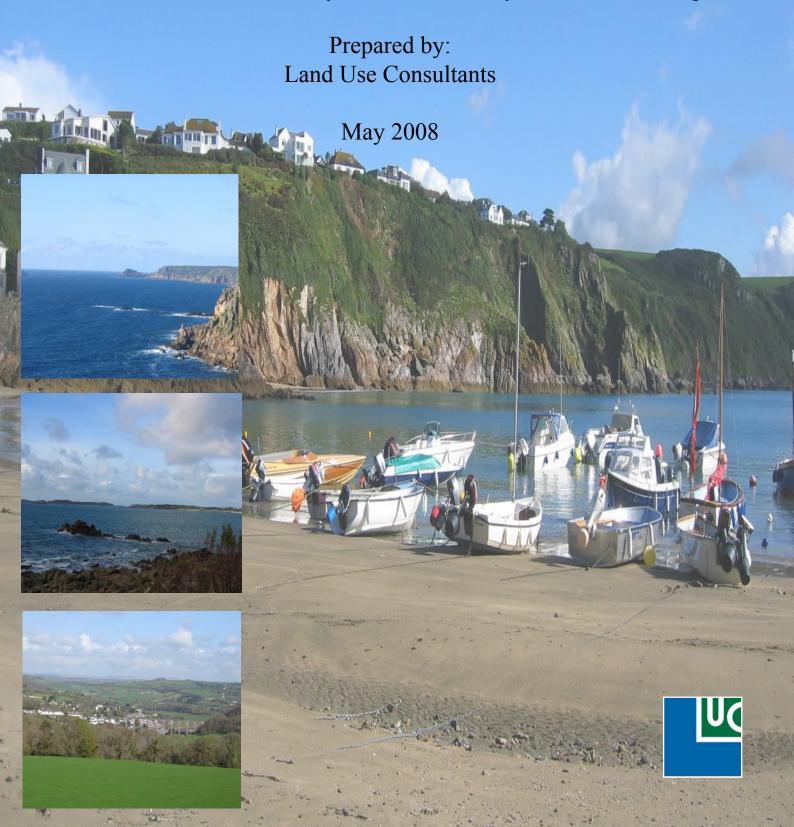
CORNWALL, TAMAR VALLEY AND ISLES OF SCILLY AONB LAND-SCAPE MONITORING PROJECT

BASELINE RESULTS FOR THE CORNWALL AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

For:

The Cornwall, Tamar Valley and Isles of Scilly AONB Partnerships



Acknowledgements

This study was led by Sally Parker and Lyndis Cole of Land Use Consultants. Much of the GIS data analysis undertaken for the baseline was undertaken by Faye Davey as part of her PhD at the University of Plymouth.

We would like to thank the AONBs for their guidance, particularly Colette Holden at the Cornwall AONB.

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CONTENTS

I. Purpose and format of this document	I
Protocols for monitoring against the baseline	I
Format and layout of the baseline results	I
Assessing landscape condition and change	2
Cornwall AONB AREA: Hartland	5
LMU Code: C1	5
Cornwall AONB: Pentire Point to Widemouth	15
LMU Code: C2	
LMU Code: C3	25
Cornwall AONB: Bodmin Moor	35
LMU Code: C4	35
LMU Code: C5	45
Cornwall AONB: Camel Estuary	55
LMU Code: C6	
Cornwall AONB: Trevose Head to Stepper Point	67
LMU Code: C7	
Cornwall AONB: St Agnes	
LMU Code: C8	
Cornwall AONB: Godrevy to Portreath	
LMU Code: C9	
Cornwall AONB: West Penwith	
LMU Code: C10	
LMU Code: C11	
LMU Code: C12	125
LMU Code: C13	135
Cornwall AONB: South Coast (Western)	147
LMU Code: C14	147
LMU Code: C15	159
LMU Code: C16	171
Cornwall AONB: South Coast (Central)	185
LMU Code: C17	185
LMU Code: C18	
LMU Code: C19	209
Cornwall AONB: South Coast (Eastern)	221
LMU Code: C20	221
LMU Code: C21	
LMU Code: C22	243
Cornwall AONB: Rame Head	255
LMU Code: C23	255

I. PURPOSE AND FORMAT OF THIS DOCUMENT

1.1. This document details the results from the interpretation of data that was available in the first half of 2008 to inform many of the indicators selected for AONB landscape monitoring.

PROTOCOLS FOR MONITORING AGAINST THE BASELINE

1.2. The methods adopted to interpret the data for this baseline are detailed in a separate document, to enable the same methods to be used for future monitoring. This also includes the monitoring protocols for those indicators that require baseline data collection to be undertaken later in 2008/9 (e.g. through field survey undertaken by students or members of the local AONB communities).

FORMAT AND LAYOUT OF THE BASELINE RESULTS

- 1.3. This document presents the baseline results for Cornwall AONB, with separate baseline results reports available for the Tamar Valley and Isles of Scilly AONBs.
- 1.4. The results are presented in a series of tables arranged by LMU, with the key aim being to demonstrate how the selected indicators can be linked back to the character statements drawn up at the outset of the project. For each LMU, information is presented as follows:
 - Location of the LMU (with map)
 - Constituent character areas / LDUs from the county landscape assessment (2007) that make up the LMU
 - Table I: shows the character statements with bold text indicating landscape elements to be monitored, and a linked column listing the indicators selected to monitor these
 - Table 2: lists the selected indicators from the first table in numerical order, with their condition criteria (positive and negative 'trajectories of change') detailed in a separate column. The second column contains the score code for each indicator. The maximum condition score for the LMU is included at the bottom of the table.
 - Table 3: is a matrix illustrating the forces for change likely to be acting upon the different landscape elements to be monitored, by likely timeframe.
 - Table 4: presents the baseline results for each of the selected indicators, the data source and next date for monitoring. Underlined text indicates where additional baseline data collection needs to be carried out by the AONBs in 2008/9.

ASSESSING LANDSCAPE CONDITION AND CHANGE

1.5. The ultimate goal of this project is to enable the AONB to make an informed assessment of the landscape condition of different parts of their protected landscape, and to monitor how this condition changes over time. This will be achieved by consistently monitoring the same indicators; using the same methods and scales to do this; and monitoring them over set time periods to compare back against the results of the baseline.

Assessing the condition of each Landscape Monitoring Unit

- 1.6. To assist each AONB unit in making a consistent assessment of the condition of the different parts of the protected landscape, a scoring system has been developed with the selection of **primary** and **secondary** indicators for each LMU (coded with a 'P' and 'S' in the second table for each LMU). To allow for ease of comparison, each LMU has been assigned a total of <u>five</u> primary indicators, with the remaining being allocated as secondary indicators the number of which will vary by LMU.
- 1.7. Different scoring weightings have been attached to the two types of indicator, as follows:
 - <u>Primary indicators</u> score **two points** if they meet the condition criteria set out in the positive 'desired trajectory of change'. On the other hand, if these indicators, when measured, follow the negative 'trajectory of change', they lose two points.
 - <u>Secondary indicators</u> score and lose **one point**, in line with the above.
- 1.8. These two types of indicator can only be assigned to those being measured at an LMU, or sample square scale. The maximum score for each LMU, broken down by the total for the primary (always scoring 10) and secondary (which varies by LMU) indicators, is shown at the end of the second LMU table in this report.
- 1.9. Taking the maximum score as 100%, the allocated scores obtained from future monitoring should always be calculated as a percentage of this maximum score, to account for the varying numbers of indicators selected for each LMU. For example, C1's maximum score is 14, so if the monitored indicators score a total of 7 points, this will give the LMU a condition score of 50%.
- 1.10. We suggest that the percentage bands for landscape condition assessment scoring against the baseline are as follows¹:

Box I: Suggested percentage bands for landscape condition assessment

→ 75 – 100%	Very significant improvement in landscape condition
> 50 − 74.9%	Significant improvement in landscape condition
≥ 25 – 49.9%	Moderate improvement in landscape condition
> 0 − 24.9%	Stable / minor improvement in landscape condition
➤ less than 0%	Declining landscape condition

¹ These bands may need to be re-visited in light of the application of this methodology by the AONB.

Assessing the landscape condition of AONB areas

- I.II. For AONB areas that have more than one constituent LMU, the AONB unit may wish to calculate a condition score for the AONB area as a whole.
- 1.12. The total score awarded to each constituent LMU through the monitoring of the primary and secondary indicators against the baseline should be added together. This will give the condition score for the AONB area. Added to this score should be the results from the monitoring of indicators measured at an AONB area scale only such as 1.1: Levels of Tranquillity. These indicators are coded by an 'AA' in the second LMU table presented in this report, and shaded in light grey to clearly distinguish them from the LMU-scale primary and secondary indicators.
- 1.13. These indicators will be awarded or deducted **one point** respectively depending on whether monitoring shows that they have met the positive or negative 'trajectories of change'.
- 1.14. In common with the LMU-scale assessment, the total condition score for the AONB area should be expressed as a percentage to account for the variation in the number of selected indicators by LMU. This will be calculated by taking the total score obtained for the AONB area (obtained by combining the LMU monitoring results), and measuring it against the total of the 'maximum scores' for the LMUs. Added to this should be the maximum score that could be achieved for the AONB area-scale indicators e.g. for Hartland this would be five. A percentage can then be calculated to give the AONB area landscape condition score, measured against the percentage bands presented in Box I, to come up with an overall assessment of landscape condition at this scale.

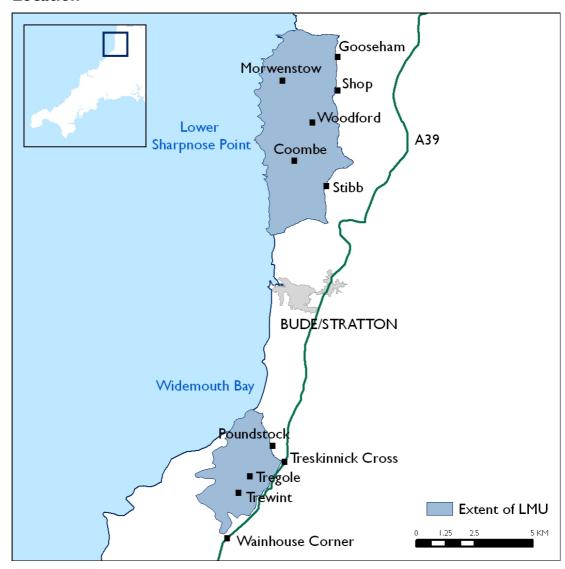
Assessing the landscape condition of the AONB

- 1.15. One indicator, 1.3 Extent of Dark Night Skies, is only able to be monitored at an AONB-wide scale. This is coded in the second LMU table in this report by an 'A'. In line with the AONB area scale indicators, this will be awarded or deducted one point respectively depending on whether monitoring shows that the positive or negative 'trajectories of change' have been met.
- 1.16. If an overall condition score is required for the AONB as a whole, the scoring for this indicator should be incorporated into the combined total of the AONB Areas' scores.
- 1.17. A percentage score can then be calculated, using the combined total scores of the AONB areas, against their combined 'maximum scores' (added to which should be the maximum one point score for the AONB-scale indicator). Again, the percentage bands presented in Box I should be used to give an overall landscape condition score for the AONB as a whole.

CORNWALL AONB AREA: HARTLAND

LMU CODE: CI

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA37, CA38

Constituent LDUs: 109, 110, 111, 112, 128, 319, 321, 322, 324, 320

1.18. Note that the southern half of this LMU falls within the Pentire Point to Widemouth AONB Area.

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
High plateau meeting sheer coastal cliffs with striking wave-cut platform exposed at	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
low tide. Low unstable cliffs and sandy beaches in the south.	
Extensive coastal views, including to Lundy on the horizon	1.2: Levels of intrusion
	2.10: Development at sea
Valleys lined by broadleaved woodlands, including ancient semi-natural woodland	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Band of coastal heath, with heather and gorse. Culm grasslands are also a feature;	1.5: SSSI condition
forming transition to Devon.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Medium sized irregular fields (medieval) enclosed by grassy banks and stone-faced	2.4: Field pattern
hedges, some larger and more recent enclosures.	
Exposed pastoral farmland. Some arable on former heathland areas.	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
The Norman church and vicarage at Morwenstow are local landmarks.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Sparsely populated with small hamlets and isolated farmsteads linked by narrow	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
lanes.	1.2: Levels of intrusion
	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	2.8: Transport infrastructure
Building materials include local slates and sandstones, or white rendered cob.	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Some buildings are thatched . Slate-hanging is a characteristic cladding.	

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
I.I: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal change	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance or increase in woodland extent in valleys, including relinked areas of ancient semi-natural woodland.
cover/type		Negative: Increase in woodland or tree cover on the plateau.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintain current balance of land uses. Increase in the area of pasture. Decrease in the area of arable. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in the area of land under arable cultivation. Decrease in the area of pasture.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of irregular field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries and average field size (to account for field amalgamation).
		Negative: Increase in number of regular enclosures. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation).

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.5: Extent of semi-	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.
landscape features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the existing settlement pattern of small hamlets and isolated farmsteads. No new development located outside settlement curtilages. No increase in total area of developed land.
		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in the footprint of hamlets. Increase in the number of properties located outside settlement curtilages. New locations of or growth in non-permanent residential developments. Increase in total area of developed land.
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
		Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast
MAXIMUM LMU	10	P = Primary Indicators
SCORES	4	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

		٥.	limanta at						Devel									lan t	abas						Mandle: 1				WED		In death		Faces for all and identified in anisitant landacement and
	o o	CI	limate cha	ange	1 60	D W		v 🙃	Develop	ment press	res	N C N	a)	ш«	a)		0 0	Land	use change	s T	0 6 6 6	- 0.0 m	- bo	TD 0	Woodland :	managam	ent changes		WFD r	esponse	Industr	/ change	Forces for change identified in exisitng landscape assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squees	Increased frequency of drough	More frequent river floodii	Increased visitor pressu	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increase signage, car parl	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for mooring	nousing developments (incl. afor dater mousing of	Industrial and commercial developmen	Demand for second nom-	Deamnd for better communications (e.gaerial mast	Sustainable design of new built increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic and calming measures and road improvemen	Lotting up of agricultural land at sa	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other F	Reservoirs/water storag	Minerals extraction(ruservi	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for ne	crof Horticultural expansion - fav. growing condition consumer demar	itensification of production (particularly arable) in	associated infrastructul Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattl reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing or	Farm diversification and hobby farming e horseycultur	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreation	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlar management and building skil	New species of different provenance eg Douglas F to respond to climate chan	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SR	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growir conditions or for carbon sequestrations	Increased growth rates and productivi	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WF	leasures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strip planting next to watercourses, e	Decline in traditional industri	Local quarry closur	
LMU CI												I								1 =										2			
														l	I			1		1		I											
Striking wave-cut platform exposed at low tide. Low unstable cliffs and sandy beaches																																	
Incised valleys cut steeply through landform, forming waterfalls at the coast									-	-							+	-	_	-				<u> </u>						-			
Extensive coastal views																																	
Valleys lined by broadleaved woodlands, including ancient semi-natural woodland																	•																
Coastal heath																	•																
Culm grasslands																	•																Drainage and loss of wet pasture
riedium sized irregular fields (medieval) enclosed by grassy banks and scone-laced hedges, some larger and more recent enclosures																	•																
Exposed pastoral farmland																	•																Bracken invasion on some marginal areas e.g. valley sides
Some arable on former heathland																	•								Ì								
The Norman church and vicarage at Morwenstow are local landmarks																																	
Building materials include local states and sandstones, or white rendered cob. Some- buildings are thatched. Slate-hanging is a characteristic cladding										1				<u> </u>			1	1	1	1	1	1											
	1			1					+	1	 			1			+	1	+	1		1											
Hamlets and farms linked by narrow lanes			1	1						_				-	!		1	1	-	-	-			!			\vdash			1			Significant tourism pressure with caravans, coastal car parks, signage, farm conversi
Sparsely populated with small hamlets and isolated farmsteads		l			1											l		1		1				1						1	I		Housing growth in and around Kilkhampton could impact on the AONB

^{•=} area identified as a 'high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	is	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring				
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Har	<u>rtland)</u>		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14			
	Category of tranquillity	Score	area						
	Highest	51							
	Lowest	-30.6							
	Mean	13.9							
	NB: also take account of the sn the Hartland AONB Area.	•	MU that lie outside						
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Har	<u>rtland)</u>		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14			
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area					
	Disturbed	3,670	1,233						
	Undisturbed	10,042	10,861						
	Urban	I							
	NB: also take account of the sn the Hartland AONB Area.	nall areas of this L	MU that lie outside						
	Number of off-shore wind	dfarms: 0			BWEA (2008)				
1.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14			
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)						
	0-1.7	277	258						
	1.7-50	442	527						
	50-150	238	171						
	150-240	3	4						
	240-255	0	0						
	Number of stars in the O to organise a 'star count' to i			AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)				

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	ysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
	Fixed point photograph	y: AONB to establish locations for	LMU	2008/9		
	fixed point photography to	monitor this indicator				
1.4: Coastal change	The AONB should follow to Project and explore the po	the work of the Coastal Monitoring ossibility of sitting on the Steering d Isles of Scilly Coastal Authorities	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Authorities by end of 2008	
1.5: SSSI condition	,	ring nge xcel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of nis LMU – including for sites lying within		Natural England (web-based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)	
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Breakdown by woodlan	* *	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14	
tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area –ha (NIWT figure)		dataset (1995)		
	Broadleaved	423.1 (365.7)		- Natural		
	Ancient semi-natural	24.2		England's Ancient Woodland		
	PAWS	0		Inventory (1999)		
	Mixed	6.3 (9.4)		- National		
	Conifer	45.7 (55.6)		Inventory of		
	Scrub	82		Woodland and Trees (2000)		

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	3		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area results (Hart	land):		AONB	Defra June	2013/14
	Grassland categories	<u> </u>	Hectares	area	Agricultural	
	< 5 years & permanent past	ure	1,314		Census (2007)	
	Rough grazing		145			
	Arable categories:					
	Cereals		260			
	Number of holdings in diffe	rent size categori	es:			
	<5 ha:		14			
	Over 20 ha		25			
2.3: Extent of biomass	The AONB should collect info sample of farmers within the land use. There are currently no agreer	_MU to further pir	LMU	2008/9 data collection Defra ECS data	2010	
planting	through the Energy Crops Sch should check the Defra datase			(2008)		
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of field bound	daries by sample	square:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Sample square SS2009			squares	photographs	
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)			(2005)	
	Cornish hedgebank	3,902				
	Stone wall	182				
	Wooded	1,982				
	Gate	60				
	Sample square SS2115					
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)				
	Cornish hedgebank	12,333				
	Wooded	2,224				
	Gate	129				

