covered by LCA04 Mount's Bay (refer to Figure 6 and 7 below).

Underpinning each LCA are Landscape Description Units (LDUs), the building block for the Cornwall landscape character areas. These were used in the initial preparation of the parish LCTs. Within Ludgvan, there are 9 LDUs, each linked to an overarching character area:

- CA03 Penwith Central Hills LDU nos 139. 274, 275, 276 and 282.
- CA04 Mount's Bay LDU nos 060, 067, 133 and 134.

Summary descriptions for CA01 and CA02 are provided in Volume 01 Penwith LLCA Overview. Full descriptions of LCAs are available from the Cornwall Council's interactive map, follow this link:

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

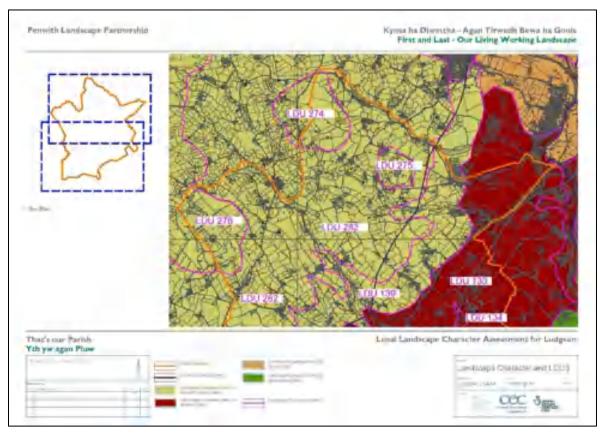


Figure 6 – Cornwall Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Description Units in the north of the Parish

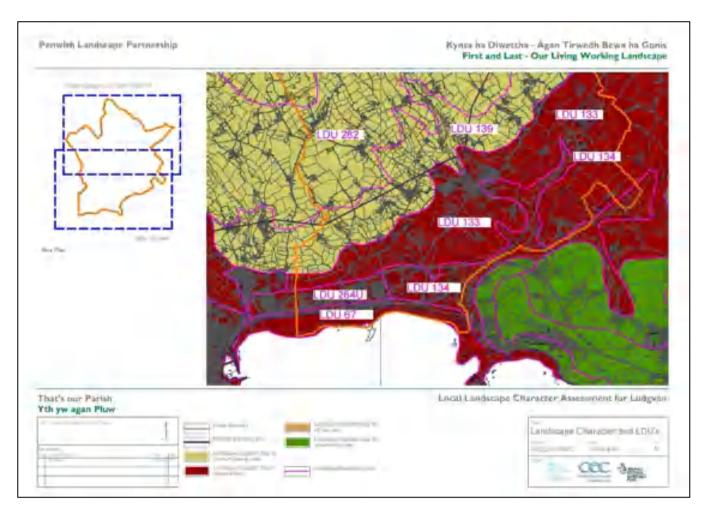


Figure 7 - Cornwall Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Description Units in the south of the Parish

3.4 Historic Landscape Character Overview

Cornwall Council holds a wealth of information on designated historic areas and assets and has also undertaken an extensive study of the historic landscapes of Cornwall – the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) (Cornwall Council 2014). Refer to Figure 8 and Figure 9 below.

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

https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=7&xcoord=150332&ycoord=37243&wsName=CIOS_historic_environment&layerName=Parishes:Historic%20Landscape%20Characterisation

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

The HLC identifies the historic landscape of Lugvan CP as principally characterised by extensive areas of the Farmland: Prehistoric Historic Landscape Character Type (HLCT) that dominate the more elevated areas of the parish (predominantly west of the A30) associated with the Penwith Central Hills. Here field patterns originate from medieval or prehistoric times with farming settlement were document here before the C17th. Fields are noted to be of various sizes and shapes but almost always have sinuous sides and are usually parallel to each other consisting of substantial stock-proof hedges and walls. They reflect a time when communal farming, in small hamlets, began to evolve into individual farms (self-contained farming families) connectied by a network if winding lanes.

The hills tops of Castle an Dinas, Trink Hill and Trencom Hill are themselves are characterised by small blocks of Upland Rough Ground HLCT. These area of rough grassland, heathland and open scrub are mostly associated with granite as well as poorly drained and exposed lowland. They can also be found along sections of inland valley systems also west of the A30. Although now wild and natural in appearance, it usually has the longest history of human interference and use. These areas often contain evidence of long pasture boundaries which appear to have always been open or prehistoric or medieval field systems with visually evident low stony banks and ruined structures.

Other HLCTs are present to the west of the A30 these tend to be located in small clusters interspersed between more extensive areas of Prehistoric farmland. These include areas of Medieval Farmland HLCT, Post-Medieval Enclosed Land HLCT and Modern Enclosed Land. As well as areas or Plantations and Scrub HLCT (found east of Trencrom Hill and within inland valley systems), Industrial: Disused HLCT (such as the working Castle an Dinas quarry as well as a number of disused historic mine workings) and Reservois HLCT (such as Baker's Pit north of Castle an Dinas).

The area east of the A30 is chiefly comprised of shallow valley systems, and here the landscape is



predominantly characterised by the Farming: Medieval HLCT with pockets of the Modern Enclosed Land HLCT, Plantations and Scrub HLCT and Upland Rough Ground HLCT. The coastal area is chiefly comprised of Coastal Rough Ground HLCT and the Intertidal and Inshore Water HLCT.

The settlements of Longrock, Ludgvan and Crowlas are identified in the HLCA and lie within the Settlement: C20 HLCT. Main communication lines, such as the A30 and mainline railway, form linear areas and lie within the Communications HLCT. Carnyorth, Trewellard, Lower Boscaswell, Pendeen, Higher Boscaswell, Portherras and Higher Bojewyan are identified as lying within the Settlements: C20 HLCT.

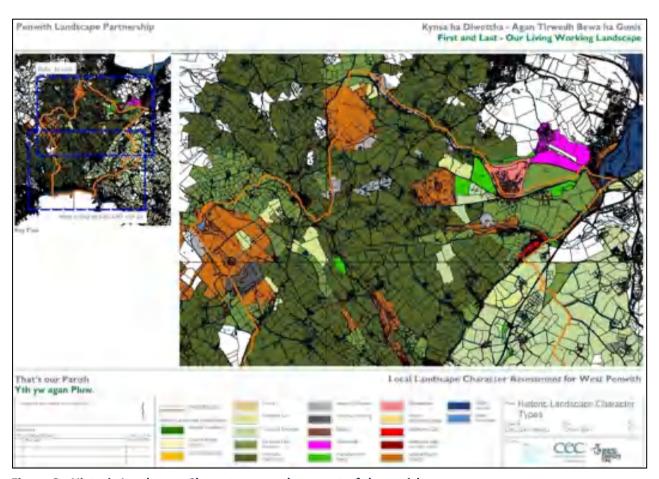


Figure 8 - Historic Landscape Character – northern part of the parish

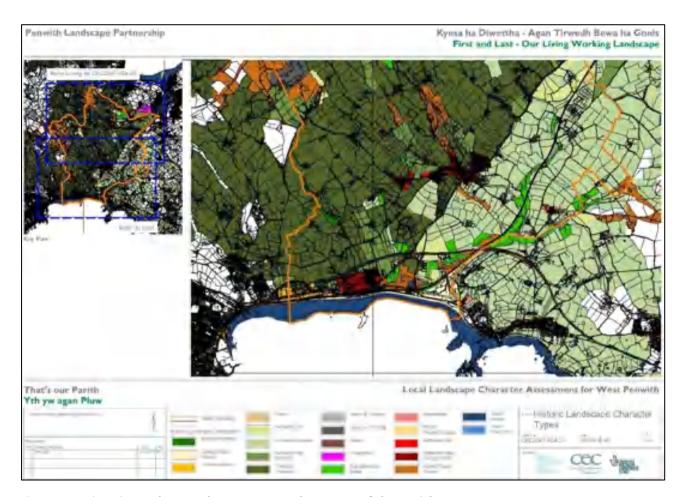


Figure 9 – Historic Landscape Character – southern part of the parish

3.5 The Landscape Character Types in Ludgvan

The following Landscape Character Types (LCTs) are located within Ludgvan Parish and are illustrated on Figure 10 below.

LCT1 – High Ground and Plateaux

- LCT1A Hills and Carns
- LCT1C Inland Plateaux

LCT2 – Hillsides and Slopes

- LCT2A Steep Slopes
- LCT2B Shallow Slopes

LCT3 - Valley and Lowland Areas

- LCT3B Inland Valleys
- LCT3C River Valley Floor
- LCT3D Marshes
- LCT3E Agricultural Lowlands

LCT4 - Coast

LCT4C - Beaches

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

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



Figure 10 – Ludgvan Parish Landscape Character Types

Ludgvan Parish Landscape Character Assessment – June 2023

That's Our Parish – Penwith landscape Partnership

3.6 Describing Ludgvan's Landscape Character

The information in this section is a summary of the site survey work combined with desk study information as appropriate. It provides descriptive text on elements which make up the character of the LCTs within the Parish.

The following text provides an overview of the key character attributes associated with the landscape of Ludgvan and follows the headings used in the survey forms:

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

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

Topography and Drainage

The imposing hills and carns associated with Castle an Dinas, Trink Hill and Trencom Hill rise to high elevations (up to 233m AOD) and are identified as forming notable features in the landscape. Between the hills of Trink and Trencrom lies an extensive area of flat and gently sloping land or inland plateaux that occupies an elevated location within the heart of the Parish.