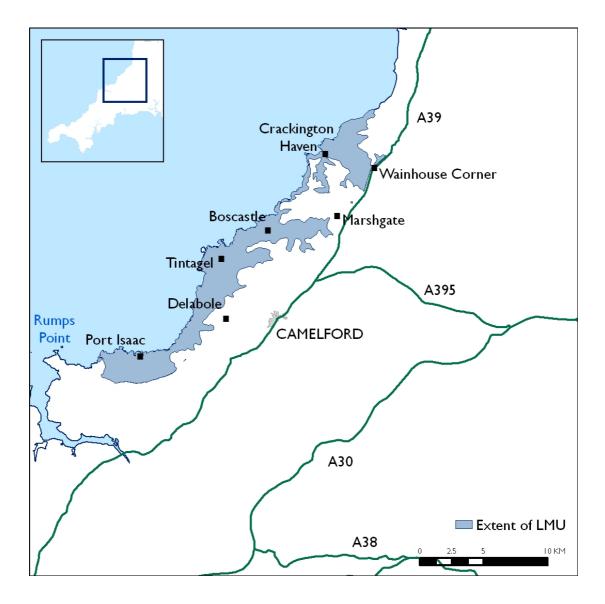
Indicator	Results from 200)8 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
	Field boundary p	attern by sar	nple s	quare:				
	Sample square	Total sinuous		Total straight (m)				
	SS2009	2,413		5,685				
	SS2115	2,769		11,915				
	Average field siz	e by sample s	square	:				
	Sample square SS2	<u>009: </u> 4 ha						
	Sample square SS2	<u>115:</u> 3 ha						
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculati	ons:			LMU	Cornwall LIFE	2013/14	
habitats	Habitat		Area	a (ha)		data (1995)		
	Dwarf shrub heath	(broad habitat)	18.9					
	Unimproved grassla	and	2.2					
2.6: Presence [and	breakdown of heath Number of exta		es found	l in this LMU.	Sample		2013/14	
condition] of historic	Age classification		how of	features	square		2013/14	
landscape features	Age classification			squares	3quai c			
•	Prehistoric	4						
	Medieval	I						
	Post Medieval	7						
	Modern	I				Information to		
	Unknown					be obtained		
	TOTAL	14				through the Heritage at Risk		
	Condition of features							
	Information on the	condition of h	istoric :		project (launched 8 July 2008)			
	obtained by the AC							
	Risk project.	<u></u>						

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of de	velopment categ	gories:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)		squares	photographs	
	Permanent	1.6			(2005)	
2.8: Transport	sample squares.	ader project for settle ablished through co	ement distribution within the	Sample	Community	2013/14
infrastructure				squares	survey 2008/9	
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be esta	ablished through co	ommunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea		nformation from the or off-shore develo	ne Local Planning Authority ppments.	AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010

CORNWALL AONB: PENTIRE POINT TO WIDEMOUTH

LMU CODE: C2

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA35, CA37

Constituent LDUs: 48, 107, 108, 248, 249, 307, 323, 318

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Craggy coastline with dramatic cliffs (highest in Cornwall) and many offshore rocks	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
and stacks.	2.10: Development at sea
Exposure to coastal winds means tree growth limited to steep sided stream valleys, apart from ancient dwarf oak woods at Dizzard, near St Gennys.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Coastal heathland and valley mires valued for biodiversity. Coastal heathland is	I.5: SSSI condition
found along the cliffs and within coastal valleys.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Irregular, small and medium sized fields bounded by treeless Cornish hedges and slate walls forming a strong network. Former downland areas enclosed by post medieval/20th century large rectilinear fields. Open field system at Forrabury Stitches a distinctive feature.	2.4: Field pattern
Pastoral land use with some arable on cliff edge	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
Medieval churches and the Norman castle at Tintagel Island are prominent features. Slate mining apparent on the coast.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Scattered farmstead groups and hamlets associated with the medieval enclosures.	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
Small nucleated fishing villages located along the coast, including Port IsAc, Port	1.2: Levels of intrusion
Gaverne, Port Quin, and Boscastle.	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
Winding B roads linking settlement along the coast, running inland at points leaving	I.2: Levels of intrusion
some parts inaccessible. Narrow lanes enclosed by high hedges link farmsteads and scattered dwellings.	2.8: Transport infrastructure
Traditional local vernacular of slate with red brick detail – slate used for roofing and hanging.	2.9: Local vernacular building styles

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
I.I: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement
		in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
I.4: Coastal change	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland extent in stream valleys. Increase in the area of ancient dwarf oak
woodland and tree		woodland.
cover/type		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in woodland or tree cover on the plateau. Reduction in the total area of ancient dwarf oak woodland.
2.2: Agricultural	Р	Positive: Maintain current balance of land uses. Increase in the area of pasture. Decrease in the area of arable.
land use		Negative: Increase in the area of land under arable cultivation. Decrease in the area of pasture.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of irregular field pattern and open field system at Forrabury. No increase in average field size. No further enclosure of downland.
		Negative: Increase in number of regular enclosures. Increase in average field size. Further enclosure of downland areas. Sub-division of open fields at Forrabury.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.5: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.
historic landscape features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the existing settlement pattern of scattered farmstead groups and hamlets. Fishing villages retain their nucleated form. No new development located outside settlement curtilages. No increase in total area of developed land.
		<u>Negative</u> : Increase in the footprint of hamlets and fishing villages. Increase in the number of properties located outside settlement curtilages. New locations of or growth in non-permanent residential developments. Increase in total area of developed land.
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
styles		Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
at sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast
3.8: Levels of	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets
fishing industry activity		Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	5	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

		O.I.																		1 1								M					WED		la di cata		Forces for change identified in exisiting landscape
	Sea level rise/stormy conditions	Coastal squeeze	ate character of description of desc	60 More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased signage, car parks	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings)	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices)	cial developments	Demand for second homes	ent pressed light pollution	Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerials, gamenta)	Sustainable design of new builds	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvements	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE developments	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioener.gy, industrial - intensification of lowland areas	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions, supplements	rensification of production (particularly arable) incl	associated infrarming changes (reduction	mar	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg horseyculture	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreational boating	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland management and building skills	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fir of the species of different provenance eg Douglas Fir of the species of different provenance change prove	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (ind due to favourable growing parts)	car bon sequestration)	Increased growth rates and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD days targets	leasures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips, go planting next to watercourses, etc	Decline in traditional industries	change sources duarry closures	assessments
LMU C2					J		1			ı		<u> </u>							J	1		<u> </u>							l					Σ			1
Craggy coastline with gramatic cliffs (nignest in Cornwall) and many offshore rocks																						1															
and stacks Exposure to coastal winds means tree growth limited to steep sided stream valleys,								1	 	 		\vdash							1	1	+	+	+		\dashv												
apart from ancient dwarf oak woods at Dizzard							 	 	 	<u> </u>		\vdash							1	1	+		_		\dashv								- 				
Occasional wind sculpted hedgerow trees Coastal heathland																																					
								+			1																					+					
Wet valley woodlands							-	+		<u> </u>		-								-	-										_	-					
Valley mires							-	-												-				_	_												
Oak woodlands																																					
Cornish hedges																																					
Pastoral land use																																					
Arable on cliff edge																																					
irregular, small and medium sized fields bounded by treeless Cornish nedges and slate walls forming a strong network																																					Loss of hedges identified as an issue
Former downland areas enclosed by post medieval/20th century large rectilinear fields																																	j				
Open field system at Forrabury Stitches a distinctive feature							1	1	1			\Box								1										1							
Scattered farmstead groups and hamlets																			1																		
																			1	1		1								1							
Small nucleated fishing villages virtinging 5 to assuments secturement along the coast, turning intand at points leaving some parts inaccessible. Narrow lanes enclosed by high hedges link farmsteads and scattered dwellings.																																					
Medieval churches and the Norman castle at Tintagel Island are prominent features.																																T					Visitor pressure particularly significant around Tintagel
Slate mining remains apparent on the coast																														1							
Traditional local vernacular of slate with red brick detail							1															1								1							

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	S	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring		
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Pen	tire Point to V	Videmouth)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area			
	Highest	48.8					
	Lowest	-33.0					
	Mean	14.0					
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Pen	tire Point to V	Videmouth)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area	, ,		
	Disturbed	2,444	2,067				
	Undisturbed	16,518	15,958				
	Urban	35	13				
	Number of off-shore wind	lfarms: 0		BWEA (2008)			
1.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14	
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)				
	0-1.7	277	258				
	1.7-50	442	527				
	50-150	238	171				
	150-240	3	4				
	240-255	0	0				
	Number of stars in the O		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)			
	Fixed point photography to m	AONB to estab	LMU	2008/9			

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	sis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the pos	ne work of the Coastal Monitoring sibility of sitting on the Steering I Isles of Scilly Coastal Authorities	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Coastal Authorities by end of 2008
1.5: SSSI condition	76% Favourable 15% Unfavourable Recoveri 9% Unfavourable No Chang	cel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Breakdown by woodland	l type:	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14
tree cover/type	Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	Area -ha (NIWT figure) 469.4 (330.2) 68.6 0 4.2 (1.5) 6.7 (1.1) 149.1		dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) (1999, online version dated 21/2/07) - Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	

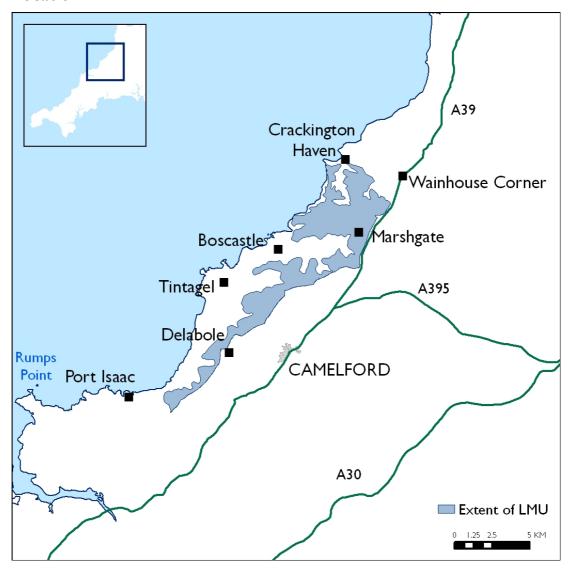
Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (Pent	ire Point to Wi	demouth):	AONB	Defra June Agricultural Census (2007) 2008/9 data collection Defra ECS data (2008) 2	2013/14
	Grassland categories		Hectares	area	Agricultural Census	
	< 5 years & permanent pastu	ıre	9,412		(2007)	
	Rough grazing					
	Arable categories:					
	Cereals					
	Horticultural categories:					
	Orchards					
	Total horticultural crops					
	Number of holdings in differ	rent size categori				
	<5 ha:		93			
	5-10 ha:		29			
	10-20 ha:		38			
2.3: Extent of biomass	Over 20 ha		134			
	The AONB should collect info sample of farmers within the L land use. There are currently no agreen	MU to further pin	LMU		2010	
planting	through the Energy Crops Sch should check the Defra datase	eme in this LMU.	The AONB	LINO	Deira ECS data (2006)	2010
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of field bound Sample square SX0080	laries by sample	square:	Sample squares		2010/11
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)				
	Cornish hedgebank	8,823				
	Stone wall	55				
	Wooded	2,630				
	Gate	38				
	Sample square SX0789					
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)				
	Cornish hedgebank	7,765				

Indicator	Results from 200	8 analysis				Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Wooded		1,225					
	Field boundary p	attern by san	nple so	quare:				
	Sample square	Total sinuous	(m)	Total s	traight (m)			
	SX0080	1,601	11,104					
	SX0789	996		9,655				
	Average field siz	•	quare					
	Sample square SX0	<u>080:</u> I.3 ha						
	Sample square SX0	789: 2 ha						
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculati	ons:				LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats	Habitat		Area	(ha)			(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath	(broad habitat)	151.8					
	Unimproved grassla	` ,	2.6					
	Wetland		7.5					
2.6: Presence [and	NB see the ArcRead breakdown of heath	and habitat type		Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14		
condition] of historic	Age classification		her of	eatures		square	Environment Record	2010,11
landscape features	Age classification			squares		1 - 1 - 1	(April 2008)	
•	Prehistoric	2					,	
	Historic	2						
	Medieval	3						
	Post Medieval	13					D · · · · · · · · ·	
	TOTAL	20					Potential future	
	Condition of feat Information on the obtained through t	condition of hi					monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)	

Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of devel	opment cat	egories:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	19.6				
	Chalet/static caravan	0.9	6			
	Temp. caravans/tents	4.3	150			
2.8: Transport	Refer to the Arc Reader sample squares. Baseline to be establis		community survey	Sample	Community survey	2013/14
infrastructure	baseline to be establis	nica un ough	communicy survey	squares	2008/9	2013/11
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establis	shed through	community survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect info	rmation from	the Local Planning Authority	AONB	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
	on any proposals for	<u>off-shore deve</u>	elopments.	area		
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number of ac	tive fishing	fleets:	AONB	Cornwall Sea Fisheries	2013/14
industry activity	Harbour		lumber of active fishing essels	area	Survey (December 2006)	
	Boscastle	3				
	Port Gaverne	4				
	Port IsAc	1.	3			
	Port Quin	I				
	TOTAL	2	I			

LMU CODE: C3

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA36, CA31

Constituent LDUs: 315, 317

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Open landscape strongly influenced by coastal winds.	1.2: Levels of intrusion
	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type
Exposure limiting tree growth, with sculpted hedgerow trees.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Lowland heath with some wet heath and bog patches.	1.5: SSSI condition
	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Mainly large-scale rectilinear fields enclosed by Cornish hedges, with or without	2.4: Field pattern
slate/quartz facing and topped by turf and occasional hawthorn, blackthorn or gorse.	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Wind pruned beech hedges characterise hedgebanks on highest land. Some medieval	
field patterns in parts.	
Land use predominantly improved pasture with some rough grassland and arable	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
Prehistoric barrows crowning high ridgeline. Slate quarry south of Delabole.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Area crossed by minor roads running along ridge tops and linking to surrounding	I.2: Levels of intrusion
valleys. Broad verges with variety of wild grasses and flowers.	2.8: Transport infrastructure
Dispersed settlement with small clustered villages and hamlets and larger linear	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
settlement of Delabole in south. On higher land are scattered farmsteads, cottages	1.2: Levels of intrusion
and houses.	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
Slate is the characteristic building material (sourced from local quarries)	2.9: Local vernacular building styles

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: No increase in tree cover on the plateau. Decrease in the area under conifer plantation.
woodland and tree cover/type		Negative: Increase in tree cover on the plateau. Increase in the total area of conifer plantation.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the extent of pasture. Maintenance of or an increase in the area of rough grassland. Decrease in the extent of arable cultivation.
		Negative: Increase in the area of land under arable cultivation. Decrease in the area of pasture and/or rough grassland.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of total area of medieval fields. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size.
		Negative: Decrease in the total area of medieval fields. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change									
2.5: Extent of semi-	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.									
natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.									
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.									
landscape features		<u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.									
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the existing dispersed settlement pattern of small villages, and hamlets, along with scattered farms and individual properties on higher ground. No new development located outside settlement curtilages. No increase in total area of developed land.									
		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in the footprint of hamlets and villages. Increase in the number of properties located outside settlement curtilages. New locations of or growth in non-permanent residential developments. Increase in total area of developed land.									
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.									
infrastructure		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).									
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.									
		<u>Negative:</u> New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.									
3.4: Field boundary condition	S	<u>Positive:</u> No decrease in the total length of Cornish hedge boundaries (cross refer with the 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). Any new lengths constructed with slate/quartz facing and planted with hawthorn, blackthorn, gorse or beech. No decrease in the overall number of hedgerow trees.									
		Negative: Decrease in the total length of Cornish hedge boundaries (cross refer with the 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). New/replacement stone facing of different material(s) to slate/quartz. New planting with different species to hawthorn, blackthorn, gorse or beech. Decrease in the overall number of hedgerow trees.									
MAXIMUM LMU	10	P = Primary Indicators									
SCORES	5	S = Secondary Indicators									

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																					Fc	orces for change identified in exisitng landscape
		С	limate ch	hange						Deve	elopment	pressure	es								Land	l use ch	anges						Woodlar	d managa	ment chang	es	_	response	Indu	stry chan	ge as	ssessments
	Sea level rise/stormy conditions	Coastal squeeze		Increased frequency of droughts	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	I ourism developments incl caravan sites, increase signage, car parks Marine and heach developments (incl demand for	moorings) Housing developments (incl affordable housing due	to high house prices)	Industrial and commercial developments	Demand for second homes	Increased light po	Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerials, masts)	tble design of new l	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvements	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE developments	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial -	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new	crops	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions, consumer demand	Intensification of production (particularly arable) incl associated infrastructure	Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle, reduced grazing on reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing on marginal land)	و عب اه	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreational	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fire roses of contrare change	normased of the first of the second s	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration)	Ta ta	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips	0	Decline in traditional industries	Local quarry closures	
LMU C3																																						
Open landscape strongly influenced by coastal winds																																					Co	oniferous plantations identified as a pressure
Plateau ridge incised by short tributary streams.																																						
Exposure restricting tree growth, with sculpted hedgerow trees																																						
mire in upper valley bottoms																																					Dr	rainage identified as an issue
Lowland heath with some wet heath and bog patches																																						
large-scale rectilinear fields enclosed by Cornish hedges																																					Re	emoval of hedges identified as a pressure
Wind pruned beech hedges characterise hedgebanks on highest land																																					Re	emoval of hedges identified as a pressure
Some medieval field patterns in parts																																					Re	emoval of hedges identified as a pressure
predominantly improved pasture with some rough grassland																																						
Some arable																																						
Prehistoric barrows crowning high ridgeline																																						
Slate quarry south of Delabole																																						
valleys																																						
Broad verges with variety of wild grasses and flowers																																						
Dispersed settlement with small clustered villages and hamlets																																						
On higher land are scattered farmsteads, cottages and houses.																																						
Larger linear settlement of Delabole in south																																						

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	S		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Pen	tire Point to V	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	48.8				
	Lowest	-33.0				
	Mean	14.0				
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Pen	tire Point to V	Videmouth)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	2,444	2,067			
	Undisturbed	16,518	15,958			
	Urban	35	13			
I.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the O organise a 'star count' to info		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)		
	Fixed point photography: point photography to monito		<u>d</u> LMU	2008/9		

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (Per 76% Favourable 15% Unfavourable Recoveri 9% Unfavourable No Chang See ArcReader Project and Exfor the SSSIs within this LMU.	ng ge	AONB area	Natural England (web-based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)		
2.1: Extent of woodland	Breakdown by woodland	l type:	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14		
and tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area -ha (I	NIWT figure)		dataset (1995)		
	Broadleaved	45.8 (8.5)			- Natural England's		
	Ancient semi-natural	0.2		Ancient Woodland			
	PAWS	0			Inventory (1999)		
	Mixed	0.6			- National Inventory		
	Conifer	1.3			of Woodland and		
	Scrub	11.7			Trees (2000)		
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (Pe	ntire Point to W	AONB	Defra June	2013/14		
	Grassland categories		Hectares	area	Agricultural Census		
	< 5 years & permanent pa	sture	9,412		(2007)		
	Rough grazing		350				
	Arable categories:						
	Cereals		260				
	Horticultural categories:						
	Orchards		6				
	Total horticultural crops						
	Number of holdings in dif	ferent size catego					
	<5 ha:		93				
	5-10 ha: 10-20 ha:		29 38				
	Over 20 ha		134				