Levels fall from the hills and elevated inland plateaux via bands of both shallow and steep-sided sloping landform that forms the transition to lower lying land within the southern and southern eastern parts of the Parish. These sloping landforms and inland plateaux are bisected by a series of distinct valley systems that extend like fingers from the central parts of the Penwith Hills – broadly aligned north-west to south-east. These include three valley systems that extend from west of Crowlas and valleys that extend from Trencrom Hill towards Canon's Town and along the north-eastern Parish boundary near Lelant.

Lower lying landforms within the southern and south eastern part of the Parish consists of with Red River valley system, tributaries of the River Hayle, Marazion Marshes and the coastal strip that extends between Longrock and Marazion.



Figure 11 - Panoramic view towards Castle-an-Dinas

Ludgvan Parish Landscape Character Assessment – June 2023

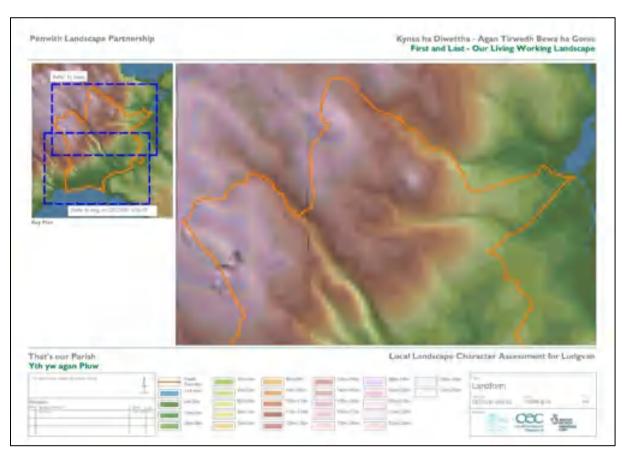


Figure 12 - Landform in the north of the parish

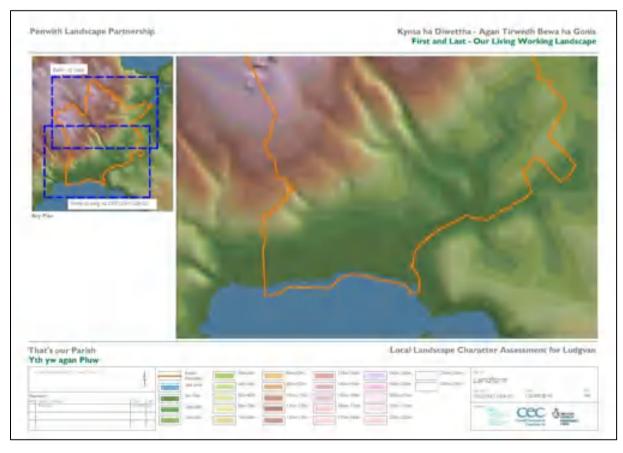


Figure 13 - Landform in the south of the parish

Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

The elevated parts of Parish are dominated by granite slopes and ridges with impoverished free-draining acidic soils. Exposed granite rocks and boulders – both natural as well through prehistoric and medieval human interference – are all highly visible on tops of Castle an Dinas, Trink and Trencrom Hills - as well as on its lower slopes - demarcating boundaries and protruding through the scrub and rough grassland. The underlying geology of the lower slopes and valley systems is more varied consisting of slates and siltstones, as well as superficial deposits of alluvium clay, silt and gravels.

The elevated parts of the Parish are noted as supporting a range of habitats and landscape features that could shelter or feed protected species including exposed rock formations, mixed scrub, heathland, ancient/veteran trees, purple moor-grass/ rush pastures as well as mature Cornish hedges/ stone walls. Stonecrop plants are found growing on exposed rocks, interspersed with foxgloves and other flower species. Bakers' Pits north-west of Castle an Dinas forms a small water body with evidence of peaty acid loam over white clay — now forming a Nature Reserve. Disused buildings and infrastructure associated with forming mining and quarrying activities are identified as providing good habitat for bats.

The visible presence of stone reduces as landform falls towards the coast and valley systems where dominance of granite. Granite is still visible – although principally confined to field boundaries – and soils generally become dark and well cultivated - supporting increased agricultural land uses.

Marazion Marsh from one of the lowest parts of the Parish, located at the mouth of the Red River formed by the recent deposition of waterbourne drift and consisting of slowly permeating mineral soils. It is separated from the coast via a shingle bar. Marazion Beach runs along the southern edge of the Parish and consists of a wide expanse of mobile sand sediments.

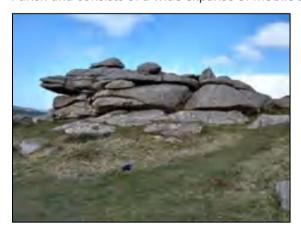








Figure 14 – Examples of Ludgvan's geology and varied habitats

Land Cover and Land Use

The nature and location of land cover and land uses are closely linked to landform and soils. With the most elevated parts of the Parish associated with the tops of Castle an Dinas, Trink Hill and Trencrom Hill largely now unused with evidence of open grazing and few enclosed areas used for occasional rough grazing.

Within the lower slopes of the hills and the centrally located elevated inland plateau, land use is dominated by pasture with occasional arable and areas of scrub and heathland.

Further south and east, within the linear band of steep sloping land and adjoining agricultural lowlands that extend between Longrock and Canon's Town, arable land uses become more dominant with an identified presence of market gardening and horticultural production. With inland valley systems dominated by smaller pasture fields and wet meadow. Farmland is typically divided by mature hedgerows (with occasional trees) and small tree groups/ woodlands. Also notable is the presence of ornamental parkland landscape at Tremenhere Sculpture Park.

The presence of industrial workings in the form of the active Castle an Dinas quarry as well as past mining activities are evident across the whole of the Parish. They include disused buildings and supporting infrastructure (including mine shafts, water filled quarries) associated with the Baker's Pit former quarry and a number of former mines such as Old Tin Croft Mine, Wheal Sists and Wheal Reath. These are often overgrown with scrub and heathland.

Further south, along the A30 and coastal strip, there is in presence of modern wayside commercial/industrial and tourism land uses (car parking and supporting cafes).





Figure 15 – the varied land cover across the Parish

Field and Woodland Pattern

As noted within the historic landscape character section, field patterns across the Parish have a strong sense of time-depth. With field and boundaries within the majority of the Parish having prehistoric or

medieval origins – with sinuous sides defined substantial stock-proof hedges and walls. Survey work supported these findings.

The hill tops and carns contained few fully enclosed fields and were found to be both regular and irregular in shape and defined by stone walls rather than typical hedges.

Within the lower slopes of the hills and central inland plateau a variety of small to large sized fields were found – with some evidence of field amalgamation (and hedgerow loss). Typically defined by mature Cornish hedges.

Further south, within the linear band of steep sloping land and adjoining agricultural lowlands that extend between Longrock and Canon's Town, field sizes generally increase. Here medium to large size fields are dominant – as a result of amalgamation of fields – and are defined by mature Cornish hedges/hedgerows with mature trees.

The more elevated part of the Parish are typically devoid of woodland – with few a areas of regenerating scrubby woodland. Woodland is typically dispersed in small blocks across the steep slopes and agricultural lowlands and in linear belts found along the inland valley systems (more notable in the lower reaches). It is dominated by native broadleaf species although plantation woodland was also evident. Of note was a range of native broad leaf and ornamental tree cover found at the Tremenheere Sculpture Park as well as significant blocks found at Higher Hill and Lower Hill Woods south-east of Trencrom Hill.





Figure 16 - Field patterns across the Parish

Buildings and Settlement Pattern

There is no development on the most elevated land in the Parish on Trencrom (212m AOD) and Trink Hills (170m AOD) and Castle-an-Dinas, however this was not always the case with the Schedule Monuments of the Neolithic hilltop enclosure and Iron Age defended settlement known as Trencrom Castle lying on the highest point of Trencrom Hill, and the multivallate hillfort known as 'Castle-an-Dinas which also contains the 18th century folly known as Roger's Tower which is also Grade II listed.

The lower lying land is settled with isolated historic farms and small hamlets scattered across the landscape. Many of these are shown on the 1st Edition maps of 1875. Three settlements are within the Parish, the largest is Crowlas which has seen extensive modern development since 1875, around the historic core which was located around the Red River and road to Penzance. There has also been linear ribbon expansion of the historic settlements of Ludgvan and Canon's Town.

There are a number of listed buildings across the Parish, largely farm houses and out buildings, but also including Methodist chapels, manor houses, a medieval wayside cross at Whitecross, and the Grade II* Church of St Paul in Ludgvan.





Figure 17 - Settlement distribution in the Parish

Transport and Infrastructure

The main A30 transport corridor passes through the eastern side of the parish (also connecting of the A394 to Marazion) and is a very busy main route connecting Hayle and Penznce thorugh out the year but to a much greter extent in the summer months. From the A30, the B3309 heads north east though Crowlas and Ludgvan to Castle Gate where it meets the B3311 the Gulval to Nancledra road.

Extending from these B roads are a network of narrow rural winding lanes which cross the landscape, often set down and contained by high Cornish hedges on either side of the road. In the lower lying sheltered valleys many of the lanes are enclosed by tree tunnels. Only the section of road which pass through the main settlements are lit.