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis					Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	sample of farmers land use. There are currentl through the Energy	ne AONB should collect information from a representative mple of farmers within the LMU to further pinpoint agricultural and use. Here are currently no agreements for Energy Crops planting rough the Energy Crops Scheme in this LMU. The AONB should eck the Defra dataset every two years to monitor this. Total length of field boundaries by sample square:						2008/9 data collection Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of f Sample square SX(Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Gate	•	Length (m) 10,113 497				Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11	
	Sample square SX Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Field boundary p	re type	14,629 1,352	Length (m) 14,629 1,352					
	Sample square Total sinuous (SX0886 869 SX1492 108 Average field size by sample sq Sample square SX0886: 3.5 ha Sample square SX1492: 2.6 ha				straight (m)				

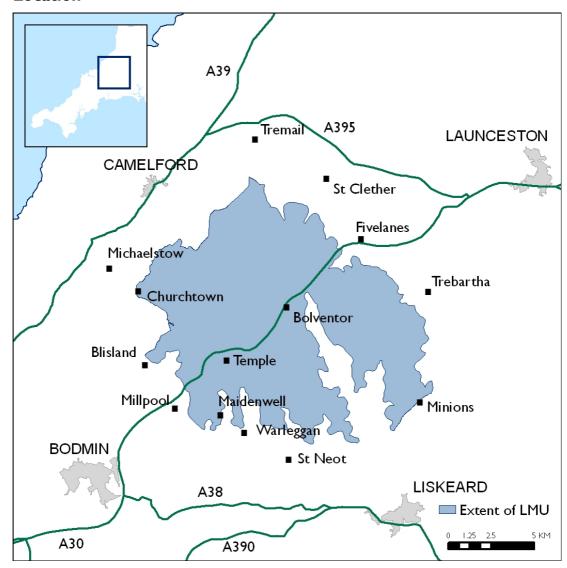
Indicator	Results from 2008 ana	alysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring			
2.5: Extent of semi-	Habitat calculations:						Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
natural habitats	Habitat		Area (ha)				(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath (broad	habitat)	4.7					
	Wetland		6.4					
2 6: Procence Fond	NB see the ArcReader Projection breakdown of heathland had Number of extant fea	abitat types		Sample	Cornwall CC	2013/14		
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic	Age classification	per of features			Sample square	Historic	2013/14	
landscape features	Age classification		imple squares			J Squar C	Environment	
	Prehistoric	4	impre squares				Record (April 2008)	
	Medieval	I						
	Post Medieval	7						
	Modern	ı						
	Unknown	ı						
	TOTAL	14					Potential future	
	Condition of features Information on the condition of historic features could be obtained through the Heritage at Risk project (English Heritage).						monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July	
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of permane	ont dovo	lonmont:			Sample	2008) Cornwall aerial	2010/11
z.i. settlement pattern	<u> </u>		opinent:			Sample squares	photographs (2005)	2010/11
	Category A Permanent 5.0	rea (ha) 0				3quai es	priotographs (2003)	
	Refer to the Arc Reader pro	ttlement distributio						

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be established through community survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be established through community survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	Baseline to be established through field survey.	Sample square	Field survey 2008.	2013/14

CORNWALL AONB: BODMIN MOOR

LMU CODE: C4

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA32

Constituent LDUs: 028, 074, 304, 308, 309

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Panoramic views across the moorland and beyond.	I.2: Levels of intrusion
, ,	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type
Little tree cover on plateau, aside from large coniferous plantation blocks. Incised	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
valleys clothed with woodland , extending into the fringing farmland.	
Extensive open moorland on the uplands: coarse grassland, wet heath and patches of	1.5: SSSI condition
scrubby bracken and gorse. Some marshy vegetation fringing streams, with large	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
areas of peat and blanket bog .	
Plateau mostly unenclosed. Rectilinear fields around the moorland edges (in-takes)	2.4: Field pattern
bounded by stone walls or fencing.	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Plateau common grazed by cattle and sheep. Rough grazing around the edges	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
High concentration of important historic features including the remains of abandoned	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Neolithic, Bronze Age and Medieval enclosures, settlements and relics of a	
ritual landscape. Former china clay workings visible in the central moorland	
landscape, with relic pools, chimneys and engine houses.	
LMU dissected by main A30 trunk road. Open, winding lanes across the moor,	1.2: Levels of intrusion
becoming more enclosed on sloping land.	2.8: Transport infrastructure
Sparse settlement with occasional isolated granite farmsteads.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity
	1.2: Levels of intrusion
	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	2.9: Local vernacular building styles

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: No increase or a decrease in tree cover on the plateau. Decrease in the area under conifer plantation.
woodland and tree		Maintenance of or increase in extent of woodland on valley sides and farmland fringes.
cover/type		Negative: Increase in tree cover on the plateau. Increase in the total area of conifer plantation. Decrease in extent of woodland on valley sides and farmland fringes.
2.2: Agricultural	Р	Positive: No decrease in the area of land used for rough grazing.
land use		Negative: Decrease in the area of land used for rough grazing. Increase in the number of smallholdings.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	Positive: Plateau remains unenclosed. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries around moorland edges.
		Negative: Increase in the number of rectilinear fields/increase in overall length of field boundaries around moorland edges. New enclosures on plateau areas.
2.5: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of the existing sparse settlement pattern. No new development on the moorland plateau. No increase in average farmstead size. Negative: Increase in the overall area of developed land. New development on the moorland plateau. Increase in average farmstead size.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
3.3: Presence of traditional livestock types	S	Positive: Maintenance of the total number of cattle and/or ponies used for rough grazing. Increase in the overall proportion of upland, hardy livestock types used compared to commercial types. No increase in sheep numbers. Negative: Significant change in the total number of cattle and/or ponies used for rough grazing (increase or decrease). Decrease in the overall proportion of hardy upland livestock types used compared to commercial types. Increase in sheep numbers.
3.4: Field boundary condition	S	Positive: Stone walls are stock proof and well maintained in keeping with local building styles/materials. No increase in the total length of fencing. Negative: Gappy stone walls or inappropriate restoration works. Increase in total length of fencing.
MAXIMUM LMU SCORES	10 6	P = Primary Indicators S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																		Forces for change identified in exisiting landsca
	(A. I	Cli	mate cha	ange	no I	0 7	(a 1 (a	100	De	velopmen	t pressure:	s	10 L 11 W		4) 111 (0 1 10	Land (ise change	s _	0	- ho d			Woodland	d managan	nent change	s		esponse	Industr	y change	assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squeez	Increased frequency of drought		More frequent river floodin	Increased visitor pressun Tourism developments ind caravan sites, increase	signage, car park Marine and beach developments (incl demand fo	mooring. Housing developments (incl affordable housing du to high house prices	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased light pollutio Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerials		Sustainable design of new build Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic	IIIII B IIIEdaal ea dilu 10du II	Lotting up of agricultural land at sal Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other R	Gevelopment Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/duarryin	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for nev	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions	ntensification of production (particularly arable) inc	associated infrastructur Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing o	marginal land Farm diversification and hobby farming e	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreation hoarin	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlan	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growin conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivit	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	, <u>+</u> e.	Decline in traditional industrie	l ocal quarry closure	
LMU C4												•																						
Granite mass with prominent tors and scree ('clitter') slopes																																		
Dissected by many streams and rivers, forming waterfalls																																		
Springs and wet flushes on plateau.																																		
Little tree cover on plateau, aside from large coniferous plantation blocks.																																		Extensions to conifer plantations identified as a pre
Incised valleys clothed with woodland																																		e.g. hydro schemes
Extensive open moorland with large areas of peat and blanket bog																																		Loss of heathland from unsympathetic agricultural improvements highlighted as issue
Some marshy vegetation fringing streams																																		
Plateau mostly unenclosed - common grazed by cattle and sheep																																		
rectilinear fields on intakes bounded by stone walls or fencing																																		
High concentration of important historic features																																		
Former china clay workings visible in the central moorland landscape																																		
Sparse settlement with occasional isolated granite farmsteads																																		
Reservoirs prominent features																																		
Open, winding lanes across the moor, becoming more enclosed on sloping land.																																		
LMU dissected by main A30 trunk road.																																		

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	S		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Bod	lmin Moor)		AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score					
	Highest	41.8					
	Lowest	-11.2					
	Mean	20.1					
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Bod	lmin Moor)	-	AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)				
	Disturbed	9	0				
	Undisturbed	2,588	2,371				
	Urban	0	0				
1.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results	·	AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14		
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)				
	0-1.7	277	258				
	1.7-50	442	527				
	50-150	238	171				
	150-240	3	4				
	240-255	0	0				
	Number of stars in the O to organise a 'star count' to i		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)			
	Fixed point photography:			LMU	2008/9		

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type 2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area results (Bodme 86% Unfavourable Recovering 6% Unfavourable Declining 5% Unfavourable No Change 3% Favourable See ArcReader Project and Excel is results for the SSSIs within this LM Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub AONB Area Results (Bodme Grassland categories < 5 years & permanent pasture Rough grazing Arable categories: Cereals Combinable crops Number of holdings in difference < 5 ha: 5-10 ha:	Spreadsheet for a land. Vpe: Area -ha (NIN 84 (33.2) 1.6 8.4 1.3 (5.8) 752 (585.6) 55.3 Commin Moor): The spreadsheet for a land. The spreadsheet for a	Hectares 11,658 3,167	LMU AONB area	Natural England (web-based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000) Defra June Agricultural Census (2007)	2010 (every 2 years) 2013/14	
	10-20 ha: Over 20 ha		32 115				

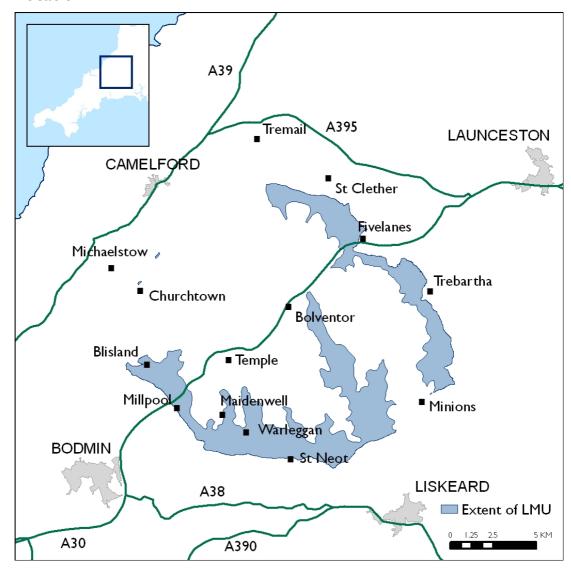
Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis				Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	The AONB should sample of farmers agricultural land us	within the LM				LMU	2008/9 data collection	
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	There are currentl through the Energy should check the D	Crops Scher	me in this	s LMÚ.	The AONB	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of f	ield bounda	ries by s	ample	square:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Sample square SX	479		squares	photographs (2005)			
	Boundary / featu	re type	Length	n (m)				
	Cornish hedgebank		567					
	Wooded		920					
	Stone wall		1,089					
	Gap	1277	40					
	Sample square SX2			()				
	Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank		Length 570	i (m)				
	Wooded		768					
	Stone wall		9,946					
	Field boundary p	attern by sa	ample s	quare:				
	Sample square	Total sinuo			straight (m)			
	SX1479	-		3,411				
	SX2376	2,873		9,724				
	Average field siz	e by sample	e square					
	Sample square SX	479: No field	ls in this :	square (r	moorland)			
	Sample square SX2	<u>2376:</u> 2.3 ha						

Indicator	Results from 2008 ana	llysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculations:				LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats	Habitat		Area (ha)			(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath (broad	habitat)	537.3				
	Upland grassland		6,069				
	Scattered bracken on uplan unimproved grassland	nd	540.5				
	Scattered scrub on upland unimproved grassland		95.2				
	Unimproved grassland/wet	tland	216.6				
	Upland bracken/U20 grass	land	133.8				
	Wetland		834.7				
2.6: Presence [and	NB see the ArcReader Projective breakdown of heathland has Number of extant feath	ibitat type tures:	s found in this LMU		Sample	Cornwall CC	2013/14
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification		ber of features ample squares		square	Historic Environment	
landscape leatures	Prehistoric	58	ampie squares			Record (April 2008)	
	Historic	6				(4 4 2000)	
	Medieval	3					
	Post Medieval	I					
	Modern TOTAL	70				Potential future	
	TOTAL	/0				monitoring in	
	Condition of features					conjunction with	
	Information on the condition				Environment		
· ·	obtained through the Her	<u>ritage at F</u>	<u> Kisk project (Engli</u>	sh Heritage).		Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)	

Indicator	Results from 20	08 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of de	evelopment cate	egories:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	0.5				
2.8: Transport infrastructure	sample squares.	. , ,	community survey (primary	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular	Baseline to be esta	ablished through o	community survey (primary	Sample	Community survey	2013/14
building styles	<u>data)</u>	_		squares	2008/9	
3.3: Presence of traditional	Baseline to be esta	ablished through a	a questionnaire survey of	Sample	Questionnaire	2009/10
livestock types	sample farms			square/LMU	survey 2008/9	(repeated annually)
3.4: Field boundary	Baseline to be esta	ablished through f	field survey in 2008 (primary	Sample	Field survey 2008.	2013/14
condition and species	data).			square		

LMU CODE: C5

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA22, CA25, CA26, CA29, CA32, CA33

Constituent LDUs: 075, 208, 239, 241, 242, 243, 245, 254, 301, 310, 311, 356, 358,

240, 056

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Incised valleys with clear streams; slopes covered by dense woodland, including ash,	1.5: SSSI condition
oak, hazel and hawthorn.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type
Mixture of anciently enclosed pastures with sinuous boundaries, surrounded by	2.4: Field pattern
rectilinear enclosures of more recent origin on the edge of the moor.	
Fields bounded by Cornish hedges with frequent hedgerow trees or occasional	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
stone walls.	
Mixture of pasture and cultivated fields	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
Relict field systems, numerous prehistoric features, mining remains, former	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
quarries and related workings around Caradon Hill and the Minions.	
Granite and slate cottages, including miners' terraces. Substantial granite	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
chimneys and slate hangings are particular features of some buildings.	
Network of winding lanes with strong sense of enclosure.	1.2: Levels of intrusion
	2.8: Transport infrastructure
Sheltered small villages and church towns of a secluded character.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity
	1.2: Levels of intrusion
	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
I.I: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark night	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in extent of semi-natural woodland cover on valley slopes.
and tree cover/type		Negative: Decrease in semi-natural woodland extent on valley slopes. Increase in other woodland types.
2.2: Agricultural land	Р	Positive: Maintain current balance of land uses. Increase in the area of pasture.
use		Negative: Increase in the area of land under cultivation. Decrease in the area of pasture.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of irregular field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size.
		Negative: Increase in number of rectilinear enclosures. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	P	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	features. Positive: Maintenance of the existing sparse settlement pattern. No new development located outside settlement curtilages. No increase in the total area of development.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	Negative: Increase in the overall area of developed land. Increase in the total area of development. Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
3.4: Field boundary condition	S	Positive: Stone walls and Cornish hedges are stock proof and well maintained in keeping with local building styles/materials. No decrease in the overall number of hedgerow trees. Negative: Gappy stone walls or Cornish hedges or inappropriate restoration works out of character with local building styles/materials. Decrease in the overall number of hedgerow trees.
MAXIMUM LMU SCORES	10	P = Primary Indicators S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

		Clim	nate chang	ge					De	velopme	nt pressure	s								Land us	e changes						Woodlan	d managam	ent change	s	WFD re	esponse	Industry of	change
	Sea level rise/stormy conditions	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of droughts	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased signage, car parks	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings)	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices)	Industrial and commercial developments	Demand for second homes	Increased light pollution Designed for better communications (e e serials		Sustainable design of new builds	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvements	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE developments	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial - intensification of lowland areas	levels f	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions, consumer demand	Intensification of production (particularly arable) incl associated infrastructure	Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle, reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing on marginal land)	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg horseyculture	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreational boating	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland management and building skills	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fir to respond to climate change	olain areas	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration)	Increased growth rates and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD targets	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips, planting next to watercourses, etc	Decline in traditional industries	Local quarry closures
LMU C5																																		
Incised valleys with clear streams																																		
slopes covered by dense woodland INIXLUTE of anciently enclosed pastures with sinuous boundaries, surrounded by rectilinear enclosures of more recent origin on the edge of the moor																																		
rields bounded by Cornish nedges with frequent nedgerow trees or occasional stone walls.																																		
Mixture of pasture and cultivated fields									•																									
Relict field systems, numerous prehistoric features																																		
mining remains, former quarries and related workings around Caradon Hill and the Minions																																		
Granite and slate cottages, including miners' terraces. Substantial granite chimneys and slate hangings are particular features	i																																	
Network of winding lanes with strong sense of enclosure																																		
Sheltered small villages and church towns of a secluded character.																																		

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	s		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Bod	min Moor)		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	41.8	41.8 -11.2 20.1			
	Lowest	-11.2				
	Mean	20.1				
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Bod	min Moor)		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	9	0			
	Undisturbed	2,588	2,371			
	Urban 0 0					
1.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results		·	AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)		, ,	
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the Orion constellation: The AONB is to organise a 'star count' to inform this indicator.					
	Fixed point photography: fixed point photography to m		LMU	2008/9		

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	rsis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
I.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (Bo 86% Unfavourable Recover 6% Unfavourable Declining 5% Unfavourable No Chang 3% Favourable See ArcReader Project and Ex results for the SSSIs within thi	ecovering clining Change and Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of thin this LMU.			Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)	
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Breakdown by woodland			LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14	
tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area -ha (NIWT figure)			dataset (1995)		
	Broadleaved 600.4 (447.6)			- Natural England's			
	Ancient semi-natural	1.6			Ancient Woodland		
	PAWS	8.4			Inventory (1999)		
	Mixed	35.3 (33.3)			- National Inventory		
	Conifer	103.9 (101.7)			of Woodland and		
	Scrub	89.6			Trees (2000)		
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (Bo	odmin Moor):		AONB	Defra June	2013/14	
	Grassland categories	<u> </u>	Hectares	area	Agricultural Census		
	< 5 years & permanent pa	asture	11,658	1	(2007)		
	Rough grazing		3,167				
	Arable categories:						
	Cereals		131				
	Combinable crops		131				
	Number of holdings in di	fferent size catego					
	<5 ha:		159 38	_			
	5-10 ha:		_				
	10-20 ha: 32			-			
	Over 20 ha		115				

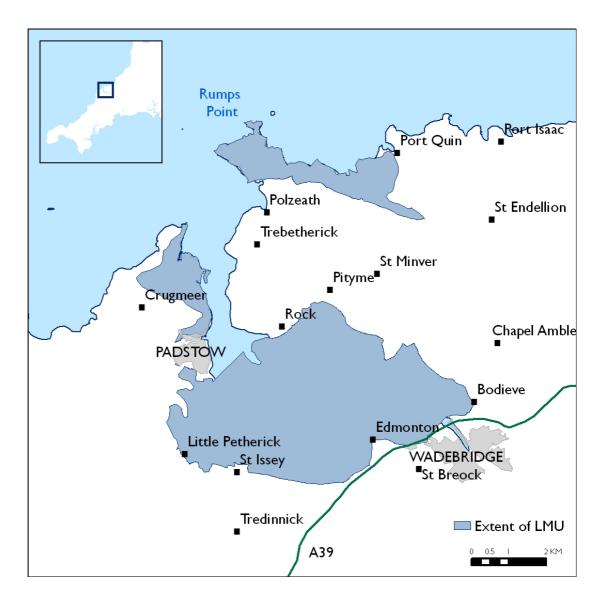
Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
				om a representative ther pinpoint agricultural	LMU	2008 data collection	
2.3: Extent of biomass	Number of agree	ements throu	ıgh FC	<u>S</u> · I	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
planting	Energy Crops ty Area of land: 9 h Start date: 1/10/2 End date: 30/9/20	pe: Short Rota a 2006	_			Aerial photographic interpretation if planting is visible in next round of aerial photos.	
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of fi Sample square SXI Boundary / feature Cornish hedgebank Wooded Stone wall Gap Sample square SX2 Boundary / feature Cornish hedgebank Wooded Stone wall	868 re type 2369 re type	Length 12,780 3,980 93 40 Length 7,093 5,570	a (m)	Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11
	Field boundary p	attern by sai	mple s	quare:			
	Sample square	Total sinuou	•	Total straight (m)			
	SX1868 SX2369 Average field siz Sample square SX1	•	square				
	Sample square SX2						

Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	for the LMU's mining Information on the c	Number in 2 sarry 4 3 15 2 24 res tained from the restance of history of history in 2 sarry 15 2 24	er of features pupple squares e World Heritage site team oric features could be only be sk project (English Heritage		Cornwall CC Historic Environment Record (2008) Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage At Risk Project (July 2008) World Heritage Site	2013/14
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of deve	•	•	Sample	monitoring programme Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category Permanent Refer to the Arc Reade sample squares.	Area (ha) 8.0 er project for sett	No. of caravans/tents lement distribution within the	squares	photographs (2005)	
2.8: Transport infrastructure		shed through c	ommunity survey (primary	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establi data)	shed through c	ommunity survey (primary	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	Baseline to be establi data).	shed through fi	eld survey in 2008 (primary	Sample square	Field survey 2008.	2013/14

CORNWALL AONB: CAMEL ESTUARY

LMU CODE: C6

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA33, CA34

Constituent LDUs: 029, 050, 071, 072, 179, 183, 186, 191, 359, 190, 051, 004, 307, 191, 192

1.19. Please note that the two coastal areas of the LMU to either side of the mouth of the Estuary fall outside this AONB area (to the east – Pentire Point to Widemouth, to the west, Trevose Head to Stepper Point).

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Broad river valley and estuary landscape, with mud and sand banks revealed at low	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
tide along the estuary. Exposed coast at Polzeath with low slate cliffs in places backed	2.10: Development at sea
by sand dunes at Daymer Bat and Harbour Cove.	
Substantial areas of mudflats, saltmarsh and creeks with associated wetlands.	I.5: SSSI condition
	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Small tributary streams contain many small woods containing willow, poplar, oak and	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
frequent gorse, with ash woodlands on higher ground. Exposed areas have little tree	
cover.	
Mixture of small to medium, irregular medieval enclosures and larger, more	2.4: Field pattern
regular fields of recent enclosure. Slate walls and stone-faced hedgebanks bound	·
fields and roads, topped by vegetation with few hedgerow trees.	
Arable and pastoral fields on valley sides. Some orchards remain features of the	2.2: Agricultural land use
landscape.	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
'	3.2: Extent of traditional orchards
Churches and Bronze Age barrows are characteristic features. Prideaux Place deer	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
park and garden on western fringes of Padstow Bay.	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
Steep falling lanes bounded by high stone walls and hedges cross streams with small	2.8: Transport infrastructure
bridges and end in dead ends at the creeksides	·
Clustered slate farmsteads and small hamlets related to the medieval field pattern.	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
Visual influence of fringing settlements such as Padstow and Wadebridge.	I.2: Levels of intrusion
	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Sandy beaches along the estuary shores popular with tourists, along with the estuary	3.9: Number of moorings
itself for water-based recreation.	

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark night	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal change	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an
		improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover along tributary streams and ash woodlands on higher
and tree cover/type		ground.
		Negative: Increase in woodland or tree cover in exposed areas. Decrease in woodland cover along streams and on higher ground
2.2: Agricultural land	Р	Positive: Maintain current balance of land uses. Increase in the area of pasture.
use		Negative: Increase in the area of land under arable cultivation. Decrease in the area of pasture. Increase in the number of smallholdings.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland
		patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of irregular field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries and average field size (to account for field amalgamation).
		Negative: Increase in number of regular enclosures. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; Positive: Maintenance of irregular field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size.
		Negative: Increase in number of rectilinear enclosures. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size.
2.5: Extent of semi- natural habitats	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	Positive: Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the existing settlement pattern of small hamlets and isolated farmsteads. No new development located outside settlement curtilages. No increase in total area of developed land.
		Negative: Increase in the footprint of hamlets. Increase in the number of properties located outside settlement curtilages. New locations of or growth in non-permanent residential developments. Increase in total area of developed land.
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the
building styles		baseline surveys.
		<u>Negative:</u> New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.10: Development at	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.
3.2: Extent of traditional orchards	S	Positive: No loss in the total area of traditionally managed orchards. New areas of traditional orchard planting. Negative: Loss in the total area of traditionally managed orchards.
3.9: Number of moorings	S	Positive: No new locations used for moorings. No increase in the size and/or density of existing areas of moorings. Negative: Mooring areas developed in new locations. Increase in the size and/or density of existing moorings.
MAXIMUM LMU	10	P = Primary Indicators
SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																			JF	orces for change identified in exisitng landscape
		Clir	nate cha	nge					D	evelopme	ent pressu	ures								Land u	se change:	s					Woodla	nd managa	ment chang	ges	WFD	response	Indu	stry chan		ssessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of drought	More frequent river flooding	nooni avijan vergeniu ike i nooni	Increased visitor pressure Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased	signage, car parks Marine and beach developments (incl demand for	moorings Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices	Industrial and commercial developments	Demand for second home	Increased light pollution	Deamnd for better communications (e.g. aerials masts	Sustainable design commuter and tourist tra	and road impre	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RI development:	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarryin	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for nev crop	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions	ntensification of production (particularly arable) inc	Associated infrastructurs Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing or	필필	norseycultur Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa	boating Decline in local and traditional land/woodland	Sc a	respond to c	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growin, conditions or for carbon sequestration		Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	uargeu Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips	ing next to watercourse	Decline in traditional industrie	Local quarry closure	
LMU C6								<u> </u>					L				I							I						<u>I</u>				<u> </u>		
Broad river valley and estuary landscape, with mud and sand banks revealed at low tide																																	1			
Exposed coast at Polzeath with low slate cliffs in places backed by sand dunes																																				
Small tributary streams contain many small woods containing willow, popiar, oak and frequent gorse																																			La	ack of woodland management identified
ash woodlands on higher ground.																																				
Exposed areas have little tree cover.																																				
Substantial areas of mudflats, saltmarsh and creeks with associated wetlands																																				
Mixture of small to medium, irregular medieval enclosures and larger, more regular fields of recent enclosure																																				
state walls and stone-taced nedgebanks bound fields and roads, topped by vegetation with few hedgerow trees																																				
Arable and pastoral fields on valley sides with some horticulture																																				lorsiculture identified as a land use pressure
Clustered farmsteads and small hamlets related to the medieval field pattern																																			ar ho	rea; expansion of coastal villages; farm conversions to oliday accommodation
Distinctive arched stone bridges cross lower ridges of the River Amble																																				
Prideaux Place deer park and garden on western fringes of estuary. Churches and Bronze Age barrows are key historic features.																																				
steep falling lanes cross streams with small bridges and end in dead ends at the creeksides																																				
sandy beaches along the estuary shores popular with tourists, along with the estuary itself for water-based recreation.																																				
Visual influence or radictow and Camer (outside AONB) and related tourism developments.																																				

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	S		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Can	nel Estuary)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	30.9				
	Lowest	-13.2		•		
	Mean	8.3				
I.2: Levels of intrusion	NB: also take account of the sm the Camel Estuary AONB Area. AONB Area Results (Can	·	.MU that lie outside	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	370	124			
	Undisturbed	787	626			
	Urban	0.2				
	NB: also take account of the sm the Camel Estuary AONB Area. Number of off-shore wind	•	MU that lie outside		BWEA (2008)	
1.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the O	rion constellat	tion: The AONB is	AONB	Primary data (2008/9)	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	to organise a 'star count' to ir	form this indicator.	area		
	Fixed point photography: fixed point photography to me	AONB to establish locations for onitor this indicator	LMU	2008/9	
1.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the possil	work of the Coastal Monitoring bility of sitting on the Steering sles of Scilly Coastal Authorities	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	Ongoing
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (Cam 100% Unfavourable No Chang SSSIs outside the Camel E Harbour Cove SSSI: Favourable Pentire Peninsular SSSI: Favourable Stepper Point SSSI: Favourable	Estuary AONB Area: le	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodland to Woodland type	ype: Area –ha (NIWT figure)	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995)	2013/14
a de coverrejpe	Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	106.1 (78.8) 0 0 0.5 2.4 63.4		- Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (Cam	nel Estuary):	AONB	Defra June	2013/14		
	Grassland categories		Hectares	area	Agricultural Census		
	< 5 years & permanent pastu	ıre	1,755		(2007)		
	Arable categories:						
	Cereals		253				
	Number of holdings in differ	rent size categor					
	<5 ha:		14				
	Over 20 ha:		27				
	The AONB should collect info sample of farmers within the L land use.			LMU	2008/9 data collection		
2.3: Extent of biomass	There are currently no agreen	nents for Energy (Crops planting	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010	
planting	through the Energy Crops Sch	eme in this LMU.					
	should check the Defra datase	et every two years					
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of field bound	laries by sample	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11		
'	Sample square SW9272	, .	squares	photographs (2005)			
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)					
	Cornish hedgebank	11,241					
	Wooded	4,024					
	Gate	58					
	Sample square SW9475						
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)					
	Cornish hedgebank	4,195					
	Wooded	7,335					
	Stone wall	55					
	Gate	24					
	Sample square SW9673						
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)					
	Cornish hedgebank	6,908					
	Wooded	9,214					

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Gate	58					
	Gap	13	3.2				
	Field boundary	oattern by sam	ple square:				
	Sample square	Total sinuous	` '	raight (m)			
	SW9272	2,580	13,183				
	SW9475	3,034	8,731				
	SW9673	2,213	14,244				
	Average field siz		luare:				
	Sample square SW	<u>′9272:</u> 2 ha					
	Sample square SW	<u>′9475:</u> 1.6 ha					
	Sample square SW	<u>′9673</u> : 1.7 ha					
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	ent of semi-natural Habitat calculations:					Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats	Habitat		Area (ha)			(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath	(broad habitat)	6.8				
	Dunes		3.2				
	Maritime cliff		28.7				
	Saltmarsh		30.7				
	NB see the ArcRead breakdown of heath	land habitat types				2012/14	
2.6: Presence [and	Number of exta				Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic	Age classification		er of features		square	Environment Record	
landscape features	Prehistoric	in 2 sa	mple squares	-		(2008)	
	Prenistoric Post Medieval	1		-			
	TOTAL	2			Potential future		
						monitoring in	
	Condition of fea	tures				conjunction with the	
			tania faatuuss s		Historic Environment		
	Information on the	e condition of hist	toric reatures c	ouid <u>be</u>		Service/Heritage at	

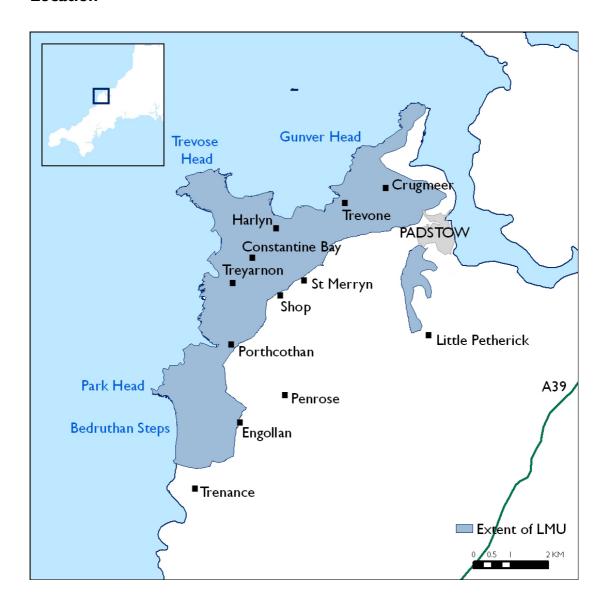
Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	ysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
	obtained through the Heri	tage at Risk proj		Risk Project (July 2008)		
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of developm	ent categorie	s:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	7.7				
	Chalet/static caravan	0.4	6			
	Temp. caravans/tents	1.6	14			
	Agricultural glasshouses	0.3				
	Refer to the Arc Reader projessample squares.	ect for settlement				
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be established	through commu	nity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be established	through commu	nity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect informat on any proposals for off-sh			AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
3.2: Extent of traditional	Total area of traditiona	lly managed o	rchards:	Sample	Cornwall County	2010/11
orchards	0.5 ha	,	square	Council dataset		
	Total area of derelict o	rchards:		(2002)		
	0.33 ha			Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)		

Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
3.5: Extent [and condition]	Designed landscape	es within and beyor	nd the LMU:	LMU	Register of Parks and	2013/14
of designed landscapes	Name of parkland	Area in LMU (ha)	Total area (ha)		Gardens of Special	
		GRADE II			Historic Interest	
	Prideaux Place	10.3	15.3		(2006, English Heritage)	
	Condition of design The AONB should lin Risk project, which is	ik in with English Heri due to report in July 2		Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Landscapes at Risk Project (July 2008)		
3.9: Number of moorings	Total number of m Most of the moorings a up the Camel (many be	re at Port Arthur and R	ock, with more further	AONB area	Padstow Harbour Commissioners pers comm (March 2008)	2013/14

CORNWALL AONB: TREVOSE HEAD TO STEPPER POINT

LMU CODE: C7

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA19

Constituent LDUs: 003, 046, 047, 052, 053, 054, 073, 113, 114, 180

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Low-lying coastline with indented cliffs and stacks, with open and expansive views.	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
	2.10: Development at sea
Largely treeless and exposed landscape; windswept tamarisk hedgerow trees are a	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
feature. Riparian woodland in valley bottoms.	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Extensive coastal heath with sand dunes behind Harbour Cove on mouth of Camel	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
Estuary. Beaches at Treyarnon, Porthcothan, Bedruthan, Harlyn and Constantine.	1.5: SSSI condition
	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Strong pattern of medium-sized fields of medieval enclosure; recent enclosures	2.4: Field pattern
of former coastal heath along the coast are larger and regular.	
Cornish hedges and slate walls are boundary features. Many walls contain bracken,	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
fern and bramble along with grasses and wildflowers.	
Mixture of arable and improved pasture. Rough grazing on the coastal strip.	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
Many prehistoric features along the coast – barrows, cliff castles and notable artefact	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
scatters.	
Prominent lighthouse at Trevose Head.	3.7: Presence of navigation marks
B3276 is main road through the area, linked by an even network of narrow lanes	2.8: Transport infrastructure
bounded by slate hedges or walls.	
Clustered settlement pattern of small farms; larger settlements of medieval	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
origin on or near coast. Large recreational facility (golf course) and many large static	I.2: Levels of intrusion
caravan sites go right to the cliff top.	I.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
Local slate is a unifying feature; used in housing, stone walls and Cornish hedges which	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
enclose narrow lanes that cross the area. Also key element of the area's historic	
character.	

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark night skies	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
I.4: Coastal change	AA	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise <u>Negative:</u> Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments. <u>Negative:</u> SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	P	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland extent in valley bottoms. No increase in woodland cover on the plateau. Negative: Increase in woodland cover on the plateau. Decrease in woodland cover in the valleys.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of current mixture of land uses. Maintenance of or increase in the area of rough grazing land. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in the extent of arable. Loss of areas of pasture or rough grazing land.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	Positive: No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns. Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of total area of medieval fields. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation). No further enclosure of coastal heath. Negative: Increase in the number of large-scale rectilinear fields along coast. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation).
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	Positive: Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of the existing settlement pattern of small hamlets and isolated farmsteads. No new development located outside settlement curtilages. No increase in total area of developed land. Decrease in the area of static caravans along the cliff edge. Negative: Increase in the footprint of hamlets. Increase in the number of properties located outside settlement curtilages. New locations of or growth in non-permanent residential developments. Increase in total area of developed land. Increase in the area of static caravans along the cliff edge.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at sea	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast. Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.4: Field boundary condition	S	<u>Positive:</u> No decrease in the total length of Cornish hedge or wall boundaries (cross refer with the 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). Any new lengths constructed with slate facing (preferably in a herring-bone pattern) and planted with tamarisk along the coast. No decrease in the overall number of tamarisk hedgerow trees.
		Negative: Decrease in the total length of Cornish hedge or wall boundaries (cross refer with the 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). New/replacement stone facing of different material(s) to slate. New planting along the coast with different species to tamarisk. Decrease in the overall number of tamarisk hedgerow trees.
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	S	Positive: Navigation marks in active use. Negative: Navigation marks no longer in use.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

	SL	Cli	imate cha ಭ	nge 💯	ė	B 8	r (s	e (s	ম De	evelopme	ent press	ures s	ş	in ti	<u> </u>	H	2	e e	50	_ as	Land use	e changes	- c-	र्ग ह कि	90 b	E %			managam	ent change	s È	WFD r	response	Industry	y change
	Sea level rise/stormy conditio	Coastal squee:	Increased frequency of drough	More frequent river floodi	Increased visitor pressu	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increase	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for mooring	Housing developments (incl affordable housing d to high house price	Industrial and commercial developmen	Demand for second hom	Increased light pollutic	Deamnd for better communications (e.g. aeria mast	Sustainable design of new buil		Lotting up of agricultural land at sa	Je i	developme	Keservoirs/water stora	Minerals extraction/quarryi	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industria intensification of lowland are	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for ne	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing condition consumer demar	Intensification of production (particularly arable) in associated infrastructui	Livestock farming changes (reduction in catti reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing o marginal land	Farm diversification and hobby farming on horseyculture.	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreation boati	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland management and building skills	New species of different provenance eg Douglas F to respond to climate chan	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SR	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growi	Increased growth rates and productivi	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WF	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strip planting next to watercourses, e	Decline in traditional industri	Local quarry closun
LMU C7				T										T		1	_				1			T			ı	1		ı					
Low-lying coastline with indented cliffs and stacks																																	igsquare		
open and expansive views.																																			
Largely treeless and exposed landscape; windswept tamarisk hedgerow trees are a feature																																			
Riparian woodland in valley bottoms																																			
Extensive coastal heath with sand dunes behind Harbour Cove																																			
Cornish hedges form locally important wildlife corridors																																			
Strong pattern of medium-sized fields of medieval enclosure																																			
recent enclosures of former coastal heath along the coast are larger and regular.																																			
Cornish hedges and state walls. Many walls contain bracken, tern and bramble along with grasses and wildflowers.																																			
Mixture of arable and improved pasture																																			
Rough grazing on the coastal strip																																			
Local slate is a unifying feature; used in housing, stone walls and Cornish hedges																																			
Many prehistoric features along the coast																																			
Clustered settlement pattern or small larms; larger settlements or medieval origin on or near coast.																																			
Narrow lanes enclosed by slate walls and hedges																																			
Lighthouse at Trevose Head																																			
Large recreational facility (golf course) and many large static caravan sites go right to the cliff top																																			