In the south of the Parish the Penzance to London mainline crosses the Marshes (LCT3D)Agricultural Lowland (LCT3E).

The Cornish Way's 'First and Last Trail' cycle route from Sennen to Hayle has a section which passes through the eastern side of the Parish on minor lanes. There is an extensive network of public footpaths across the Parish, with a network of bridleways leading west from Canon's Town. The routes from the main settlement are very popular as circular walks The St Michaels Way, a 12.5 mile walking route connects St Michaels Mount with Leland and passes though the centre of the Parish crossing each of the different LCTs along the route.



Figure 18 - The character of the rural roads and the main railway line crossing the marshes

Experiencing the Landscape

Ludgvan is a large Parish with distinct contrasts in the character of the landscape. The undeveloped open and exposed hills of Trencrom and Trink with their low growing heath and grassland scrub, offer wide and expansive views of the landscape of West Penwith through 360 degrees. These valued landscapes are part of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which is a national designation signifying landscapes of high scenic quality. The AONB boundary also marks the eastern extent of the Penwith Dark Sky Park which extends over much of West Penwith. Although this designation only covers areas in the north of the Parish, much of the landscape is unlit, with no highway lighting and away from the settlements there are only isolated farms and small hamlets.

The lower lying landscape is a patchwork of pastoral and arable farmland with small irregularly shaped fields bounded by Cornish hedges. The irregular field pattern has a prehistoric origin, although unlike

the coastal plateaux landscape of Zennor, many of the historic field boundaries have been removed to increase the scale of the fields for modern farming techniques. The Cornish hedges however remain a significant landscape asset to both the unique and valued character of Cornwall. As well as this they are also important wildlife habitats for a wide range of mammals and insects, acting as a natural corridors around the cultivated fields, connecting differing habitats such as areas of woodland, or lakes and streams. These landscapes feel natural and tranquil with the bountiful sound of birds and insects, with Skylarks and Buzzards overhead, and only the occasional sound of tractors in the fields or cars on the minor rural lanes.

As you move lower from the elevated hills and inland plateaux to the inland valleys and valley floors, the landscape experience becomes more intimate. Here the topography and vegetation create enclosure and limit views. Tree tunnels cover lanes and footpaths growing taller in sheltered areas, away from the coastal exposure.

The Marshes host the spectacular Starling murmuration in the winter months as the birds come in to roost for the night. The roads are lined with cars and people who have travelled especially to watch this dramatic and remarkable daily event.

The developed A30 corridor experiences the greatest noise and light pollution, however moving only a short distance from these areas it is possible to return to the calm tranquillity of the rural landscape.

Marazion beach stretches from Penzance to Marazion and is one of the most popular sandy beach in West Penwith with a number of large car parks to accommodate visitors outside the winter months.











Figure 19 – illustrating the different landscape character across the Parish

4. What makes Ludgvan special?

4.1 A Wealth of Designated Areas and Assets

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

Through community consultation held on 24th October 2022, local people of Ludgvan had the opportunity to identify those aspects of their landscape that are important to them, be they historic and distinctive features, special or valued places, or cherished views.

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

The landscape and heritage of Ludgvan is valued and protected through a wide variety of international, national and local designations that help convey the recognised importance of features within the Parish. Figures illustrating the presence of such designation are included within maps in Appendix 3, taken from the original Parish Pack used to carry out the assessment by the volunteers.

The western and northern parts of Ludgvan lie within the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – Section 7 West Penwith. These unique and ancient landscapes have been shaped by their granite geology and geographical location at the end of the land. Of relevance to the parish and noted within the AONB Statement of Significance (SoS), are the Penwith Central Hills, known locally as the Penwith Hills. Within the parish these include Trenowin Downs, Trink Hill and Trencrom Hill. The AONB SoS describes these open elevated moors as interspersed with granite outcrops that are all evident in the parish and include Twelve O'clock Rock on Trink Hill. Interspersed between moorland, the parish also contains an intricate network of small pasture fields bound by granite hedges that are prehistoric in origin, also described by the SoS. Their construction with large granite boulders or grounders, acting as a foundation for irregular upper courses of varying sizes of granite, are unique to West Penwith. As well as a rich history in hard metal mining, archaeological interest in West Penwith is of international importance with a range of features that include hill forts (Castle-an-Dinas and Trencrom Castle), barrows and field systems. Some of which are evident within Ludgvan.

The north-eastern tip of the parish lies within the southern edge of the **Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site: Area 2 The Port of Hayle (WHS).** This designation covers the regionally important mining port and industrial 'new town' that developed during the late C18th and C19th. It incorporates the entire estuarine port setting which within Ludgvan includes land to the south of Griggs Quay.

The AONB SoS also notes popular routes such as the Tinner's Way which is present within the parish.

The westernmost part of the parish, west of the B3311, lies within a **Heritage Coast** (Penwith area). These areas are defined rather than designated and were established to conserve the best stretches of undeveloped coast.

There are a number of Scheduled Monuments within the parish, although these are archaeologically significant, and are principally associated with the upper parts of the Penwith Hills. A record of SMs within Ludgvan is included within Table 1 below.

Table 1 - List of Scheduled Monuments within Ludgvan

Wayside cross in Ludgvan churchyard, 8m east of the church

Round 450yds (405m) NW of Lower Chellew Farm

Castle an Dinas which contains an 18th century folly called 'Roger's Tower'

| Brunnion Cross, at Brunnion Carn |
|---|
| Wayside Cross in Ludgvan Churchyard, 10m South East of the Church |
| Circular enclosure 385m NE of Higher Trenowin |
| Wayside Cross in Ludgvan Churchyard, 6m South of the Church |
| Tregender Cross, Crowlas |
| Round barrow 300yds (270m) SSE of Polhigey |
| Medieval Wayside Cross at Whitecross, near Crowlas |
| Cross at Treassowe |

The settlement of Ludgvan lies within a **Conservation Area** designation and contains a number of Listed Buildings. No Conservation Area Appraisal is currently available for this area. Outside the Conservation Area there are a number of Listed Buildings and structures. These are relatively sparse and tend to be clustered around settlements and farmsteads.

The **Penwith Moors Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI)** covers the open upland moorland of the Parish around Trenowin Downs and Trencrom Hill.

Marazion Marsh is designated as an **RSPB Reserve** where the land was formerly connected to the sea, and was separated in the 1790s.

There are a number of **County Wildlife Sites** across the Parish some of which are also covered by the Penwith Moors SSSI:

- Trenowin Downs on the western Parish border
- Trink Hil
- Higher and Lower Hill Woods including Trencrom Hill
- Marazion Marsh
- Truthwall Valley
- Tolver Wood
- Mounts Bay

There are a number of **Tree Preservation Orders** within the parish covering individual trees and tree groups. These are located at Ludgvan, north of Treassowe Manor, at Whitecross and within the vicinity of Levant Downs. There is an area of **Ancient Semi Natural Woodland** at Tolver Wood to the north of Tremenhere Sculpture Gardens.

The **South West Coast Path (SWCP)** runs along the coast in an easterly direction between the edge of Penzance (where it runs directly south of the mainline railway and Longrock) and the western edge of Marazion. The parish also contains extensive areas of **Open Access Land (OAL)** associated with the Penwith Hills area including Trenowin Downs, Trink Hill and Trencrom Hill.

The **Tinner's Way** is noted as a popular route that extends 18km across the Penwith Hills from Cape Cornwall, near Lands' End, to Canonstown, near St Erth, the eastern section of which lies with the parish. Its origins are probably Bronze Age.

The **First and Last Trail** is also present within the parish. This 25km recreational route extends from Land's End to Hayle. Within the parish, this route provides a mainly traffic free link between Penzance and Marazion (following the off-road section of SWCP) and follows minor lanes along the sheltered river valleys to Hayle.

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St Michael's Way, a 12.5mile long distance walking route, runs from Lelant to St Michael's Mount. The path was established in 1994 based on research into old shipping records, which strongly suggest that this route was used by pilgrims and traders to avoid sailing around Land's End.

4.2 Community Consultation

The landscape assessment fieldwork undertaken by the community volunteers created a factual description of the elements and features of the landscape which come together to create the distinctive character of the Ludgvan Parish. This factual description did not look at what the volunteers found important about their Parish. Understanding landscape value is a more subjective assessment, and forms a second stage to the LLCA, building upon the factual character record.

To understand what the community of Ludgvan valued about the landscape of their Parish a consultation day was held on Monday 24th October from 2 to 6.30pm in the Murley Hall in Ludgvan. Display boards were put up for the community to see the work carried out by the volunteers in recording landscape character, and also to give an opportunity for the community to comment on the value they place on their local landscape, identifying those features and characteristics that make the landscapes of the Parish unique and special to them.



Figure 20 – The consultation display in the Murley Hall

The consultation event was advertised both locally in shops and on notice boards, and on the PLP web site. However despite this advertising only a very small number of people came along to take part in the consultation. Feedback is therefore very brief for this Parish, in comparison with other Parishes in the Project.