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	is		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Tre	vose Head to	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	30.9				
	Lowest	-13.2				
	Mean	8.3	8.3			
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Tre	vose Head to	Stepper Point)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area	,	
	Disturbed	370	124			
	Undisturbed	787	626	-		
	Urban	0.2	0			
	Number of off-shore wind	dfarms: 0		BWEA (2008)		
I.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the O		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)		
	Fixed point photography:	AONB to estab	lish locations for			

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	fixed point photography to mo	nitor this indicat	<u>tor</u>	LMU	2008/9	
1.4: Coastal change	The AONB should follow the variety and explore the possib Group via the Cornwall and Islander.	ility of sitting on	the Steering	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	Ongoing
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (Trevologies 6% Favourable 14% Unfavourable no change See ArcReader Project and Exceloresults for the SSSIs within this LA	Spreadsheet for a	,		Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodland ty Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub			LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	2013/14
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (Trevel Grassland categories < 5 years & permanent pastur Arable categories: Cereals Number of holdings in difference < 5 ha: Over 20 ha	re	Hectares 848 429		Defra June Agricultural Census (2007)	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 200	8 analysis				Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	The AONB should sample of farmers value.				LMU	2008/9 data collection		
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	through the Energy	There are currently no agreements for Energy Crops planting through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LMU. The AONB should check the Defra dataset every two years to monitor this.					Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of fi	<u>8672</u>	ries by s	Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11		
	Boundary / feature Cornish hedgebank	Boundary / feature type						
	Wooded		8,443 3,612					
	Gate		72		_			
	Stone wall		146		_			
	Sample square SW	8774			_			
	Boundary / featur		Length	ı (m)	1			
	Cornish hedgebank		11,964	()				
	Wooded		3,074		-			
	Gate		77					
	Gap		39					
	Field boundary p	attern by sa	ample so					
	Sample square	Total sinuo	us (m)	Total	straight (m)			
	SW8672	1,568		11,084				
	SW8774	, ,		13,002	2			
	Average field size	Average field size by sample square: Sample square SW8672: 2.2 ha Sample square SW8774: 2.4 ha						
	Sample square SW							
	Sample square SW							

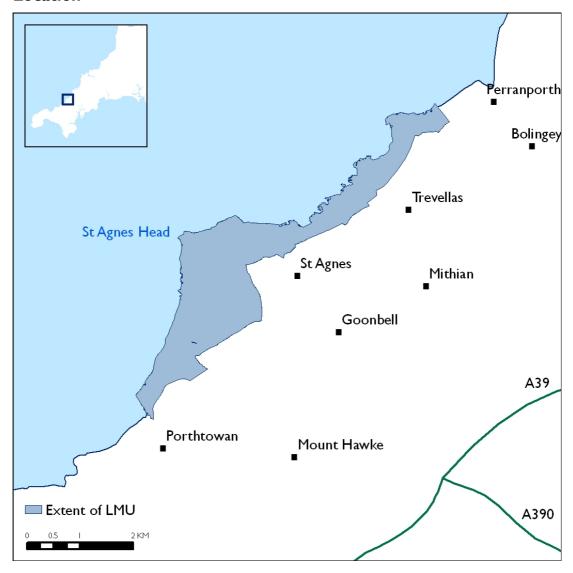
Indicator	Results from 2008 a	nalysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculations	5:		LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats	Habitat		Area (ha)		(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath (bro	oad habitat)	13.6			
	Dunes		12.8			
	Wetland		4.1			
	NB see the ArcReader Pa breakdown of heathland		el spreadsheet for a further found in this LMU			
2.6: Presence [and	Number of extant f	eatures:		Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic	Age classification		er of features	square	Environment Record	
landscape features		in 2 sa	mple squares		(April 2008)	
	Prehistoric Historic	!				
	Post Medieval	I				
	TOTAL	3				
	Condition of feature Information on the con obtained through the h	ndition of hist	coric features could be isk project (English Heritage	<u>).</u>	Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)	
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of develo	pment cate	egories:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	14.7				
	Chalet/static caravan	1.7	6			
	Temp. caravans/tents	23.6	796			

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Refer to the Arc Reader project for settlement distribution within the sample squares.			
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be established through community survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be established through community survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect information from the Local Planning Authority on any proposals for off-shore developments.	AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	Baseline to be established through field survey in 2008.	Sample square	Field survey 2008.	2013/14
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	Number of navigation marks: (lit) – Trevose Head	AONB area	Admiralty Leisure (2002) Ist Leisure Edition Navigation Chart: SCII56	2013/14

CORNWALL AONB: ST AGNES

LMU CODE: C8

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA12, CA14

Constituent LDUs: 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 403, 118, 117

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Narrow coastal strip comprised of a windswept undulating plateau, dissected by short	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
streams flowing to the coast. Extensive sandy, low tide beaches between high slate cliffs forming dramatic coastline.	2.10: Development at sea
Open and exposed with little tree cover ; extensive views along coast. Scrubby woodland (willow, elder, blackthorn, sycamore) lines streams.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Extensive areas of coastal heathland, subject to severe wind pruning. Calcareous	1.5: SSSI condition
wind-blown sand on some slopes giving rise to lime-loving grasses and flowers. Small pools associated with former mining areas are valued habitats.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Off the heath are field enclosures typical of former miners' small-holdings.	2.2: Agricultural land use
Matrix of Cornish hedges and walls encloses permanent pasture, rough grazing and	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
some arable on valley slopes. Mixture of ancient and recent enclosures.	2.4: Field pattern
Tin, copper, iron and lead mining remains including engine houses along the cliffs	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
and other mining complexes within steep-sided valleys. Prehistoric cairns along coast and Tubbys Cliff Castle .	3.6: Extent of bare mining spoil
Small former mining settlements located on valley sides, supplemented by new	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
bungalow developments out of keeping with local vernacular styles. Farmsteads of	1.2: Levels of intrusion
stone and slate scattered throughout. Ruined harbours from mining activity are	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
features of villages along coast - now popular tourist spots. Some fishing industry	2.7: Settlement pattern
along the coast at St Agnes.	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
Area mainly crossed by minor roads, with many of the old mining tracks, tramways, railways and roads remaining.	2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
I.I: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in
		condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover along streams (where coastal heath is no longer prevalent).
woodland and tree cover/type		Negative: Increase in woodland cover on the plateau and at the expense of coastal heath along stream sides.
2.2: Agricultural	S	Positive: Maintenance of current mixture of land uses. Maintenance of or increase in the area of rough grazing land.
land use		Decrease in the area of arable cultivation on slopes.
		Negative: Increase in the extent of arable on valley slopes or elsewhere. Loss of areas of pasture or rough grazing land.
2.3: Extent of	S	Positive: No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within
biomass planting		existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-
		natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of irregular field pattern and distinctive patterns of land linked to miners' small-holdings. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation). Negative: Increase in number of regular enclosures. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation). Decrease in number of fields linked to miners' small holdings.
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	P	Positive: Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of the existing settlement pattern of miners' settlements, individual farmsteads and fishing villages. No increase in total area of developed land outside existing settlement curtilages. Reduction in the size and number of caravan sites. Negative: Increase in development outside settlement curtilages (e.g. expansion of St Agnes, Porthtowan and Perranporth Airport). New locations of or growth in non-permanent residential developments, particularly caravans. Increase in total area of developed land.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.10:	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
Development at sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.
3.6: Extent of bare	S	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the total area of visible mining spoil (when compared to baseline calculations)
mining spoil		Negative: Decrease in the total area of visible mining spoil (when compared to baseline calculations)
3.8: Levels of	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets
fishing industry activity		Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																				Forces for c	nange identified in e	xisitng landscap
		Cli	nate char	nge					De	velopme	nt pressu	ires								Land	ıse chang	es						Woodland	managam	ent change	s		response	Indus	ry change	assessment		
	Sea level rise/stormy condition:	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of drought:	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased signates an early	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings)	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased light po	Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerials masts	Sustainable design of new	increase in commuter and tourist traffic inclitraffic calming measures and road improvement:	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE developments	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area:	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions	consumer demanc Intensification of production (particularly arable) inc	associated infra:	reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing or marginal land	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg horseyculture	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlanc management and building skill:	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi to respond to climate change	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips planting next to watercourses, etc	o G	on other manual pro-	Local quarry closures		
LMU C8																																						
Narrow coastal strip comprised of a windswept undulating plateau																																						
Extensive sandy, low tide beaches between high slate cliffs forming dramatic coastline																																						
short streams flowing to the coast																																						
extensive views along coast																																						
Open and exposed with little tree cover																																						
Scrubby woodland lines streams.																																						
Extensive areas of coastal heathland																																						
Carcareous wind-brown sand on some stopes giving rise to lime-roving grasses and flowers																																						
Small pools associated with former mining areas																																						
Off the heath are field enclosures typical of former miners' small-holidngs.																																						
Mixture of ancient and recent enclosures																																						
Matrix of Cornish hedges and walls																																						
permanent pasture, rough grazing and some arable on valley slopes																																						
features of villages along coast (popular tourist spots).																																				condition) a p	of mining heritage (in riority	deteriorating
Small former mining settlements located on valley sides, supplemented by new bungalow developments								, ,																												Residential o	onversions of farms a	n issue
Area mainly crossed by minor roads, with many or the old mining tracks, tramways, railways and roads remaining.																																						

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	s		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (St A	Agnes)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score	area			
	Highest	46.6				
	Lowest	-35.0				
	Mean	10.0				
1.2: Levels of intrusion	: Levels of intrusion AONB Area Results (St Agnes)		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	2,052	1,984			
	Undisturbed	12,583	10,725			
	Urban	0	0			
I.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore wind	dfarms: 0		AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the O to organise a 'star count' to i			AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)	
	Fixed point photography: fixed point photography to m			LMU	2008/9	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	rsis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the po	the work of the Coastal Monitoring ssibility of sitting on the Steering d Isles of Scilly Coastal Authorities	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (St 69% Favourable 31% Unfavourable recover See ArcReader Project and Ex- results for the SSSIs within th	ing xcel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of		Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Breakdown by woodlan		LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14
tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area -ha (NIWT figure)		dataset (1995)	
	Broadleaved	3.6		- Natural England's	
	Ancient semi-natural	0		Ancient Woodland	
	PAWS	0		Inventory (1999)	
	Mixed	0		- National Inventory	
	Conifer	0.7		of Woodland and Trees (2000)	
	Scrub	26.6		11663 (2000)	
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (St	t Agnes):	AONB	Defra June	2013/14
	Grassland categories < 5 years & permanent p Number of holdings in di <5 ha:		area	Agricultural Census (2007)	
	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	information from a representative ne LMU to further pinpoint agricultura	<u>I</u> LMU	2008/9 data collection	

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	through the Energy	Crops Schem	<u>ne in thi</u>	nergy Crops planting s LMU. The AONB o years to monitor this.	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of f	7050	•	· ·	Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11
	Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Gate Stone wall Sample square SW	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	9,704 839 10 788	n (m)			
	Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Field boundary p	pattern by sa	•	quare:			
	Sample square SW7050 SW7151 Average field siz Sample square SW Sample square SW	<u>7050:</u> 1.4 ha		Total straight (m) 10,284 1,251			
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	Habitat calculate Habitat Dwarf shrub heath Wetland NB see the ArcRead breakdown of heath	(broad habitat) er Project and L	235.8 0.7 Excel spr	eadsheet for a further	LMU	Cornwall LIFE data (1995)	2013/14

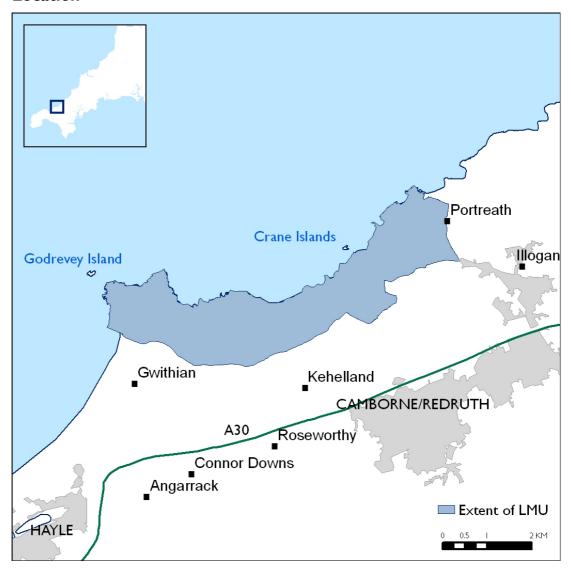
Indicator	Results from 2008 a	nalysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.6: Presence [and	Number of extant f	eatures:			Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification Prehistoric		of features ple squares		square	Environment Record (April 2008)	
	Historic	2					
	Post Medieval	6					
	Modern	2					
	TOTAL	13					
	Condition of feature		World Heritage	site team		World Heritage Site condition monitoring programme	
	for the LMU's mining f	eatures.	_				
	Information on the cor obtained through the h			Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)			
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of develo	pment categ	ories:		Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of carava	ans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	12.1					
	Temp. caravans/tents	3.1	66				
	Refer to the Arc Reader sample squares.	project for settle					
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be establish	ned through co	mmunity survey		Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establish	ned through co	mmunity survey		Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.10: Development at sea	· ·	om the Local Planning Authority	AONB	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
	on any proposals for off-shore	<u>developments.</u>	area		
3.6: Extent of bare mining	Total area of visible spoil:		Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
spoil	3.1 ha		square	photographs (2005)	
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number of active fish	ing fleets:	AONB	Cornwall Sea Fisheries	2013/14
industry activity	Harbour	Number of active fishing	area	Survey (December	
		vessels		2006)	
	St Agnes	3			
	TOTAL	3			

CORNWALL AONB: GODREVY TO PORTREATH

LMU CODE: C9

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Arms

Constituent CAs: CA28, CA11, CA05

Constituent LDUs: 080, 017, 079, 120, 169, 119

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Sheer exposed cliffs of gritty shales forming dramatic coastal scenery. Panoramic	1.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
views from Godrevy Point.	2.10: Development at sea
Red River fringed by deciduous and mixed woodland , including the oakwoods of Tehidy Country Park.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Extensive sands and dunes ('towans') extending from St Ives Bay, with flower-rich	I.5: SSSI condition
calcareous grasslands. Coastal heath and flower-rich grasslands along the cliff-tops.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Narrow strip of rough ground along coast. Mixture of arable and pasture	2.2: Agricultural land use
elsewhere, along with some horticulture in the west.	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
	3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production
Large, rectangular fields characterise open, exposed landscape, contrasting with smaller scale anciently enclosed field pattern inland and towards Godrevy Point. Low stone hedges with occasional wind-pruned hawthorn/blackthorn bound fields.	2.4: Field patterns
Rich archaeological evidence within the towans from Mesolithic period onwards, including tumuli and fort remains . Country park at Tehidy.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Lighthouse on Godrevy Island	3.7: Presence of navigation marks
Scattered settlements and farmsteads, with some clusters of housing in the	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
valley. Housing complex at Tehidy House.	1.2: Levels of intrusion
	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
The B3301 coastal road provides access to numerous cliff top car parks. Otherwise the area defined by minor roads.	2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement
		in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover along the Red River and the oakwoods at Tehidy, including
woodland and		through re-linking areas of semi-natural woodland.
tree cover/type		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in woodland cover along the exposed coast. Decrease in woodland cover along the Red River and the oakwoods at Tehidy.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintain current balance of land uses. No increase in arable or covered horticultural production (cross refer to indicator 3.1). Maintain or increase extent of pasture and rough grazing land.
		Negative: Increase in arable and/or covered horticulture. Decrease in the area of pasture. Decrease in the area of rough grazing land.
2.3: Extent of	S	Positive: No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated
biomass planting		within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of irregular field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation).
		Negative: Increase in number of rectilinear enclosures. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation). Changes to ancient field pattern inland and towards Godrevy Point.
2.5: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.
historic landscape features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the existing settlement pattern of scattered settlements and farmsteads. No increase in total area of developed land outside existing settlement curtilages (e.g. extention of Camborne, South Tehidy and Illogan). No increase in the number and/or size of coastal car parks or other tourism-related developments.
		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in development outside settlement curtilages. New locations of or growth in non-permanent residential developments or tourism-related developments (e.g. coastal car parks).
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.10:	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
Development at sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.
3.1: Extent of covered	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or an increase in area of land under traditional horticultural production. Decrease in the area of covered horticulture (e.g. polytunnels, glasshouses).
horticultural production		Negative: Increase in area of land under covered horticultural production. Loss of areas of traditional horticulture to intensive forms of production or other land uses (including land abandonment).
3.7: Presence of	S	Positive: Navigation marks in active use.
navigation marks		Negative: Navigation marks no longer in use.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	5	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																		Forces for change identified in exisiting landscape
		CI	limate cha	ange					De	velopmer	t pressures								Land us	e changes						Woodland	managam	ent change	es	WFD	response	Indust	ry change	
	Sea level rise/stormy conditions	Coastal squeeze	, Increased frequency of droughts	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased	Agrine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings)	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices)	Industrial and commercial developments	Demand for second homes	Increased light pollution Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerials.	Masss) Creation lo desire of annu huilde	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvements	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE	Poconsier/Lorent recons	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial - intensification of lowland areas	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new crops	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions. consumer demand	ntensification of production (particularly arable) incl associated infrastructure	Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle, reduced grazing on manginal and) marginal land)	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland management and building skills	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fir to respond to climate change	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration)	Increased growth rates and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	deasures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips	Decline in traditional industries	series and for I	Arrest made
LMU C9																					_													1
												+																			+			+
Sheer exposed cliffs of gritty shales forming dramatic coastal scenery												-																			+			+
Panoramic views from Godrevy Point. Red ruver minged by deciduous and mixed woodland, including the oakwoods or	<u> </u>																	-													+			_
Tehidy Country Park.																															1			Red River valley is declining through lack of management
Extensive sands and dunes with flower-rich calcareous grasslands																																		Decline in management at exectal booth on icous
Coastal heath and flower-rich grasslands along the cliff-tops.																																		Decline in management of coastal heath an issue - bracken encroachment
Large, rectangular fields characterise open, exposed landscape, contrasting with smaller scale anciently enclosed field pattern inland and towards Godrevy Point																																		Intensification of land use including horticulture an issue
Low stone hedges with occasional wind-pruned hawthorn/blackthorn bound fields.																																		
Narrow strip of rough ground along coast																																		
Mixture of arable and pasture elsewhere, along with some horticulture in the west																																		
Rich archaeological evidence within the towans from Mesolithic period onwards																																		
Ornamental parkland at Tehidy													1					1				Ì									1			
Golf course at Tehidy																		1				1									1			1
The B3301 coastal road provides access to numerous cliff top car parks. Otherwise			1				+					+			1		1	1													1			+
the area defined by minor roads.	 		+	1											1	1	1	+				 	1	 				 			+-	1	1	+
Scattered settlements and farmsteads, with some clusters of housing in the valley.	-		1	1	1		1								1	1	-	-					1								1	-	-	+
Housing complex at Tehidy House.																																		

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	s	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring		
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (God	lrevy to Portre	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14		
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area			
	Highest	42.3					
	Lowest	-35.4					
	Mean	3.5					
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (God	lrevey to Porti	reath)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area			
	Disturbed	844					
	Undisturbed	3,701					
	Urban	2.3	0				
1.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore wind	Ifarms: 0	AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14		
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	AOND	CI KL (2000)	2013/14		
	0-1.7	277	1 993 area (ha) 258				
	1.7-50	442	527				
	50-150	238	171				
	150-240	3	4				
	240-255	0	0				
	Number of stars in the Organise a 'star count' to info		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)			
	Fixed point photography:	•	LMU	2008/9			
	point photography to monito	<u>r this indicator</u>	LINU	2000/7			

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the poss	e work of the Coastal Monitoring sibility of sitting on the Steering Group Scilly Coastal Authorities group.	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (God 100% Favourable See ArcReader Project and Exc for the SSSIs within this LMU.	Irevy to Portreath) el Spreadsheet for a breakdown of results		Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodland Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	type: Area -ha (NIWT figure) 88.6 (83.8) 0 39.4 11.4 (6.0) 14.1 (19.5) 46.2	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	2013/14
2.2: Agricultural land use	data protection issues. The through questionnaire surver farmers within the LMU. Number of holdings in difference of holdings in difference of half of the control of the	om Defra for this AONB area due to AONB should collect information we with a representative sample of erent size categories:	LMU	Defra June Agricultural Census (2007)	2013/14
2.3: Extent of biomass planting		ements for Energy Crops planting cheme in this LMU. The AONB should	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010

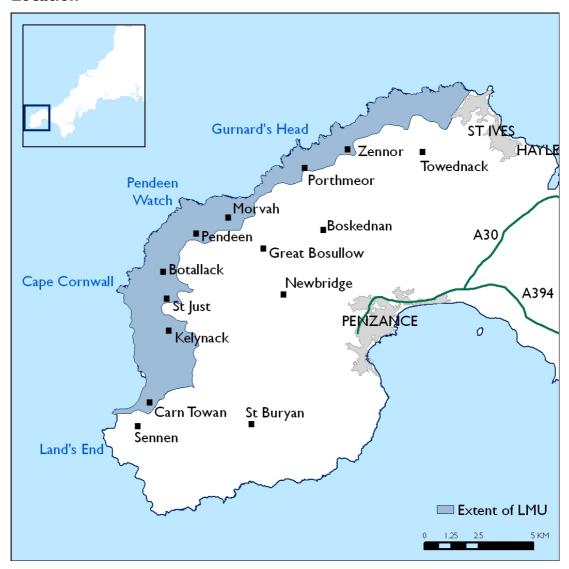
Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	check the Defra da	ataset every two	o years	to monitor this.			
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of f	ield boundari	es by s	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11	
-	Sample square SW	<u>′6042</u>		squares	photographs (2005)		
	Boundary / featu	ire type	Length	(m)			
	Cornish hedgebank		8,637				
	Wooded		2,839				
	Sample square SW	<u> </u>					
	Boundary / featu	, .	Length	(m)			
	Cornish hedgebank		7,825				
	Wooded		973				
	Gate		52				
	Field boundary			•			
	Sample square	Total sinuous	s (m)	Total straight (m)			
	SW6042	1,640		10,248			
	SW6444	1,525		9,989			
	Average field siz		square				
	Sample square SW						
	Sample square SW						
2.5: Extent of semi-	Habitat calculat	ions:			LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
natural habitats	Habitat		Area	(ha)		(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath	(broad habitat)	35.5				
	Dunes		41.8				
	Maritime cliff		20.5				
	Wetland		1.7				
	NB see the ArcRead breakdown of heath						
2.6: Presence [and	Number of exta	nt features:	•		Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic	Age classification	n Num	ber of	features	square	Environment Record	

Indicator	Results from 200	8 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
landscape features	Prehistoric Historic Post Medieval Modern TOTAL Condition of feat Information to be o the LMU's mining fe Information on the through the Heritage	I 2 3 I 7 ures btained from the eatures. condition of history	oric features co	ould be obtained		Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008) World Heritage Site monitoring programme	
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of dev Category Permanent Refer to the Arc Reac sample squares.	Area (ha) 4.3	No. of carav		Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11
2.8: Transport infrastructure 2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect in any proposals for o	formation from t	he Local Planni	•	Sample squares AONB area	Community survey 2008/9 LPA records (2008/9)	2013/14
3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production	Baseline to be estab	•			Sample square	Field survey 2008	2013/14
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	Number of navig	ation marks:	(lit) – Godrevy	Island	LMU	Admiralty Leisure (2002) Ist Leisure Edition Navigation Chart: SCI149	2013/14

CORNWALL AONB: WEST PENWITH

LMU CODE: C10

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA02

Constituent LDUs: 278, 280, 283

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Exposed coastal shelf punctuated by short narrow valleys and rocky coves. Sheer granite cliffs in places with chambered coastal profile elsewhere. Broad sandy bay at Whitesand.	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion) 2.10: Development at sea
Wild coastline with extensive views across the Atlantic.	2.10: Development at sea
Limited tree cover with small valleys lined with scrub and willow carr.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Coastal heathland with valued scrub habitats; patches of lowland heath and mires in the valleys.	1.5: SSSI condition 2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Land use predominantly pasture for dairy and beef cattle with some arable and horse keeping . Rough summer grazing on the coastal heath.	2.2: Agricultural land use 2.3: Extent of biomass planting
Small irregular fields enclosed by granite-faced treeless hedgebanks and stone walls. Prehistoric fields are smaller and more irregular.	2.4: Field patterns3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Wealth of ancient sites ; standing stones, prehistoric field pattern, stone circles, chambered tombs, courtyard house settlements, quoits, fogous and cliff-castles e.g. at Gurnard's Head. Old mining remains at St Just, Pendeen and Carn Galver are valued as part of the World Heritage Site.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features 3.6: Extent of bare mining spoil
Clustered settlement pattern with small farms with prehistoric and medieval granite farmsteads at regular intervals. Villages centred on granite square-towered churches (e.g. Zennor and Morvah). Linear developments along the northern coastal road.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity1.2: Levels of intrusion1.3: Extent of dark night skies2.7: Settlement pattern2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Main settlements at St Just and the western fringes of St Ives. Caravan parks, camp sites and other tourism developments near St Ives and around Whitehaven Bay.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity1.2: Levels of intrusion1.3: Extent of dark night skies2.7: Settlement pattern
Minor roads run off the B3306 that skirts the inland edge of the area to the coast, often ending in dead ends.	2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in
		condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or increase in tree cover along valleys. No increase in scrub cover.
woodland and tree cover/type		Negative: Increase in tree/woodland cover across the LMU apart from in valleys. Increase in areas of scrub.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or increase in extent of pastoral farmland. Continued summer grazing on coastal heath. Decrease in the extent of arable. Decrease in the area of land used for horse keeping.
		Negative: Decrease in the extent of pastoral farmland. Reduced summer grazing on coastal heath. Increase in land under arable cultivation or horse keeping. Increase in area of land no longer in agricultural production.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
·		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	Р	Positive: Maintenance of irregular field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation).
		Negative: Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation).
2.5: Extent of	P	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.
historic landscape features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the varied medieval and prehistoric settlement pattern. No spread of development outside settlement cartilages (including around St Ives and Whitehaven). Decrease in the number and/or size of camping/caravan sites. No increase in the size of farmsteads.
		Negative: New development located outside settlement cartilages. Increase in the size of settlements and farmsteads. New locations of caravan/camping sites and/or expansion of existing sites.
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
building styles		Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.10:	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
Development at sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.
3.4: Field boundary condition and	S	<u>Positive:</u> No reduction in the total length of stone walls or hedgebanks (<i>cross refer to 2.4 Field Patterns indicator</i>). Hedgebanks and stone walls are stock proof. Any new sections are constructed of granite in sympathy with local building styles. No increase in tree cover on hedgebanks.
species		Negative: Reduction in the total length of stone walls or hedgebanks (cross refer to 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). Gappy stone walls or hedgebanks. New sections constructed in stone other than granite and out of sympathy with local building styles. Increase in tree cover on hedgebanks.
3.6: Extent of bare	S	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the total area of visible mining spoil (when compared to baseline calculations).
mining spoil		Negative: Decrease in the total area of visible mining spoil (when compared to baseline calculations).
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																		_		F	Forces for change identified in exisiting landscape
		Cli	mate cha	nge					De	evelopme	ent press	ures								Land	use change	es						Woodland	d managan	nent chang	es	WFD	response	Inc	Justry ch		assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squeez	Increased frequency of drought	More frequent river floodin	i Increased visitor pressur	inceased visitor pressur Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increase signage, car park	Marine and beach developments (incl demand fo	Housing developments (incl affordable housing du to high house prices	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased light pollutio	Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerial masts	Sustainable design of n	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvement	Lotting up of agricultural land at sal	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other R development	Reservoirs/water storag	Minerals extraction/quarryin	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for nev	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing condition	consumer deman ntensification of production (particularly arable) in	associated infrastrucik farming changes (reduction in c	reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing o marginal lanc	Farm diversification and hobby farming e horseycultur	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreation boatin	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlan management and building skill	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi to respond to climate chang	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SR0	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growin conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivit	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD		planting next to watercourses, et	Decline in traditional industrie	Local quarry closure	
LMU C10													J				l	l						J						ı						士	
exposed coastal shell punctuated by short narrow valleys and rocky coves. Sheer granite cliffs in places with chambered coastal profile elsewhere.																																					
Broad sandy bay at Whitesand.																																					
Wild coastline with extensive views across the Atlantic																																					
Limited tree cover with small valleys lined with scrub and willow carr																																					
Coastal heathland with valued scrub habitats																																					
lowland heath and mires in the valleys.																																				lr	nvasive species in stream valleys
Small irregular fields enclosed by granite-faced treeless hedgebanks and stone walls. Prehistoric fields are smaller and more irregular																																					ntensification and arable conversion leading to loss of ield boundaries/patterns
Land use predominantly pasture with rough summer grazing on coastal heath																																				Ir	nvasive species on abandoned pasture
vvealur of ancient sites; standing stones, premistoric field pattern, stone circles, chambered tombs																																					
Old mining remains at St Just, Pendeen and Carn Galver																																					Potential increase in visitors to WHS
Clustered settlement pattern with small farms with prehistoric and medieval granite farmsteads at regular intervals																																					Change from farming hamlets to holiday homes losing ink between farmsteads and land
Villages centred on granite square-towered churches (e.g. Zennor and Morvah)																																				Р	Pressure from affordable housing in villages
Linear developments along the northern coastal road.																																					
often ending in dead ends																																					oressure; potential additional visitors to WHS
St Just and the western fringes of St Ives are main settlements																																					
Caravan parks, camp sites and other tourism developments near St ives and around Whitehaven Bay.																									1												

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	s	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring		
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (We	st Penwith)		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area			
	Highest	42.3					
	Lowest	-31.2					
	Mean	5.3					
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (We	st Penwith)		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area			
	Disturbed	1,020	292				
	Undisturbed	1,440	1,454				
	Urban	0.4	0				
12. Expense of doub winks	Number of off-shore wind	lfarms: 0	AONB	BWEA (2008)	2013/14		
I.3: Extent of dark night skies	Cornwall AONB Results Category of darkness	Aroa (ba)	1993 area (ha)	AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14	
SKICS	0-1.7	Area (ha)	258				
	1.7-50	442	527				
	50-150	238	171				
	150-240	3	4				
	240-255	0	0				
	10 233	· ·					
	Number of stars in the O		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)			
	Fixed point photography: fixed point photography to m			LMU	2008/9		

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	rsis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
1.4: Coastal change	The AONB should follow to Project and explore the po-Group via the Cornwall and group.	ssibility of sitting or	the Steering	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.	
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (W 92% Favourable 8% Unfavourable recoverin 0.3% Unfavourable declining See ArcReader Project and Ex- results for the SSSIs within the	g g ccel Spreadsheet for c	a breakdown of		Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)	
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Breakdown by woodland	d type:	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14		
tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area -ha (NIWT figure)		dataset (1995)		
	Broadleaved	40.6 (4.1)			- Natural England's		
	Ancient semi-natural	1.6			Ancient Woodland		
	PAWS	8.4			Inventory (1999)		
	Mixed	0			- National Inventory of Woodland and		
	Conifer	0.7			Trees (2000)		
	Scrub	111.2			11 ees (2000)		
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (W	est Penwith):		AONB	Defra June	2013/14	
	Grassland categories		Hectares	area	Agricultural Census		
	< 5 years & permanent pa	asture	7,550 2,085		(2007)		
	Rough grazing						
	Arable categories:						
	Cereals						
	Potatoes						
	Maize		146				

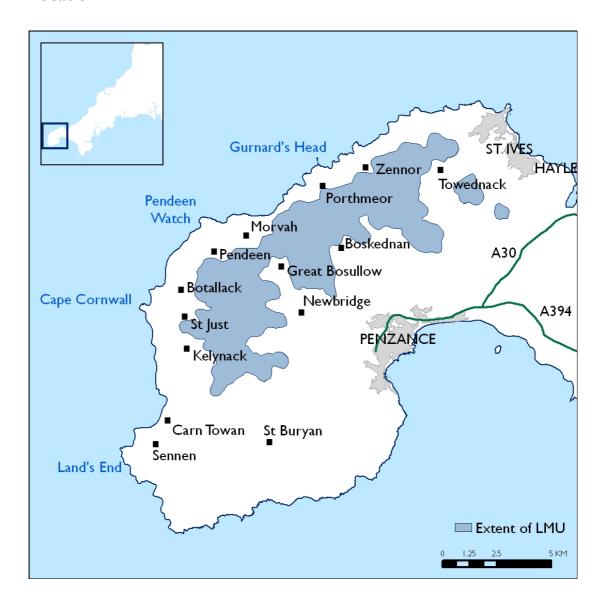
Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Root crops		113			
	Other		22			
	Horticultural categories:					
	Total horticultural crops		85			
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs a		18			
	Number of holdings in differ	rent size categori				
	<5 ha:		141			
	5-10 ha:		53			
	10-20 ha:		44			
	Over 20 ha		143			
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	sample of farmers within the L land use. There are currently no agreen through the Energy Crops Sch	ments for Energy (neme in this LMU.	Crops planting The AONB	LMU	2008/9 data collection Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
2.4. F:-1.1++	should check the Defra datase	•		CI-	Camanalla anial	2010/11
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of field bound Sample square SW3734	iaries by sample	e square:	Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)		5quai co	p.100081 up.10 (2000)	
	Cornish hedgebank	1,005				
	Wooded	1,388				
	Stone wall	16,071				
	Sample square SW4840	10,011				
	Boundary / feature type	Length (m)				
	Cornish hedgebank	8,464				
	Wooded	1,786				
	Stone wall	5,451				
	Gate	22				
	Field boundary pattern by	sample square:				
	Sample square Total sinu		l straight (m)			

Indicator	Results from 2008 ana	alysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	SW3734 6,590)	11,889				
	SW4840 8,816)	7,111				
	Average field size by s Sample square SW3734: Sample square SW4840:	0.6 ha	quare:				
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculations:				LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats	Habitat		Area (ha)			(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath (broad	habitat)	130.6				
	Broadleaved woodland / w	1.5					
	Wetland		33.6				
2.6: Presence [and	NB see the ArcReader Projection breakdown of heathland had Number of extant fea	ıbitat type		•	Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification	Num	ber of features ample squares		square	Environment Record (April 2008)	2013/14
	Prehistoric	4				,	
	Medieval	2					
	Post Medieval Modern	16 I					
	Unknown	2					
	TOTAL	25					
	Condition of features Information to be obtained for the LMU's mining feat		he World Heritag	e site team		World Heritage Site condition monitoring programme	
	Information on the condi		storic features cou	ıld be		Potential future	
	obtained through the He					monitoring in	

Indicator	Results from 2008 an	nalysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
					conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)	
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of develop		<u> </u>	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	13.5				
	Temp. caravans /tents	0.7	17			
	Refer to the Arc Reader p sample squares.	project for settle	ement distribution within the			
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be established	ed through co	ommunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be established	ed through co	mmunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect inform on any proposals for off		ne Local Planning Authority ppments.	AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	Baseline to be established	ed through fie	<u>ld survey</u>	Sample square	Field survey 2008.	2013/14
3.6: Extent of bare mining	Total area of visible	spoil:		Sample	Cornwall aerial	
spoil	9.5 ha			square	photographs (2005)	

LMU CODE: CII

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA03

Constituent LDUs: 274, 275, 276

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Magnificent views to the north and south coasts.	I.2: Levels of intrusion
Little woodland apart from small areas in the valleys. Some hedgerow hawthorns	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
and characteristic farmstead groups of pine and sycamore.	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Rugged boulder-strewn moorland with colourful heathland habitats and	I.5: SSSI condition
bracken/scrub. Patches of mire, scrubby willow carr and marshy vegetation in the valleys.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Land use mainly improved pasture with rough heathland/moorland grazing on	2.2: Agricultural land use
the hills.	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
	3.3: Presence of traditional livestock types
Irregular field pattern contrasting in scale; sinuous Cornish hedges form a	2.4: Field patterns
network of ancient small-medium fields sloping up valley heads contrasting with	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
large scale unenclosed moorland and ribbon-shaped tenements. Larger	
rectilinear fields of recent enclosure define higher slopes.	
Exposed areas characterised by drystone hedges covered by wildflowers in early summer.	
Exceptionally rich in archaeological remains particularly prehistoric field systems, historic settlements, stone circles and various hilltop structures including quoits. Mining remains including engine houses and old china clay pits.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Unsettled moorland aside from scattered cottages and granite farmsteads.	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
Hamlets situated in sheltered valleys.	I.2: Levels of intrusion
	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Active quarry near Nancledra with considerable visual impact on the area	I.2: Levels of intrusion
Road network defined by the valleys with roads running along ridges or valley sides; only minor tracks/lanes cross the ridges. Area crossed by the A3071 to St Just.	2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
I.3: Extent of dark night	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an
		improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland	S	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the number of pine/sycamore farmstead groups. Maintenance of or increase
and tree cover/type		in woodland cover in the valleys.
		Negative: Decrease in the number of pine/sycamore farmstead tree groups. Increase in woodland cover across LMU
		apart from in the valleys.
2.2: Agricultural land	Р	Positive: Maintenance or extention of the area of rough moorland grazing. No loss of areas of improved pasture.
use		Negative: Reduction in area of rough grazing land or conversion to other land uses (including through agricultural improvement). Increase or loss in the extent of improved pasture.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of irregular field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation). No increase in number of tenements on moorland edge. No enclosures on the open moorland.
		Negative: Increase in number of rectilinear enclosures and tenements. Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation). New enclosures on areas of moorland.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change						
2.5: Extent of semi-	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.						
natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.						
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.						
landscape features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.						
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	<u>Positive:</u> No new development or expansion of existing properties/farmsteads on the open moorland. No growth in hamlets outside existing settlement curtilages. No spread of new development (residential and toursim-related) including from surrounding areas, e.g. Carbis Bay.						
		Negative: New development and/or expansion of existing properties/farmsteads on the open moorland. Extension of development outside the curtilage of hamlets. Spread of new residential and tourism-related developments including from surrounding areas (e.g. Carbis Bay).						
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.						
infrastructure		Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).						
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.						
		Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.						
3.3: Presence of traditional livestock	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the total number of cattle and/or ponies used for rough grazing. Increase in the overall proportion of upland, hardy livestock types used compared to commercial types. No increase in sheep numbers.						
types		Negative: Significant change in the total number of cattle and/or ponies used for rough grazing (increase or decrease). Decrease in the overall proportion of hardy upland livestock types used compared to commercial types. Increase in sheep numbers.						