The key boards at the consultation were the last displays asking people to record what they valued by adding coloured spots to an OS map of the Parish refer to Appendix 1 -Figure 24:

• Red spot for a valued place for recreation

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

The public consultation identified the following:

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

- PROW have fantastic stiles distinct to this parish of historical value
- The three cornered well
- Castle an Dinas Iron Age Fort and Roger's Folly
- North of Castle an Dinas industrial buildings around Baker's Pit
- Local stone granite buildings
- Marazion Marshes (largest reedbed area in Cornwall)
- Blue spots indicating a valued historical or cultural place were put on the map at:
 - The Bowl Rock
 - o Roger's Tower
 - o Castle-an-Dinas
 - o Boundary stones at Castle Gate
 - Gulval Downs
- Green spots indicating a naturally important place were put on the map at:
 - o Bakers Pit
 - The valley at Cucurrian Mill
 - Marazion Marshes



Figure 21 - Roger's Folly

What places are special to you and why?

- The walk along the back road
- All PROW which are getting overgrown, maintenance stops at parish boundaries
- Red spots indicating places valued for recreation were put on the map at:
 - o Trencrom Hill
 - Roger's Tower
 - Tonkins Downs
 - The valley at Cucurrian
 - o Ludgvan
 - Marazion beach
 - Marazion marshes

Tell us where your favourite views are and why?

- From the burial ground to the Mount
- Views from Trencrom Hill
- Views of sea and views of surrounding hills
- Yellow spots to indicate a valued view were placed on the map at:
 - o Ludgvan
 - o Cucurrian
 - o Roger's Tower
 - o Trencrom Hill
 - o Trink Hill

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

• There might be more history, everyone needs to go and look

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

No ideas put forward.



Figure 22 - View south from Trencrom Hill

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5. Future project ideas

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

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

Appendix 1 – Figures

This Volume contains only the most relevant selection of Figures to complement the report with the local information prepared as part of the LLCA process. Further background information and figures are included in the Parish Pack in Appendix 3.

- Figure 23 Ludgvan Landscape Character Types
- Figure 24 Ludgvan's valued places and cherished views

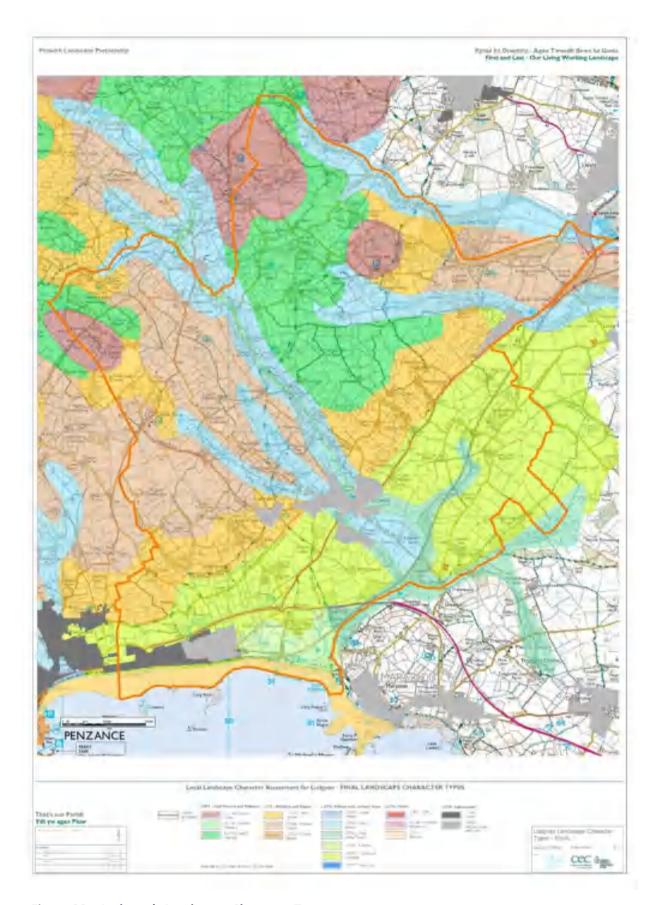


Figure 23 – Ludgvan's Landscape Character Types

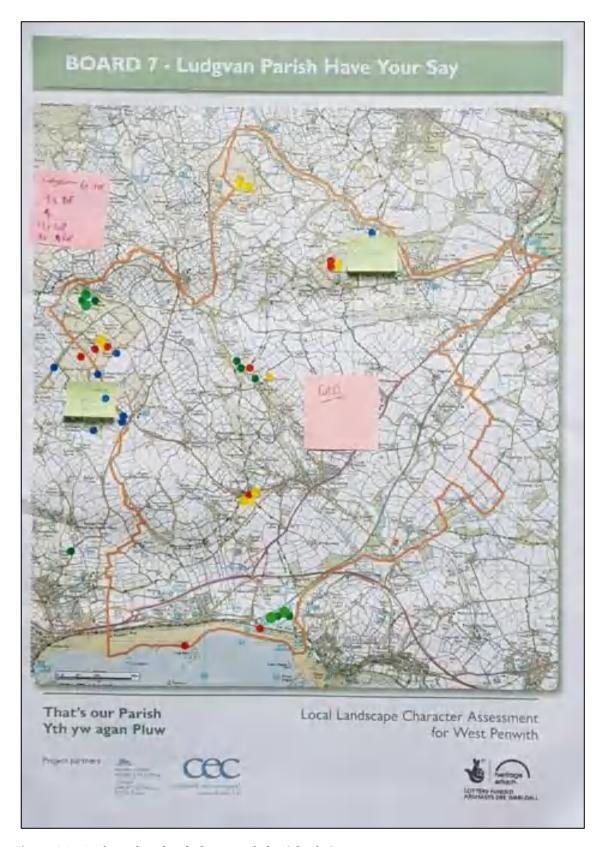


Figure 24 – Ludgvan's valued places and cherished views

Appendix 2 - Ludgvan Parish LCT Character Descriptions

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

LCT1 - High Ground and Plateaux

- LCT1A Hills and Carns
- LCT1C Inland Plateaux

LCT2 – Hillsides and Slopes

- LCT2A Steep Slopes
- LCT2B Shallow Slopes

LCT3 – Valley and Lowland Areas

- LCT3B Inland Valleys
- LCT3C River Valley Floors
- LCT3D Marshes
- LCT3E Agricultural Lowlands

LCT4 - Coast

LCT4C – Beaches

LCT 1A Hills and Carns in Ludgvan Parish

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



Panoramic view towards Castle-an-Dinas (within the Hills and Carns LCT), across fields within the adjoining Inland Plateaux LCT



Views across Castle an Dinas Iron Age hillfort to the folly



Carns on Trencrom Hill



View of Trencrom Hill



Typical vegetation on Castle an Dinas

Key distinctive characteristics

- Steep-sided hill tops and carns of Castle an Dinas, Trink Hill and Trencrom Hill.
- Rocky, rough moorland with granite breaking through the ground. Large grounders and layered rock formations.
- Shallow soils.
- Specific plant species that have adapted to exposed and windy habits. Including scrubby gorse and stunted, severely wind sculpted trees.
- Network of footpaths and byways.
- Largely unsettled landscape with occasional scattered detached farmhouses on the lower slopes.

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- Historic landscape containing many visible evident features associated with the Neolithic and Iron Age
 era (Castle an Dinas and Trencrom Hill, Bronze Age era, Victorian era (Roger's Folly) and mining eras
 (tin mining).
- High, open and panoramic views extending across neighbouring LCTs and wider Penwith. Outstanding views.
- Exposed and windy.
- General sense of remoteness and wilderness (less so from Trink Hill due to proximity to busy road).
- Castle-an-Dinas, Trink Hill and Trencrom Hills are all part of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) a national designation for landscapes of scenic quality. This designation covers the northern and western areas of the Parish.
- The area of the Parish covered by the AONB designation is also part of the West Penwith Dark Sky Park.

| Tark. | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Topography and Dra | Topography and Drainage | | |
| Landform and topography | The area is dominated by steep-sided hill tops and carns such as Castle an Dinas to the northwest of the parish, and Trink Hill and Trencrom Hill to the north. Castle an Dinas occupies an elevated position at 233m AOD with Trink Hill at 212m AOD and Trencrom at 180m AOD. These landforms are visible from long distances. | | |
| Drainage/ hydrology | Springs, ponds and small water courses may be present, typically at the point that the hills join into the inland plateaux landscape, but these were not visibly evident in field work. | | |
| Geology, Soils and B | Biodiversity | | |
| Geology and soils | Much exposed granite rock and boulders – typically associated with the carns – and free draining acidic loams. Contains north-western part of the Castle an Dinas granite quarry. Trink Hill is also a Mineral Safeguarding Area (metals) designated by Cornwall Council. | | |
| Biodiversity | There are a variety of habitats and landscape features that could shelter or feed protected species including mixed scrub, heathland, ancient/veteran trees, purple moor-grass/rush pastures, mature hedgerows. Stonecrop plants are found growing on exposed rocks, interspersed with foxgloves and other flower species. Butterflies hover flies and moths observed. | | |
| Land cover and Land | d Use | | |
| Vegetation | There is a mosaic pattern of vegetation across Castle-an-Dinas including with scrub, moorland, rough ground and grassland. Here species rich mixed grassland and scrub dominate with occasional trees. Fox gloves on recently disturbed ground (associated with the quarry edge at Castle an Dinas). Trencrom and Trink Hills contain areas of scrubby gorse, heathland and stunted trees. Trink Hill also contains pasture fields to the south-east. | | |
| Land use | The area is predominantly used for rough grazing with few enclosed areas and the scattered remains of Cornish Hedges or ancient boundaries. With a small part of the Castle an Dinas quarry representing a modern industrial use; although this is confined to the southern part of the LCT at Castle an Dinas. Trencrom Hill has no signs of land use. | | |
| Field and Woodland | l Pattern | | |
| Field pattern | Overall, there are few remaining fully enclosed fields due to 'broken' Cornish Hedges; both irregular and regular in shape. Although Trink Hill contains a range of large and well-contained fields to the south-east. Fields typically divided by occasional wind-sculpted scrub and hedgerow trees (including hawthorn and blackthorn) on typically bear or grass topped Cornish hedges (walls). | | |
| Woodland | Not present. | | |
| Buildings and Settle | ment Pattern | | |
| Buildings | The area around Castle an Dinas is largely devoid of buildings; where present these are typically associated with former mining industry or individual historic features such as the Victorian folly (Roger's Tower) and occasional scattered detached farmhouses on the lower slopes of Castle an Dinas. There are a small number of isolated properties on the lower slopes of Trencrom Hill and Trink Hill. | | |
| Settlements | There are no modern settlements within the area. | | |
| Transport and Infrastructure | | | |