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	S	Positive: No reduction in the total length of Cornish hedgebanks (cross refer to 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). Any new sections are constructed of granite in sympathy with local building styles. Hawthorn is the predominant hedgerow species. Negative: Reduction in the total length of Cornish hedgebanks (cross refer to 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). New sections constructed in stone other than granite and out of sympathy with local building styles. New species planted on hedgerows (other than hawthorn).
MAXIMUM LMU	10	P = Primary Indicators
SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

1																																				IF	Forces for change identified in exisitng landscape
	φ.	CI	imate ch	ange	M	0 T 1	ν I c -	0 0	De	evelopme	ent press	ures	v.	u w	41	111 12	6 1	D.O.	1 6	Land u	ise change	s	0 1		00 d)	bc	TI &	Woodland	managan	nent change	s		response	Ind	ustry ch		assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squeez	Increased frequency of drought	ciboof again and pood oneM	inore medaent i wei moore	Indeased visitor pressun Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased	signage, car park Marine and beach developments (incl demand fo	Housing developments (incl affordable housing du to high house prices	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased light pollution	Deamnd for better communications (e.g. aerials masts	Sustainable design of new build	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvement	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RI development	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarryin	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for nev	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions	Intensification of production (particularly arable) inc	rasi On i	mar	arm diversincation an	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa boatin	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlan management and building skill	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi to respond to climate chang	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growin conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivit	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	uarged Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips	planting next to watercourses, et	Decline in traditional industrie	Local quarry closure	
LMU C11				•														·							-			<u> </u>									
Undulating hills with rocky granite outcrops																																				A	Active quarry and reservoir in the area
Magnificent views to the north and south coasts																																				v a	Windfarms and communications masts on exposed areas identified as a pressure
Little woodland apart from small areas in the valleys.																																				F	Plantations of conifers identified as a pressure
Some hedgerow hawthorns and characteristic farmstead groups of pine and sycamore.																																					
moorland with colourful heathland habitats and bracken/scrub																																				C	Agricultural intensification a continuous threat; impacts o CROW; end of ESA; invasive species
Patches of mire, scrubby willow carr and marshy vegetation in the valleys.																																					Agricultural intensification a continuous threat; impacts of CROW; end of ESA
Sinuous Cornish nedges form a network of ancient small-medium fields stoping up valley heads																																				A	Agricultural intensification; end of ESA
large scale unenclosed moorland and ribbon-shaped tenements																																				A	Agricultural intensification; end of ESA
Larger recumear neids of recent enclosure deime nigner slopes.																																				Α	Agricultural intensification; end of ESA
exposed areas characterised by drystone nedges covered by wildhowers in early summer.																																				A	Agricultural intensification; end of ESA
Land use mainly improved pasture																																				A	Agricultural intensification; end of ESA
rough heathland/moorland grazing on the hills.																																					
settlements, stone circles and various hilltop structures																																				A	Agricultural intensification; end of ESA
Mining remains including engine houses and old china clay pits.																																					
Roads running along ridges or valley sides; only minor tracks/lanes cross the ridges																																					
Area crossed by the A3071 to St Just. Unsettled moortand aside from scattered cottages and granite farmsteads. Hamiets situated in sheltered valleys.																																		F	Ŧ		Precemeal development of dwellings; rural diversification notuding tourist facilities
Active quarry near Nancledra with considerable visual impact																																		土	士		

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	5		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Wes	t Penwith)	AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score				
	Highest	42.3				
	Lowest	-31.2				
	Mean	5.3				
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Wes	t Penwith)		AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)			
	Disturbed	1,020	292			
	Undisturbed	1,440	1,454			
	Urban	0.4	0			
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (Wes	t Penwith)		<u>'</u>	Natural England (web-	2010 (every
	92% Favourable			based information)	2 years)	
	8% Unfavourable recovering			See Excel Spreadsheet		
	0.3% Unfavourable declining			for a breakdown of assessment dates for		
	See ArcReader Project and Excernesults for the SSSIs within this L			SSSIs within this LMU.		
I.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the Or	ion constella	tion: The AONB is	AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
	to organise a 'star count' to	inform this indicat	or.				
	Fixed point photography fixed point photography to n	nonitor this indica		LMU	2008/9	2012/14	
2.1: Extent of woodland	Breakdown by woodland			LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14	
and tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area -ha (N	IIWT figure)		dataset (1995)		
	Broadleaved	22.1 (3.8)			- Natural England's		
	Ancient semi-natural	0			Ancient Woodland		
	PAWS	0			Inventory (1999)		
	Mixed	1.3			- National Inventory		
	Conifer	9.2 (3.0)			of Woodland and		
	Scrub	112.6			Trees (2000)		
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (We	est Penwith):		AONB area	Defra June	2013/14	
	Grassland categories		Hectares	1	Agricultural Census		
	< 5 years & permanent pas	ture	7,550		(2007)		
	Rough grazing		2,085				
	Arable categories:						
	Cereals		626				
	Potatoes		296				
	Maize		146				
	Root crops		113				
	Other		22				
	Horticultural categories:						
	Total horticultural crops		85				
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs		18				
	Number of holdings in diff	erent size catego					
	<5 ha:		141	_			
	5-10 ha:		53	_			
	10-20 ha:		44	-			
	Over 20 ha		143				

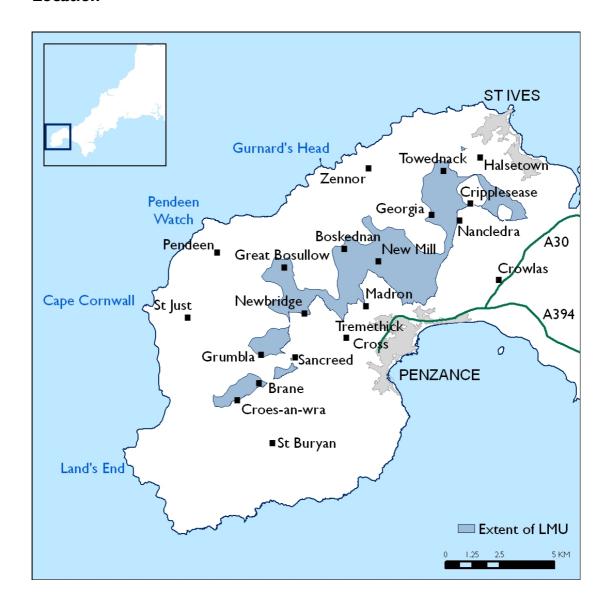
Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	sample of farmers agricultural land us	within the LM e.	1U to fur		LMU	2008/9 data collection	
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	through the Energy	, Crops Schei	me in this	nergy Crops planting s LMU. The AONB o years to monitor this.	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of for Sample square SW		ries by s	sample square:	Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11
	Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Stone wall Sample square SW	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,511 197 3,679	n (m)			
	Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Stone wall	re type	3,228 695 3,594	n (m)			
	Field boundary p			•			
	Sample square SW4235 SW4436 Average field siz Sample square SW Sample square SW	4235: 1.3 ha		Total straight (m) 5,023 2,317			

Indicator	Results from 200	8 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculati	ons:		LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats	Habitat		Area (ha)		(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath	(broad habitat)	1556.8			
	Wetland		60.8			
	NB see the ArcReade breakdown of heathl		cel spreadsheet for a further s found in this LMU			
2.6: Presence [and	Number of extar	nt features:		Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification		per of features ample squares	square	Environment Record (April 2008)	
laridscape reactives	Prehistoric	44	arripie squares		(, φι ιι 2000)	
	Historic	14				
	Medieval	37				
	Post Medieval	20				
	Modern	I			Potential future	
	Unknown	2			monitoring in conjunction with the	
	TOTAL	118				
	Condition of feat				Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July	
			<u>ne World Heritage site team</u>		2008)	
	for the LMU's minii	•			'	
			storic features could be		World Heritage Site monitoring	
	obtained through the	he Heritage at F	Risk project (English Heritage	<u>e).</u>	programme	
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of dev	elopment cat	tegories:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
-	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	0.1				
	Refer to the Arc Read sample squares.	der project for se	ettlement distribution within the			

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be established through community survey	Sample square	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be established through community survey	Sample square	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
3.3: Presence of traditional livestock types	Baseline to be established through a questionnaire survey of sample farms.	Sample square/LMU	Questionnaire survey 2008/9	2009/10 (repeated annually)
	There are currently 21 HLS agreements which include the 'Native Breeds at Risk Supplement' (HR2), covering 138.4 ha.	LMU	HLS scheme data (2008)	
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	Baseline to be established through field survey in 2008	Sample square	Field survey 2008	2013/14

LMU CODE: C12

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA03, CA04

Constituent LDUs: 139, 282, 417

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Small areas of woodland in the deeper valleys. Some hedgerow hawthorns and	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
characteristic farmstead groups of pine and sycamore.	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Riparian habitats and wet woodland in the valleys. Cornish hedges form localised	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
wildlife networks.	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Mainly pastoral land use with some arable/horticulture.	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
	3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production
Anciently enclosed land with sinuous Cornish hedges forming a network of	2.4: Field patterns
small-medium fields sloping up the valley heads.	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Rich in historic and archaeological features including the historic settlement at	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Chysauster, ancient field systems and mining remains.	
Hamlets of granite local vernacular situated in sheltered valleys associated with lanes	1.1: Levels of tranquillity
following valley bottoms. Area crossed by the A3071 to St Just.	I.2: Levels of intrusion
	I.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	2.8: Transport infrastructure
	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Active quarry near Nancledra with considerable visual impact on the area	1.2: Levels of intrusion

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
2.1: Extent of woodland and	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or increase in the number of pine/sycamore farmstead groups. Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover in the valleys.
tree cover/type		Negative: Decrease in the number of pine/sycamore farmstead tree groups. Increase in woodland cover across LMU apart from the valleys.
2.2: Agricultural land use	P	Positive: Maintenance of the mixture of land uses. No loss or an increase in land under pasture. No increase in areas under arable cultivation or intensive horticulture (cross refer to 3.1 Extent of covered horticultural production). Negative: Increase in the extent of arable and/or horticultural production. Decrease in the area of pastoral farmland.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	Positive: No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns. Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of the ancient field pattern. No decrease in the total length of field boundaries. No increase in average field size. Restoration of any previously lost/deteriorated boundaries. Negative: Increase in average field size. Decrease in the total length of field boundaries. Increase in average field size.
2.5: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape	P	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the existing settlement pattern of hamlets within valleys. No new development outside settlement cartilages (including extensions to farm buildings).
		Negative: Increase in the settlement footprint of hamlets. New development located outside existing settlement cutilages. Increase in size of farmsteads.
2.8: Transport	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
building styles		<u>Negative:</u> New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
3.1: Extent of covered	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or an increase in area of land under traditional horticultural production. Decrease in the area of covered horticulture (e.g. polytunnels, glasshouses).
horticultural production		Negative: Increase in area of land under covered horticultural production. Loss of areas of traditional horticulture to intensive forms of production or other land uses (including land abandonment).
3.4: Field boundary condition and	S	<u>Positive:</u> No reduction in the total length of Cornish hedgebanks (<i>cross refer to 2.4 Field Patterns indicator</i>). Any new sections are constructed of granite in sympathy with local building styles. Hawthorn is the predominant hedgerow species.
species		<u>Negative:</u> Reduction in the total length of Cornish hedgebanks (cross refer to 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). New sections constructed in stone other than granite and out of sympathy with local building styles. New species planted on hedgerows (other than hawthorn).
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																				Forces	for change ider	ntified in exis	tng landsca
		Clir	nate chan	nge					De	velopmer	t pressur	res								Lan	d use cha	inges						Woodland	d managan	nent change	s	WFD	response	Indust	ry change				
	Sea level rise/stormy conditions	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of droughts	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings)	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices)	Industrial and commercial developments	Demand for second homes	Increased light po	Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerials, masts)	Sustainable design of nev	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvements	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/duarving	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial -		crops Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions.	rsuoo consu	ntensification of production (particularly arable) incl associated infrastructure	Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle, reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing on marginal land)	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreational	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland management and building skills	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fir to respond to climate change	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration)	Increased growth rates and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips, planting next to watercourses, etc	Decline in traditional industries		Local quarry closures			
LMU C12		1			1														1	-	- 1					ı	ı	ı	ı					1	1				
Slopes drained by valleys running towards Mounts Bay.																																							
Small areas of woodland in the deeper valleys																																							
Some hedgerow hawthorns and characteristic farmstead groups of pine and sycamore																																							
Riparian habitats and wet woodland in the valleys																																							
Cornish hedges form localised wildlife networks. Anciently enclosed land with sinuous Cornish nedges forming a network of ancient																						_																	
small-medium fields sloping up the valley heads.																																							
Mainly pastoral land use																																							
some arable/horticulture																																							
Chysauster, ancient field systems and mining remains.																																							
Hamlets situated in sheltered valleys associated with lanes following valley bottoms.																																							
Area crossed by the A3071 to St Just.																																							
Highly visible active quarry near Nancledra																																							

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	S	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring		
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (We	st Penwith)		AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score					
	Highest	42.3					
	Lowest	-31.2					
	Mean	5.3					
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (We	st Penwith)		AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)				
	Disturbed	1,020	292				
	Undisturbed	1,440	1,454				
	Urban	0.4	0				
1.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results		AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14		
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)				
	0-1.7	277	258				
	1.7-50	442	527				
	50-150	238	171				
	150-240	3	4				
	240-255	0	0				
	Number of stars in the O to organise a 'star count' to i		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)			
	Fixed point photography: fixed point photography to m			LMU	2008/9		

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.1: Extent of woodland	Breakdown by woodland	type:	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14		
and tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area -ha	(NIWT figure)		dataset (1995) - Natural England's		
	Broadleaved	165.0 (117.2	')				
	Ancient semi-natural	2.8			Ancient Woodland		
	PAWS	4.4			Inventory (1999)		
	Mixed	0.2			- National Inventory		
	Conifer	8.6			of Woodland and		
	Scrub	74.2			Trees (2000)		
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (We			AONB area	Defra June	2013/14	
	Grassland categories		Hectares		Agricultural Census		
	< 5 years & permanent pas	ture	7,550		(2007)		
	Rough grazing		2,085				
	Arable categories:						
	Cereals		626				
	Potatoes		296				
	Maize		146				
	Root crops		113				
	Other		22				
	Horticultural categories:						
	Total horticultural crops		85				
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs		18				
	Number of holdings in diffe	erent size categ					
	<5 ha:		141				
	5-10 ha:		53				
	10-20 ha:		44				
	Over 20 ha		143				
	The AONB should collect in	formation from	1.541.1	2000/0 1			
	sample of farmers within the			LMU	2008/9 data collection		
	agricultural land use.						

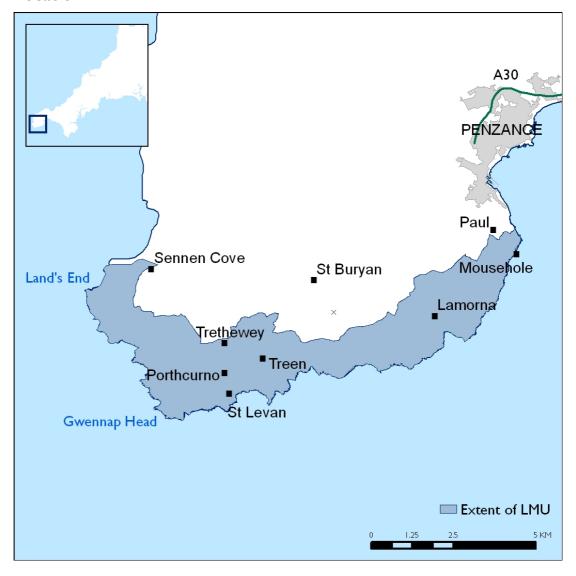
Indicator	Results from 200	Results from 2008 analysis					Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	There are currently no agreements for Energy Crops planting through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LMU. The AONB should check the Defra dataset every two years to monitor this					LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of f	<u>4634</u>	-	Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11		
	Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Stone wall Sample square SW	Length (m) 3,612 5,208 5,132						
	Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Stone wall	Length (m) 6,563 7,595 3,480						
	Gate Field boundary p	oattern by sa	13 mple so					
	Sample square SW4634 SW4837 Average field siz Sample square SW Sample square SW	4634: 1.4 ha		Total 4,598 12,978				
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	Habitat calculati Habitat Dwarf shrub heath Wetland	ons:	Area (ha) 27.1 25.4			LMU	Cornwall LIFE data (1995)	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 2008	Results from 2008 analysis				Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.6: Presence [and	Number of extant	features:			Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14	
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification Prehistoric Historic Medieval Post Medieval Unknown TOTAL		er of features mple squares		square	Environment Record (April 2008)		
	for the LMU's mining Information on the c	tained from the features. ondition of his	e World Heritage site toric features could be isk project (English He	<u>1</u>		World Heritage Site monitoring programme Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)		
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of deve	lopment cat	egories:		Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11	
·	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/te	nts	squares	photographs (2005)		
	Permanent	6.0						
	Refer to the Arc Reade sample squares.	er project for set	tlement distribution with					
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be establ	ished through	community survey		Sample square	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14	
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establ	ished through	community survey		Sample square	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production	Baseline to be established through field survey	Sample square	Field survey 2008	2013/14
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	Baseline to be established through field survey	Sample square	Field survey 2008	2013/14