| Transport pattern | The area around Castle an Dinas is largely devoid of roads; instead there is a good network of |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | byways and footpaths that link settlements located beyond the LCT. Their condition is mixed |
| | with some well maintained and others overgrown. There is little of no signage. A section of the |
| | B3311 on the western fringes of Trencrom Hill connects the B3311 to the A30. All hills and |
| | carns are dominated by extensive areas of Open Access Land (OAL). |
| Infrastructure | Other than quarry roads near Castle an Dinas no other infrastructure is present. |
| Historic and Distinc | tive Features |
| Historic features | The area includes an ancient settlement and other features. These include Iron Age hillfort at |
| | Castle as Dinas and the Rogers Folly (Victorian building built over the ring fences of the hillfort). |
| | Trencrom Hill includes a Neolithic hilltop enclosure and Iron Age fort extends across the hilltop |
| | with visibly evident placed rocks. |
| Distinctive features | The historic hillfort at Castle an Dinas, rocky outcrops and local stone, and skyline are |
| | distinctive within this LCT. Roger's Folly can be seen for miles around. |
| Experiencing the La | ndscape |
| Aesthetic/ Sensory | Although located close to the settlements such as Ludgvan and Penzance the LCT feels remote. |
| | The Castle an Dinas area is quiet and windy and feels wild and exposed. There are sounds of |
| | the wind, skylarks and buzzards overhead. The Trencom and Trink area are similar although the |
| | sense of wildness and tranquillity is reduced on Trink Hill by nearby busy road. Castle-an-Dinas, |
| | Trink Hill and Trencrom Hills are all part of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty |
| | (AONB) designated national for the landscape's scenic quality. The area of the Parish covered |
| | by the AONB designation is also part of the West Penwith Dark Sky Park. |
| Key views and visual | Wild, exposed, panoramic and open with views of the sea and surrounding hills. Strong visual |
| amenity | relationship between the hills within the Parish as well as Godolphin Hill to the east (located |
| | beyond Penwith). Views extends across the lower lying LCTs across the parish and Penwith. |
| | |

Condition

There is little evidence of management within this LCT with some grazing of cattle – largely unenclosed. Paths are well worn although path clearance minimal.

Relationship to adjoining character types

Both Trink and Trencrom Hills rise from the much flatter Inland Plateaux. The boundary between LCT2A Steep Slopes and this LCT is more gradual, where as you start to climb Trencrom Hill the land becomes much steeper.

LCT 1C Inland Plateaux in Ludgvan Parish

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



View across large flat field towards Baker's Pit within plateaux landscape in the north-western part of LCT



Inland plateau viewed from Trencrom



View across Trenowin Downs towards Trenowin Downs Cottage in north-western part of the LCT



Views across Baker's Pit (former china clay works) in northwestern part of the LCT

Key distinctive characteristics

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That's Our Parish – Penwith landscape Partnership

- Flat or very gently undulating plateau north of Castle an Dinas and between Trink and Trencrom Hills.
- Shallow poor soils.
- Disused industrial buildings with spoil heaps bracken covered and lake formed by flooded clay pit
 north of Castle an Dinas hill.
- Mosaic of scrub, moorland, and rough ground with areas of bracken, gorse and willow carr forming the edge of clear areas which have been grazed in north western part of LCT (north of Castle an Dinas).
- Predominantly rough grazing (cattle) some open and some within field enclosures.
- Scattered, isolated and residential properties.
- Land which is largely unenclosed and unmanaged with some fields that are irregular in shape defined by Cornish hedges (with wind sculpted trees). With barbed wire boundaries in north western part of LCT (north of Castle an Dinas).
- Open mine shafts and relics of clay quarrying.
- Views often foreshortened by surrounding hills and rising land.
- Area north of Castle an Dinas is quiet, calm and natural although still has a 'worked' and industrial feel to it.
- The northern area of this LCT is within the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) a national designation for landscapes of scenic quality.
- The area of the Parish covered by the AONB designation is also part of the West Penwith Dark Sky Park.

| • ITIE ale | a of the Parish Covered by the Aond designation is also part of the West Periwith Dark Sky Park. | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Topography a | and Drainage | | |
| Landform and topography | This LCT is associated with an area of elevated plateau that is found below and between granite hill tops and carns at Castle an Dinas, Trink and Trencrom Hills – it is typically flat or very gently undulating. | | |
| Drainage/ hydrology | Springs and small water courses may be present (as the originating areas for many local streams and rivers), but these are not always visibly evident. Within the north-western part of the LCT, Bakers Pit form a notable water body – associated with the former clay quarry works. | | |
| Geology, Soils | s and Biodiversity | | |
| Geology and soils | North western part of this LCT (north of Castle an Dinas) - contains areas of peaty acid loam over white clay – with evidence of former china clay quarrying at and near Baker's Pit in the north-west. Historic tin mining activity. Spoil heaps evident. | | |
| Biodiversity | North western part of this LCT – contains a variety of habitats and features that could shelter or feed protected species including mixed scrub, purple moor-grass/ rush pastures, moorland and exposed rock/ quarry faces. Ruins of mining and clay-quarrying industrial buildings as well as mine shafts, many open, all provide good habitats for bats. This area is covered by the Baker's Pit Nature Reserve. | | |
| Land cover ar | nd Land Use | | |
| Vegetation | North western part of this LCT - mosaic of scrub, moorland, and rough ground with areas of bracken, gorse and willow carr forming the edge of clear areas which have been grazed. | | |
| Land use | North western part of this LCT - predominantly used for rough grazing, typically in small enclosures, with some open grazing. Only cattle (Belted Galloway). Free range cattle may conflict with walkers, dog walkers and horse riders. | | |
| Field and Wo | odland Pattern | | |
| Field pattern | North western part of the LCT - few areas of enclosed grazing (with irregular field pattern), some Cornish Hedging (wind sculpted), mainly barbed wire boundaries – where they exist. | | |
| Woodland | Non present. | | |
| Buildings and | Buildings and Settlement Pattern | | |
| Buildings | North western part of the LCT - building associated with the industrial land use; Engine House remains and mine shafts from tin- mining. Granite ruins of ancillary buildings and settling tanks related to quarrying. Occasional isolated detached farmhouse. | | |
| Settlements | Scattered, isolated and residential properties. | | |
| Transport and | Infrastructure | | |
| Transport pattern | North western part of the LCT - largely devoid of roads; instead there is a good network of byways and footpaths. Their condition is mixed with some well-maintained (particularly at Baker's Pit Nature Reserve) and others overgrown. | | |

| | - | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Infrastructure | North western part of the LCT - overhead power lines on large high wooden poles criss-cross the area | | |
| | to serve neighbouring properties and settlements. Cornwall Council's interactive mapping indicates | | |
| | wind turbines at Brunnion Minor and Trembetho Farm. | | |
| Historic and D | istinctive Features | | |
| Historic | North western part of the LCT - mine and quarry are features of historic use, both disused for many | | |
| features | years. The landscape shaped by these activities; lake in former quarry pit, neighbouring spoil heaps | | |
| | forming bracken covered 'hills'. Few enclosures or signs of previous use in evidence. | | |
| Distinctive | North western part of the LCT - industrial buildings, as well as being historic, are the most distinctive | | |
| features | features of this landscape. | | |
| Experiencing t | Experiencing the Landscape | | |
| Aesthetic/ | North western part of the LCT - quiet, no light pollution, calm and natural, although still has a | | |
| Sensory | 'worked' and industrial feel to it, due to ivy covered ruins and workings. Unease due to danger of | | |
| | mine shafts and industrial debris. | | |
| Key views and | North western part of the LCT - enclosed views within the landscape i.e. views typically foreshortened | | |
| visual amenity | by surrounding rising ground, vegetation and hills. | | |
| Condition | | | |

Condition

North western part of the LCT - largely unmanaged. Cattle roam freely in some areas. Some areas enclosed with barbed wire. Little signage – good footpath network, but hard to negotiate.

Relationship to adjoining character types

There is a marked difference between this gently undulating plateaux and the steep slopes of Trencrom and Tink Hills (LCT1A) and the slopes of both the Inland Valleys (LCT3A) and Steep Slopes (LCT2A).

LCT 2A Steep Slopes in Ludgvan Parish

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



Views across steep slopes towards St Paul's, Ludgvan



View across steep slopes towards woodland at Tremenheere Sculpture Gardens



Views across Castle an Dinas Quarry on steep slopes

Key distinctive characteristics

- Steeply sloping landform found at the edges of Castle an Dinas and Trencrom Hill and as a band lying above the agricultural lowlands that extends towards the sea.
- Dark, well cultivated soil with little granite.
- Mosaic pattern of vegetation including predominantly arable fields and areas of scrub, ancient/ veteran trees, moorland, rough ground and grassland.
- Occasional small pockets of occasional woodland cover including that at Tremenheere Sculpture
 Park
- Managed agriculture; arable.
- Significant quarry industry at Castle an Dinas.
- Numerous isolated farmsteads, small hamlets and occasional villages.
- Far reaching views.
- Generally quiet and tranquil with little human activity.
- The northern areas of this LCT are within the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) a national designation for landscapes of scenic quality.
- The area of the Parish covered by the AONB designation is also part of the West Penwith Dark Sky Park.

Topography and Drainage

| Landform and | The area consists of narrow bands of steep sloping ground. These typically adjoin the more |
|--------------|--|
| topography | elevated hill tops and carns of Castle an Dinas and Trencrom Hill. But also occur in two areas |

| | located in the southern part of the parish where it forms the upper part of a broader sloping landform that extends towards the sea - With a band of steep sloping landform found along |
|-----------------------------|--|
| | the southern edge of areas of shallower slopes and inland plateaux between Gulval and Crowlas and between Crowlas and Canon's Town. |
| Drainage/ hydrology | Springs and small water courses originate from these areas of sloping ground. |
| Geology, Soils and B | |
| Geology and soils | Larges areas of arable farmland between Gulval and Crowlas and Crowlas are supported by |
| G, | dark, well cultivated soil with little granite (free draining acid loams). Areas adjacent to moorland are at times rocky, with boulders and heavily quarried for granite; such as at Castle |
| | an Dinas quarry in the north west. The landscape around Castle-an-Dinas is also a Mineral Safeguarding Area (aggregate) identified by Cornwall Council. There is evidence of mining within the area south-east of Trencrom Hill. |
| Biodiversity | There are a variety of habitats and landscape features that could shelter or feed protected species including areas of occasional woodland, mixed scrub, heathland, mature hedgerows, |
| | ancient/veteran trees and exposed rock/ quarry faces. |
| Land cover and Land | |
| Vegetation | There is a mosaic pattern of vegetation including large swathes of arable land and pasture fields as well as areas of scrub, ancient/ veteran trees, moorland, rough ground and grassland. Where arable farming occurs, there are areas of 'garden escapees' and non-natives such as crocosmia and buddleia. |
| | On higher quarried slopes of Castle an Dinas, vegetation is natural; bracken, heather, abundant wildflowers. Woodland, heathland and scrub was present south-east of Trencrom Hill. |
| | Tremenheere Sculpture Park which has a mix of native broad leaf woodland and ornamentals. Small areas of tree cover occur in small woodland and along field boundaries and near residential properties. |
| Land use | There is a mixture of arable and pasture farmland as well as areas of rough ground and woodland. Higher slopes are quarried near Castle an Dinas. Ornamental parkland landscapes at Tremenheere Sculpture Park. |
| Field and Woodland | |
| Field pattern | Field sizes and shapes were varied - ranging between small to large in size and regular and |
| Tield pattern | irregular in shape. Typically defined by Cornish Hedges and hedgerows. Some hedges are overgrown or broken. In the southern parts of the LCT many have intermittent large trees within the hedge planting. In northern parts hedgerow vegetation and occasional trees are |
| Woodland | wind sculpted (notable south-east of Trencrom Hill). Occasional woodland cover – notably at Tolver Wood to the north of Tremenhere Sculpture |
| Woodianu | Gardens which is designated as Ancient Semi Natural Woodland. Tremenheere Sculpture Park itself has a as good planting of native broad leaf and ornamentals, and Higher Hill and Lower Hill Woods south-east of Trencrom Hill. Tree Preservation Orders on woodland around Ludgvan, at Whitecross, at Lower and Higher Hill Woods and Trevethoe Woods. |
| Buildings and Settle | |
| Buildings | Scattered detached farm buildings houses as well as those found in settlements. |
| Settlements | Numerous isolated farmsteads, small hamlets and occasional villages such as Ludgvan, Crowlas, |
| | Canon's Town. Ribbon and wayside development associated with the A30 within the eastern parts of the LCT including nearby Cockwells Lane, Whitecross and Canon's Town. |
| Transport and Infras | structure |
| Transport pattern | This LCT is characterised by a number of small winding lanes (sometimes overgrown between |
| | Crowlas and Canon's Town) and many byways and footpaths. The A30 forms the major |
| In fine above - to the | transport corridor found in the eastern parts of the LCT near Canon's Town. |
| Infrastructure | None noted. |
| Historic and Distinct | |
| Historic features | Old farm buildings (mostly granite) from historic features. |
| Distinctive features | Local stone – granite buildings. Tree tunnels between Crowlas and Canon's Town. |
| Experiencing the La | · |
| Aesthetic/ Sensory | This south-western area feels remote and natural, yet it is close to settlements such as Penzance and Ludgvan. This area is generally quiet and tranquil with little human activity. Bird |

| | song and noise of flowing streams. Butterflies, bees and insects. The area south-east of |
|----------------------|---|
| | Trencrom Hill is described as remote upland. |
| | Levels of tranquillity reduce with proximity to villages and busier roads such as the A30 – this is |
| | notable between Crowlas and Canon's Town which is not tranquil. |
| Key views and visual | This is predominantly an open and exposed landscape with panoramic and far reaching views |
| amenity | across farmed landscapes towards the sea. In the south-west this includes views south and |
| | south-east towards the Marazion Marshes and St Michael's Mount. |

Condition

Farmland and the quarry are well managed. Footpaths and byways are overgrown.

Relationship to adjoining character types

This LCT is the steeply sloping land marking the transition from the elevated Inland Plateaux (LCT1C) to the Agricultural Lowlands (LCT3E).

LCT 2B Shallow Slopes in Ludgvan Parish

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



Panoramic view across scrubby and marshy rock laden field system on shallow sloping land east of Castle an Dinas



Panoramic across the shallow sloping land east of Castle an Dinas towards lower lying slopes and Mount's Bay

Key distinctive characteristics

- Shallow sloping ground that from the transition between the Castle an Dinas and Trencrom Hill landforms and lowlands.
- Far reaching views to the south-east (Mount's Bay) and to the north-east (hills) from area east of Castle an Dinas.
- Rocky, rough pasture in area east of Castle an Dinas. Free draining acidic loams with exposed granite rock.
- Mosaic pattern of vegetation including grassland, rough ground, scrub, sparse woodland and heath in area east of Castle an Dinas. Most land is enclosed by hedgerows. Trees in hedging form a wind barrier.
- Predominantly pasture grazing in large irregular fields (area east of Castle an Dinas).
- Dispersed settlement pattern isolated farms and farm buildings forming small clusters.
- Visibly evident historic remains medieval settlement remains north west of Lower Chellew Farm.
- Open, exposed and panoramic views towards distant hills (within and outside the Parish) and across Mount's Bay.
- Quiet, open and empty landscape (area east of Castle an Dinas).
- The western area of this LCT is within the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) a national designation for landscapes of scenic quality.
- The area of the Parish covered by the AONB designation is also part of the West Penwith Dark Sky Park.

| Topography and Draina | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Landform and topography | This LCT consist of shallow slopes that form the transition between more elevated land |
| | associated with the Castle an Dinas and Trencrom Hill landforms (hill tops, carns and steep |
| | slopes). Its landform has a strong relationship with adjoining local streams and rivers. It is |
| | heavily intersected by a series of valleys, forming a series of ridges between valleys (south- |
| Duetu e e / handrele en | west part of the LCT). |
| Drainage/ hydrology | Springs and small water courses originate from these areas of sloping ground. |
| Geology, Soils and Biod | <u> </u> |
| Geology and soils | Much of the area is covered by free draining acidic loams with exposed granite rock. |
| Biodiversity | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - contains a variety of habitats and landscape features that |
| | could shelter or feed protected species including sparse woodland, mixed scrub, heathland, |
| Land saven and Land He | mature hedgerows and ancient/ veteran trees. |
| Land cover and Land Us | |
| Vegetation | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - there is a mosaic pattern of vegetation including |
| | grassland, rough ground, scrub, sparse woodland and heath. Most land is enclosed by |
| Land use | hedgerows. Trees in hedging form a wind barrier. LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - the area is predominantly used for pasture grazing with |
| Lanu use | some areas of scrub and heathland. Soils do not support arable farming. |
| Field and Woodland Pa | |
| | |
| Field pattern | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - field patterns are irregular and defined by Cornish Hedges |
| | and hedgerows. Mainly large fields where land is well managed. Smaller enclosures of scrub/heathland which are sporadically grazed. Most boundaries are Cornish Hedge – some |
| | mature trees in hedgerows. |
| Woodland | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - woodland cover is sparse – typically native broadleaf. |
| vvocalaria | Small areas of scrub by woodland. Some large veteran trees interspersed with smaller ash, |
| | hawthorn etc. Recent sapling plantings in small areas. |
| Buildings and Settleme | |
| Buildings | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - farm buildings and houses – forming small clusters. |
| Settlements | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - dispersed but regular pattern of buildings associated with |
| | farmsteads. |
| Transport and Infrastru | cture |
| Transport pattern | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - characterised by a number of small winding lanes, with a |
| | network of bridleways and footpaths. Many footpaths and bridleways are overgrown and |
| | not signed. |
| Infrastructure | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - recent single wind turbine associated with farmstead. |
| Historic and Distinctive | Features |
| Historic features | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - medieval settlement (or round) remains north west of |
| | Lower Chellew Farm – visibly evident as raised ground – in north western part of this LCT. |
| Distinctive features | Local stone. |
| Experiencing the Lands | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| Aesthetic/ Sensory | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - this area is quiet, open and empty. Little activity. Passing |
| | bird-sound overhead. Insects and butterflies. |
| Key views and visual | LCT area east of Castle an Dinas - open, exposed and panoramic views towards distant hills |
| amenity | (such as Trencom in the north-west of the parish as well as Tregonning and Godolphin to |
| | the east of Penwith) and across Mount's Bay towards St Michael's Mount. |
| Condition | |
| LCT area east of Castle an Di | nas - managed grazing and maintained Cornish Hedging. |
| Relationship to adjoining | ng character types |
| There is a gradual transition | from these shallow slopes into the slopes of the Inland Valley (LCT3B). There is no distinct |
| boundary on the ground. | |

LCT 3B Inland Valleys in Ludgvan Parish

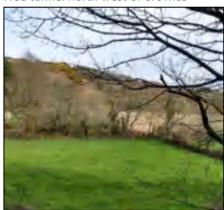
Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



Views across Red Rver (small stream) and narrow valley near Cucurrian (north west of Crowlas)



Tree tunnel north west of Crowlas



Steeply sloping valley sides near Cucurrian



View across Red River valley (north west of Crowlas)



Red River valley towards steep valley sides



Small waterfall into deep pool

Key distinctive characteristics

- Series of narrow valley systems defined by sloping ground (sometimes steep) and containing small streams. These widen in near Crowlas to provide more distinct valley floors (LCT 3C).
- Streams often fast flowing and shallow with visible stream beds (consisting mainly of rocks and gravels).
- Vegetation typically associated with stream edges i.e. rushes/ grasses, trees and linear belts of woodland as well as small areas of wet meadow and rough pasture. Higher presence of scrubby woodland further inland i.e. hawthorn and willow carr.
- Enclosed and intimate landscape away from busy road networks and villages.

| Topography and D | rainage |
|------------------------------|--|
| Landform and | Series of narrow valleys with steep valley sides that run in south-easterly direction – draining |
| topography | towards Mount's Bay from the Penwith Hills (Castle an Dinas, Trendine Hill, Trink Hill and Trencrom Hill). |
| Drainage/ hydrology | Typically, fast flowing narrow water courses - shallow with visible stream beds (consisting mainly of rocks and gravels). Some rocks are quite large and create small waterfalls. Some areas of impeded drainage evident in marshy areas and pasture. |
| Geology, Soils and | Biodiversity |
| Geology and soils | Gravels and rocks in stream beds with free draining acidic loams adjoining. |
| Biodiversity | High presence of tree cover (including ancient and veteran trees) and woodlands (often linear). Some marsh, rushes, butter cups etc. Mature dense hedgerows with willow carr and hawthorn along the river edge. The watercourse itself. |
| Land cover and Lar | nd Use |
| Vegetation | Riparian species (including rushes and marsh), meadow grassland, woodland and tree cover. |
| Land use | Rough grazing adjoining the river. |
| Field and Woodlan | d Pattern |
| Field pattern | Small irregular sized fields defined by hedgerows. |
| Woodland | Occasional linear belts of broadleaved woodland (and plantation) along the valley systems — more notable in lower reaches. Higher presence of scrubby woodland further inland i.e. hawthorn and willow carr. Tree Preservation Order on the woodland in the Treassowe Valley. |
| Buildings and Settl | ement Pattern |
| Buildings | Building associated with isolated residential/farm properties and former mills. Some industrial workplaces as well as tourism (campsites and hotel grounds). |
| Settlements | Occasional isolated farms and residential properties – adjoins settlements to the east including Crowlas, Canon's Town and St Erth. |
| Transport and Infra | astructure |
| Transport pattern | Small winding lanes (frequent tree tunnels) with larger road to the east near the villages and including the A30. |
| Infrastructure | Telegraph poles. |
| Historic and Distin | ctive Features |
| Historic features | None |
| Distinctive features | Tree tunnel. Local stone. |
| Experiencing the La | andscape |
| Aesthetic/ Sensory | A predominantly quiet landscape - little used roads. Occasional sound of car or tractor. Sound of running river, tranquil and soothing. Intermittent pheasant squawks (close to managed shoot). The northern-most valley system, near Spattendridden, is busy and more artificial. |
| Key views and visual amenity | Views are enclosed within this landscape. Views are typically defined by natural form, shapes and texture of land and plants/trees |
| Condition | |
| Managed agricultural la | and. |
| Relationship to adj | oining character types |
| There is a gradual trans | sition between the Inland Valleys and the Shallow Slopes (LCT2B) and the Agricultural Lowlands |

(LCT3E). There is a more marked difference where the Inland Plateaux (LCT1C) meets the slopes of these valleys.

LCT 3C River Valley Floor in Ludgvan Parish

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



View across grassed flat valley bottom and the Red River outside of Crowlas



The Red River -fomring small wooded stream near Cucurrian



Derelict watermill on the Red River south of Cucurrian



View across flat valley floor south of Nancledra



Small waterfall into deep pool north of Cucurrian

Key distinctive characteristics

- Wide and flat area located either side of, and containing, rivers and streams. Typically located in the lower reaches of inland valley systems (LCT 3B).
- Streams often fast flowing and shallow with visible stream beds (consisting mainly of rocks and gravels).

- Part of the floodplain and subject to flooding. Some areas of impeded drainage evident in marshy areas.
- Vegetation typically associated with stream edges i.e. ferns, willows, rushes/ grasses, trees and linear belts of woodland as well as widening flats areas of wet meadow and rough pasture.
- Rough wet pasture, clearly grazed periodically.
- Predominantly enclosed views foreshortened by vegetation beside the river and floodplain as well as rising land associated with steep sided valley sides.
- Quiet, natural and tranquil. Sound of river could be heard. Feels remote. Less tranquil nearer settlements and busy roads.

| Topography and Drainage | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Landform and | Water courses and flat land located at the bottom of a series of narrow valleys that run in | |
| topography | south-easterly direction – draining towards Mount's Bay from the Penwith Hills. | |
| Drainage/ hydrology | Typically characterised by fast flowing water courses – some rocky with waterfalls and plunge | |
| Dramage, myarology | pools – located within clearly defined flat floodplains, some of which are marshy but generally | |
| | free draining. | |
| Geology, Soils and | | |
| Geology and soils | Gravels and rocks in stream beds with free draining acidic loams adjoining. | |
| Biodiversity | Valley north-west of Crowlas - ancient/ veteran trees, linear woodland, scrub, riparian | |
| blodiversity | vegetation (some areas of rush, ferns and willow) and grassland. The watercourse itself. | |
| Land cover and Lan | | |
| Vegetation | Valley north-west of Crowlas - grassland including with linear areas of woodland (some along | |
| vegetation | the stream) and scrub, Willow and ferns grow on the riverbank. | |
| Land use | Valley north-west of Crowlas - the dominant land use is grazing with areas of woodland and | |
| Lana use | scrub with varying management. | |
| Field and Woodlan | | |
| Field pattern | Valley north-west of Crowlas - small rectilinear enclosed fields along the edge of the | |
| riela pattern | watercourse – variable width. | |
| Woodland | Valley north-west of Crowlas - areas of woodland in floodplain, often extending onto adjoining | |
| VVOodiand | inland valley slopes of LCT 3B. | |
| Buildings and Settle | | |
| Buildings | Valley north-west of Crowlas - area largely devoid of buildings; where present these are | |
| 2485 | typically associated with former water mills and part of the valley floor that extends through | |
| | Crowlas. | |
| Settlements | Valley north-west of Crowlas - adjoins Crowlas. | |
| Transport and Infra | | |
| Transport pattern | Valley north-west of Crowlas - sections of minor winding lanes run alongside and cross streams | |
| Transport pattern | via bridges or fords. There is a good network of byways and footpaths; largely well-maintained | |
| | and signed. | |
| Infrastructure | None identified. | |
| Historic and Disting | ctive Features | |
| Historic features | Valley north-west of Crowlas - derelict watermill. | |
| Distinctive features | None identified. | |
| Experiencing the La | | |
| Aesthetic/ Sensory | Valley north-west of Crowlas - this area is open, quiet, natural and tranquil. Sound of river | |
| | could be heard. Feels remote although it is very near to settlement of Ludgvan. | |
| Key views and visual | Valley north-west of Crowlas - views foreshortened by vegetation beside the river and | |
| amenity | floodplain as well as rising land associated with steep sided valley sides. | |
| Condition | | |
| V II | | |

Relationship to adjoining character types

The distinction for this LCT is where the bottoms of the Inland Valleys (LCT3B) widen to create areas of open flat ground within the valley.

Valley north-west of Crowlas - river is very clear of debris or encroaching plants at this point and flows freely. This could

only be achieved by management. Runs through well maintained grazing pasture with good boundaries.

LCT 3D Marshes Ludgvan

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



View across sloping fields towards the lower lying Marazion Marshes



View across marshes toward adjoining woodland to the north



View across Marazion Marshes towards north western part of Marazion

Key distinctive characteristics

- Flat low-lying land with impeded drainage north of Marazion Beach.
- High to very high-water levels containing a mosaic of waterbodies and tributary watercourses and the Red River.
- Mosaic of wetland and marsh species (reed beds, grassland and still open water), with areas of willow carr and scrub. Largest reedbed area in Cornwall.
- Largely unsettled with occasional wayside development (residential, commercial/ industrial and allotments/small holdings).
- Tourism related development and activities found along the southern fringes of this LCT including car parking, cafes etc.
- Mainline railway line bisects the marsh. A number of busy roads border and bisect the area connecting nearby settlements of Longrock and Marazion to each other and the A30 and A394.
- Enclosed character with views restricted by vegetation and rising land.
- Natural area which is busy with people and traffic using roads.
- Marizion Marsh is an RSPB reserve, formerly connected to the sea, separated in the 1790s. Now consisting of freshwater pools, reedbed and willow carr on a deep peat soil over beach sand and pebbles.

Topography and Drainage

Landform and topography Flat, low lying.

| Drainage/ hydrology | High to very high-water levels containing mosaic of waterbodies and tributary |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Drainage/ Hydrology | watercourses. The Red River runs along the eastern edge of the LCT. |
| Geology, Soils and Biodiv | |
| | • |
| Geology and soils Biodiversity | Waterlogged acidic soil. |
| Biodiversity | Large areas of still open water, wetland and marsh species (reedbeds) and fringing areas of willow carr and scrub. Water birds. Lots of rabbits. Marazion Marsh managed as an |
| | RSPB Nature Reserve – largest reedbed in Cornwall – important for overwintering birds. |
| Land cover and Land Use | |
| Vegetation Vegetation | Wetland and marsh species dominated with large areas of willow carr and scrub (notable |
| vegetation | on its edges and along roads and the rail line. |
| Land use | Predominantly marsh land, willow carr and scrub. Small pockets of built development |
| | (residential and commercial/industrial). Pocket of allotments/small holdings to the north- |
| | west. Tourist related development (buildings and car parks) to the south. |
| Field and Woodland Patt | ern |
| Field pattern | None. |
| Woodland | Willow carr. |
| Buildings and Settlemen | t Pattern |
| Buildings | Isolated modern built form -residential, commercial/industrial. |
| Settlements | Very occasional wayside residential development north-east of Long Rock. |
| Transport and Infrastruc | ture |
| Transport pattern | Busy roads border and bisect the LCT. Marshes are accessible with well-used paths and |
| | boardwalks over wet ground. |
| Infrastructure | The Cornwall Main Line Railway runs in south-west to north-east axis through the marsh. |
| | Large car park to the south. |
| Historic and Distinctive F | |
| Historic features | None identified. |
| Distinctive features | None identified. |
| Experiencing the Landsca | пре |
| Aesthetic/ Sensory | This is a natural landscape although it is busy with people and cars on roads. |
| Key views and visual | Views from within the marshes are restricted by vegetation and rising land (and dunes to |
| amenity | the south in LCT 4C Beaches). |
| Condition | |
| Well managed reserve. | |
| Relationship to adjoining | character types |

The boundary between this LCT and the adjacent LCT of Agricultural Lowland is a slight lowering in ground level where there is a distinct change in land cover due to the water collecting draining from the inland valleys.

LCT 3E Agricultural Lowlands Ludgvan

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



View across agricultural lowlands looking towards Mount's Bay





Elevated view towards agricultural lowlands



View across agricultural lowlands north of Long Rock

Key distinctive characteristics

- Flat, gently rolling landform, rising to the north and north-west to meet steep sloping land.
- Number of minor water courses and small tributary watercourses

Ludgvan Parish Landscape Character Assessment – June 2023

That's Our Parish – Penwith landscape Partnership

- Dominated by farmland arable, horticultural and pasture. Medium to large scale fields divided by mature hedgerows.
- Some mature hedgerow trees and only occasional blocks of woodland (native broadleaf and plantation)
- Settled landscape with wayside development and clustered pattern of farms (some large).
- Network of minor lanes (with tree tunnels) and major roads (A30), as well as the mainline railway.
- Active and busy landscape and notable noise from the A30.
- Open and exposed landscape with panoramic views.

| Topography and Drainage | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Landform and topography | Flat, gently rolling landform, rising to the north and north-west to meet steep slopes (LCT 2A) | |
| Drainage/ hydrology | Crossed by a number of minor water courses and small tributary watercourses. LCT 3B | |
| | (Inland Valleys) and 3C (River Valley Floors) bisect two broad swathes of this LCT south of | |
| | Crowlas. | |
| Geology, Soils and Biod | iversity | |
| Geology and soils | Free draining acidic loams. | |
| Biodiversity | Biodiversity linked to mature hedgerows and trees. | |
| Land cover and Land Us | se e | |
| Vegetation | Farmland divided by mature hedgerows (occasional hedgerow trees) and small tree groups/ woodland. | |
| Land use | Mix of arable, horticultural, market gardening and pasture farmland. Often intensive farming (noted near Varfell Farm west of Crowlas). | |
| Field and Woodland Pa | | |
| Field pattern | Medium to large scale fields. Predominantly regular in shape (rectilinear). | |
| Woodland | Woodland cover is sparse and occasionally occurs in small blocks/ coverts – native broadleaf and plantation. | |
| Buildings and Settleme | | |
| Buildings | Detached farmhouses and clusters of farms/ farm buildings (some large). Some industrial/ | |
| _ | commercial development noted west of Crowlas. | |
| Settlements | Settled landscape either side of the village of Crowlas - wayside dwellings and farmsteads | |
| | (some large). Including wayside development (west of Crowlas). | |
| Transport and Infrastru | cture | |
| Transport pattern | Number of major and minor roads - A30 and A394. Minor lanes are typically winding. | |
| Infrastructure | Crossed by the mainline railway. Contains large agricultural infrastructure (such as Varefll Farm west of Crowlas) and glasshouse/ polytunnels. Cornwall Council's interactive mapping indicates a group of 3 wind turbines at Tregethas Farm von the eastern Parish boundary. | |
| Historic and Distinctive | Features | |
| Historic features | None identified. | |
| Distinctive features | Tree tunnels east of Crowlas. Local Stone west of Crowlas. Mature trees. | |
| Experiencing the Lands | cape | |
| Aesthetic/ Sensory | Areas east of Crowlas is active with road noise from the A30. | |
| Key views and visual | Open and exposed landscape with panoramic views across fields and hedgerows. | |
| amenity | | |
| Condition | | |

Relationship to adjoining character types

impacted and well used. Gates are either missing or impromptu.

The boundary between this LCT and the adjacent LCT of Marshes is a slight increase in ground level where there is a distinct change in land cover due as this land lies a few metres higher level than that of the Marshes.

Overall, well managed farmland. However, areas are noted as being littered with agricultural paraphernalia. Tracks are

LCT 4C Beaches Ludgvan

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



Marazion Beach looking west to Penzance



Marazion Beach looking east to Marazion

Key distinctive characteristics

- A sandy beach with some stones/pebbles.
- Sections are backed by dunes

| No cliffs, the beach was separated from the low lying marsh area inland in the 1700s. | | |
|---|---|--|
| Topography and Drainage | | |
| Landform and topography | Flat sandy beach sloping down towards the sea. Some sections are backed by dunes | |
| Drainage/ hydrology | Some small streams draining over the beach from inland | |
| Geology, Soils and Biodiversity | | |
| Geology and soils | Sandy beach with areas of pebbles. The nature of the beach changes as the sea brings in sand or washes it away. There are areas of thin soil developing in the dune areas to support rough coastal grassland. | |

| Biodiversity | Sections of the beach with dunes behind have a greater biodiversity level than the beach |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | itself. |
| Land cover and Land | Use |
| Vegetation | Rough dune grassland on the back of the beach. |
| Land use | Recreation and tourism. |
| Field and Woodland F | Pattern |
| Field pattern | None. |
| Woodland | None. |
| Buildings and Settlem | ent Pattern |
| Buildings | Small number of cafés, public toilets. Some sheds and temporary buildings brought in during the summer months. |
| Settlements | Longrock lies directly to the north of the beaches LCT. No other settlement. |
| Transport and Infrast | ructure |
| Transport pattern | The London Penzance rail line lies directly to the north of this LCT, and a sort section of |
| | the coast road to Marazion. |
| | There are no footpaths, but the land is open for access. |
| Infrastructure | Large seasonal car parks lie to the north of the beach on the areas of grassland behind. |
| Historic and Distinctiv | ve Features |
| Historic features | None. |
| Distinctive features | The golden sand, and the quality of the light. |
| Experiencing the Land | Iscape |
| Aesthetic/ Sensory | A direct connection with the sea, which can be flat and calm or wild and turbulent in |
| | storms and through the winter. This is an open and extensive beach with no enclosure. |
| Key views and visual | Wide and expansive views along the coast to Newlyn t the west and Marazion to the east. |
| amenity | Spectacular views of St Michael's Mount. |
| Condition | |
| Well maintained. | |
| Relationship to adjoir | ning character types |
| The coastal road separates | the dunes and beach from the Marsh to the north. |

Appendix 3 - Parish Pack's mapping and survey forms

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

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