LMU CODE: C13

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Arms

Constituent CAs: CA01

Constituent LDUs: 132, 277

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Dramatic indented coastline with high cliffs and rocky headlands interspersed by small sandy or boulder beaches and rocky coves . Sea chasms ('zawns') a feature of the south-west coast.	1.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion) 2.10: Development at sea
Exposed open maritime character – windswept and highly influenced by weather. Scenic view of the offshore rocks of the Longships and their lighthouse in the west.	2.10: Development at sea 3.7: Presence of navigation marks
Lush woodland confined to steep sided valleys and lines of stunted trees found along watercourses. Farms often marked out by distinctive groups of conifers (e.g. Monterey Pine) mixed with sycamore.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Significant areas of rough ground with areas of wet woodland, heath and fen, and scrub around derelict quarries. Coastal heath and scrub.	1.5: SSSI condition 2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Mixed agriculture with area defined by small bulb/vegetable fields along cliff edge with some reversion to heath. Pasture more common in the west but being lost to intensive arable production.	2.2: Agricultural land use 2.3: Extent of biomass planting 3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production
Dominant field pattern with curving sinuous Cornish hedges including with Tamarisk hedges defining variable field sizes (all small in a national context). Tiny bulb fields along the sheltered south and south-east cliffs particularly distinctive. Some enlarged fields causing marked break in pattern.	2.4: Field patterns3.4: Field boundary condition and species
High density of historic and archaeological features including standing stones, cliff castles and ancient settlements. Relics of the fishing industry , particularly at Mousehole.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
Isolated farms and small villages of granite and slate with distinctive churches, some focus on fishing coves. Main settlements at Mousehole and Lamorna.	 1.1: Levels of tranquillity 1.2: Levels of intrusion 1.3: Extent of dark night skies 2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features 2.7: Settlement pattern 2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Prominent tourist development around the Lands' End complex.	3.7: Presence of navigation marks
Small slipways giving access to fishing boats e.g. at Lamorna. Narrow winding minor roads and lanes cross the area enclosed tightly by stone faced hedges. Some lanes are sunken into the bedrock.	2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement
		in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the number of pine/sycamore farmstead groups. Maintenance of or increase in
woodland and		woodland cover in the valleys and along watercourses.
tree cover/type		Negative: Decrease in the number of pine/sycamore farmstead tree groups. Increase in woodland cover across LMU apart from the valleys and along watercourses.
2.2: Agricultural	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or an increase in the area of actively managed bulb/vegetable fields (link to 3.1: Extent of covered
land use		horticulture). Decrease in the area of arable. Maintenance of or an increase in the area of pasture.
		Negative: Further loss of bulb/vegetable fields to other land uses (including land abandonment). Increase in the area of
		arable cultivation. Decrease in the total area of pasture.
2.3: Extent of	S	Positive: No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated
biomass planting		within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-
		natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	P	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of small-scale irregular field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation). Restoration of previously 'lost' boundaries. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size (to account for field amalgamation). Increase in total length of straight field boundaries.
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	Positive: Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	S	Positive: Maintenance of the characteristic settlement pattern of isolated farmsteads, small nucleated villages and fishing villages. No new development outside existing settlement curtilages (including caravan/camping sites). No increase in farmstead size. Negative: Spread of development outside settlement curtilages (including caravan/camp sites). Increase in farmstead size.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/ milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at sea	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast. Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production	S	Positive: Maintenance of or an increase in area of land under traditional horticultural production. Decrease in the area of covered horticulture (e.g. polytunnels, glasshouses). Negative: Increase in area of land under covered horticultural production. Loss of areas of traditional horticulture to intensive forms of production or other land uses (including land abandonment).
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	S	Positive: No reduction in the total length of stone walls or hedgebanks (cross refer to 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). Hedgebanks and stone walls are stock proof. Any new sections are constructed of granite in sympathy with local building styles. No increase in tree cover on hedgebanks. Negative: Reduction in the total length of stone walls or hedgebanks (cross refer to 2.4 Field Patterns indicator). Gappy stone walls or hedgebanks. New sections constructed in stone other than granite and out of sympathy with local building styles. Increase in tree cover on hedgebanks.
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	S	Positive: Navigation marks in active use. Negative: Navigation marks no longer in use.
3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																		Forces for change identified in exisiting landscape
	/Δ	Cli	mate chan	ge		- 01	- T 4)]	Developme	ent pressure	s	(0.1.1)		4)					Land us	se changes						Woodland	managam	ent change	s	WFD re	esponse	Industry	change	assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition:	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of drought	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increasec signage, car park: Marine and beach developments (incl demand for	moorings Housing developments (incl affordable housing du	to high house prices	Demand fo	Increased light pollution	masts	Sustainable design of new build: Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffi	ming measures and road impr	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE	P (Common Suppose and Common Sup	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area:	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new crops	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions consumer demand	ntensification of production (particularly arable) inc	Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing in marrier marrinal land	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg	, Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa boatins	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFE	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips planting next to watercourses, etc	Decline in traditional industrie:	Local quarry closure:	
LMU C13																																		
Dramatic indented coastiline with high cliffs and rocky headlands interspersed by small sandy or boulder beaches and rocky coves																																		
Sea chasms ('zawns') a feature of the south-west coast.																																		
Coast backed by a gently undulating plateau with valleys draining towards the sea.																																		
Exposed open maritime character																																		
Scenic view of the offshore rocks of the Longships and their lighthouse in the west.																																		
Lush woodiand confined to steep sided valleys and lines of stunted trees found along watercourses.																																		
rarms often marked out by distinctive groups of conifers (e.g. Monterey Pine) mixed with sycamore.																																		
areas or rough ground with areas of wet woodiand, neath and ien, and scrub around derelict quarries.																																		
Coastal heath and scrub																																		
sizes (all small in a national context).																																		Farm intensification, fragmentation, arable conversion, removal of hedges, diversification
Tiny bulb fields along the sheltered south and south-east cliffs particularly distinctive																																		Farm intensification, fragmentation, arable conversion, removal of hedges, diversification
Some enlarged fields causing marked break in pattern.																																		Farm intensification, fragmentation, arable conversion, removal of hedges, diversification
rnixed agriculture with a rea defined by small build/vegetable fields along till edge with some reversion to heath																																		Farm intensification, fragmentation, arable conversion, removal of hedges, diversification
Pasture more common in the west but being lost to intensive arable production.																																		Farm intensification, fragmentation, arable conversion, removal of hedges, diversification
castles and ancient settlements																																		
Relics of the fishing industry, particularly at Mousehole.																																		Resultant impact on the villages highlighted
Small slipways giving access to fishing boats e.g. at Lamorna																																		
narrow winding minor roads and lanes cross the area enclosed ugnity by stone faced hedges.																																		
Isolated farms and small villages or grante and state with distinctive churches, some focus on fishing coves																																		vernacular design/materials; potential for energy conservation in buildings; demand for rural housing
Main settlements at Mousehole and Lamorna																																		
Prominent tourist development around the Lands' End complex																																		Summer increase in visitor numbers as well as expanding population - congestion

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	s		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (We	st Penwith)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	42.3				
	Lowest	-31.2				
	Mean	5.3				
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (We	st Penwith)		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	1,020	292			
	Undisturbed	1,440	1,454			
	Urban	0.4	0			
1.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore wind	lfarms: 0	AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14	
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the O	nform this indica	AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)		
	<u>Fixed point photography:</u> <u>fixed point photography to make the point photography:</u>			LMU	2008/9	
1	lixed boilir bilorography to m	onitor this indic	Lino	2000/7		

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	sis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the pos	he work of the Coastal Monitoring ssibility of sitting on the Steering d Isles of Scilly Coastal Authorities	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	92% Favourable 8% Unfavourable recovering 0.3% Unfavourable declining See ArcReader Project and Extresults for the SSSIs within thi	g g ccel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodland Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	d type: Area -ha (NIWT figure) 107.1 (82.6) 0 0 1.3 4.8 73.4	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring				
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (West Penwith):		AONB	Defra June	2013/14			
	Grassland categories	Hectares	area	Agricultural Census				
	< 5 years & permanent pasture	7,550		(2007)				
	Rough grazing	2,085						
	Arable categories:							
	Cereals	626						
	Potatoes	296						
	Maize	146						
	Root crops	113						
	Other	22						
	Horticultural categories:							
	Total horticultural crops	85						
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs and flowers	18						
	Number of holdings in different size cate							
	<5 ha:	141						
	5-10 ha:	53						
	10-20 ha:	44						
	Over 20 ha	143						
	The AONB should collect information from sample of farmers within the LMU to furthe land use.	LMU	2008/9 data collection					
2.3: Extent of biomass	There are currently no agreements for Ener	gy Crops planting	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010			
planting	through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LN			= 3 (2000)				
Piantani8	should check the Defra dataset every two y							
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of field boundaries by san	ple square:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11			
·	Sample square SW3923	,						
	Boundary / feature type Length (n	n)						
	Cornish hedgebank 9,268	''						
	Wooded 5,552							
	Sample square SW4625							
	Sample Square STT 1025			<u> </u>				

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis				Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Boundary / featu Cornish hedgebank Wooded Stone wall Field boundary p Sample square SW3923 SW4625	ζ	-		ht (m)			
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Average field siz Sample square SW Sample square SW Habitat calculat	<u>'3923:</u> 1.2 ha <u>'4625:</u> 1.4 ha	square	LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14		
habitats	Habitat Dwarf shrub heath Wetland Broadleaved wood Unimproved grassla	(broad habitat) land / wetland and / wetland	121.0 10.3 0.8 0.5		further		(1995)	
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	breakdown of heath Number of exta Age classification Prehistoric Historic Medieval Post Medieval Modern TOTAL	nt features:	nber of	features squares		Sample square	Cornwall CC Historic Environment Record (April 2008)	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 2008 and	alysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
	for the LMU's mining fea	ed from the tures. ition of histo	World Heritage site team oric features could be k project (English Heritage).		World Heritage Site monitoring programme Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)		
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of develop	ment cates	gories:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11	
·	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)		
	Permanent	8.6					
	Agricultural glasshouses Refer to the Arc Reader presample squares.	0.4 oject for settle	ement distribution within the				
30 T	' '	1.1 1	•:	<u> </u>		2012/14	
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be establishe	<u>a through co</u>	ommunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14	
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect inform	ation from th	ne Local Planning Authority	AONB	LPA records (2008/9)	2010	
	on any proposals for off-	shore develo	opments.	area			
3.1: Extent of covered	Baseline to be establishe	d through fie	eld survey	Sample	Field survey 2008	2013/14	
horticultural production		-	•	square			
3.4: Field boundary	Baseline to be establishe	d through fie	eld survey	Sample	Field survey 2008	2013/14	
condition and species		-	·	square			
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	Number of navigation Du	n marks: 2 (lit) – Carn Bras and Tater	LMU	Admiralty Leisure (2007) Leisure Chart Portfolio, Falmouth to	2013/14	

Indicator	Results from 2008 a	nalysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
				Teignmouth: SC5602	
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number of act	ive fishing fleets:	LMU	Cornwall Sea Fisheries	2013/14
industry activity	Harbour	Number of active fishing vessels		Survey (December 2006)	
	Sennen	11			
	Penberth	7			
	Porthgwarra	I			
	Lamorna	I			
	Mousehole	9			
	TOTAL	29			

CORNWALL AONB: SOUTH COAST (WESTERN)

LMU CODE: C14

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA06, CA04

Constituent LDUs: 026, 121, 122, 123, 124, 150, 151, 153, 262, 361, 362, 363, 061,

290, 422, 067, 134

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Strong topography of rocky coastal cliffs broken by sandy bays and backed by gently undulating plateau. Granite intrusion of St Michael's Mount a key focal point for the	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion) 2.10: Development at sea
Plateau intersected by distinctive flat-bottomed valleys with linear woodlands.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Coastal habitats include vegetated shingle , sand dunes and Loe Bar, behind which is the valued freshwater wetland habitat of Loe Pool fringed by woodland. Lowland heath , slate/quartzite wildflower-rich hedges and semi-natural woodlands valued inland.	1.5: SSSI condition2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Mixed agriculture, mainly improved pasture, meadows along valleys and estate farms. Arable fields along coast including early crops of potatoes and cauliflower.	2.2: Agricultural land use 2.3: Extent of biomass planting 3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production
Varying scale of fields, mainly medium to large sized bounded by a mixture of straight and sinuous Cornish hedges , with trees around smaller fields. Tamarisk is characteristic hedge species.	2.4: Field patterns 3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Disused mine buildings, engine houses and waste ground along coast from tin and copper mining. Designed landscapes and gardens e.g. Trevarno.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features 3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
Dispersed settlement with many hamlets and villages linked by winding minor roads; older settlements centred on a church. Buildings of stone and slate with slate roofs, some recent expansion of villages.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity 1.2: Levels of intrusion 1.3: Extent of dark night skies 2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features 2.7: Settlement pattern 2.8: Transport infrastructure 2.9: Local vernacular building styles
The fishing industry remains a feature of some villages along the coast	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
Area includes main A30 and A394.	I.2: Levels of intrusion 2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
I.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Р	<u>Positive</u> : Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover along valleys and semi-natural woodland cover inland, including through re-linking woodlands. No increase in woodland cover on the plateau.
tree cover/type		Negative: Increase in woodland cover on the plateau. Decrease and fragmentation of the areas of woodland in valleys and inland semi-natural woodlands.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	Positive: Maintenance of the area of land under traditional vegetable/bulb growing (cross refer to 3.1 Extent of covered horticultural production indicator). Decrease in the area of land under commercial bulb and potato growing or intensive arable. Maintenance of or an increase in the extent of pasture.
		Negative: Increase in the area of intensive arable production or commercial bulb/potato growing. Decrease in the area of traditional vegetable/bulb growing (cross refer to 3.1 Extent of covered horticultural production indicator) and/or pasture.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> No decrease in the total length of field boundaries. Restoration of previously 'lost' field boundaries. No increase or a decrease in average field size. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in areas of regular field pattern. Increase in average field size.
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	Positive: Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	S	Positive: Maintenance of the dispersed settlement pattern. No new development outside settlement curtilages (residential, commercial and tourism). No increase in the size of farms. Negative: Increase in the settlement footprint of hamlets and villages. New development outside settlement curtilages. Increase in the size of farms.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at sea	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast. Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or an increase in area of land under traditional horticultural production. Decrease in the area of covered horticulture (e.g. polytunnels, glasshouses). <u>Negative:</u> Increase in area of land under covered horticultural production. Loss of areas of traditional horticulture to intensive forms of production or other land uses (including land abandonment).
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	S	<u>Positive:</u> No decrease in the total length of Cornish hedgebank or tree field boundaries (<i>NB cross refer to 2.4: Field patterns indicator</i>). Maintain levels of tree cover, particularly tamarisk. Any new lengths constructed of slate and/or quartzite in sympathy with local building styles. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the total length of Cornish hedgebank or tree field boundaries (<i>NB cross refer to 2.4: Field patterns indicator</i>). Decrease in overall tree cover. New hedges planted with uncharacteristic species (e.g. not tamarisk where it is characteristic) and constructed of stone other than slate or quartzite.
3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes	S	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in extent of designed landscapes. No change or an improvement in the overall landscape condition. Negative: Decrease in the overall extent of parklands. Decline in the overall landscape condition.
3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
MAXIMUM LMU SCORES	10	P = Primary Indicators S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																				Fo	prces for change identified in exisitng landscape
	S	Cli	imate cha	inge	o I 0	D 0	,		De	velopmen	nt pressu	res	ν I	O N	d)	шøΙ	a) I	bo		Land u	ise chang	es	. 0 .		po di	= 50	Ti S	Woodland	d managan	nent change	es >	WFD	response	Indus	stry chang	ge as	ssessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squeez	Increased frequency of drough	More frequent river floodin	Increased visitor pressur	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increase signate, car parl	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings)	Housing developments (incl affordable housing du to high house price	Industrial and commercial developmen	Demand for second home	Increased light po	Deamnd for better communications (e.g.aerial mast	Sustainable design of new b	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traff calming measures and road improvemen	Lotting up of agricultural land at sal	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other R developmen	Reservoirs/water storag	Minerals extraction/quarryin	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for ne	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing condition	consumer deman ntensification of production (barticularly arable) in	associated infras k farming changes (reduction	reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing o	Farm diversification and hobby farming e	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreation boatin	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlan management and building skil	New species of different provenance eg Douglas F to respond to climate chang	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SR	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growin conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivit	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFI	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strip Alamine next to watercourses er		Decline in traditional industrie	Local quarry closure	
LMU C14																																					
rocky coastal cliffs broken by sandy bays and backed by gently undulating plateau																																					
Granite intrusion of St Michael's Mount a key focal point for the bay.																																					
flat-bottomed valleys with linear woodlands																																					
Coastal habitats include vegetated shingle, sand dunes and Loe Bar																																					
freshwater wetland habitat of Loe Pool fringed by woodland																																					
Lowland heath																																					ack of financial incentives to manage stock on eathland
slate/quartzite wildflower-rich hedges																																					
Varying scale of fields, mainly medium to large sized bounded by a mixture of straight and sinuous Cornish hedges (often Tamarisk), with trees around smaller fields																																					
Mixed agriculture, mainly improved pasture, meadows along valleys and estate farms.																																					
Arable fields along coast including early crops of potatoes and cauliflower																																					xtensive use of shiny plastic mulches covering early ops
copper mining																																					
Designed landscapes and gardens e.g. Trevarno																																					
Older settlements centred on a church																																				Sc	ome recent expansion of villages
Buildings of stone and slate with slate roofs																																					
Area includes main A30 and A394																																					

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	S		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (Wes	stern) <u>)</u>	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013 /14
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	43.3				
	Lowest	-43.0				
	Mean	14.5				
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (Wes	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	35	0			
	Undisturbed	2,374	0			
	Urban	0	0			
I.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore wind	dfarms: 0	AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14	
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)		,	
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the O to organise a 'star count' to i		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)		
	Fixed point photography:			2222/2		
	fixed point photography to m	nonitor this indic	<u>ator</u>	LMU	2008/9	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	S	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the possi	work of the Coastal Monitoring bility of sitting on the Steering sles of Scilly Coastal Authorities	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	93% Favourable 3% Unfavourable recovering 3% Unfavourable declining 0.5% Part destroyed See ArcReader Project and Exceresults for the SSSIs within this L	l Spreadsheet for a breakdown of	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodland to Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	Area -ha (NIWT figure) 166.6 (129.7) 6.5 0 12.4 21.5 (8.2) 113.5	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (South Coast (We	estern)):	AONB	Defra June	2013/14
	Grassland categories	Hectares	area	Agricultural Census	
	< 5 years & permanent pasture	8,267		(2007)	
	Rough grazing	1,194			
	Arable categories:	·			
	Cereals	1,277			
	Potatoes	288			
	Maize	387			
	Root crops	78			
	Other	46			
	Horticultural categories:				
	Orchards	9			
	Total horticultural crops	259			
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs and flowers	296			
	Number of holdings in different size cates				
	<5 ha:	124			
	5-10 ha:	40			
	10-20 ha:	39			
	Over 20 ha	154			
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	The AONB should collect information from sample of farmers within the LMU to further land use.	•	LMU	2008/9 data collection	
	There are currently no agreements for Energian	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010	
	through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LN should check the Defra dataset every two years.		,		

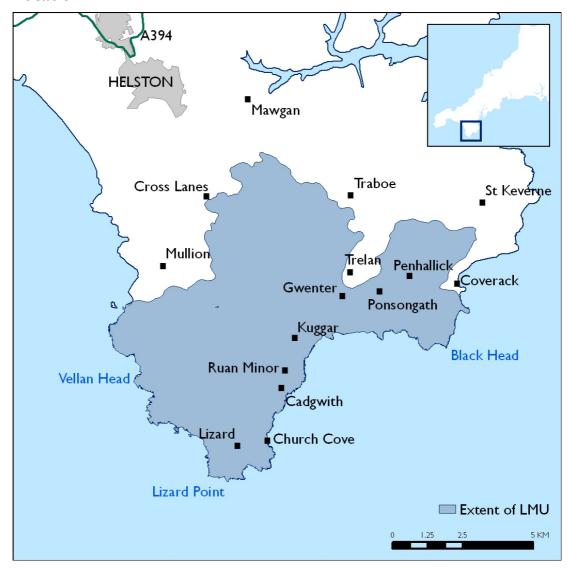
Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis				Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of fi	eld boundar	ies by s	sample so	uare:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Sample square SW	<u>5728</u>				squares	photographs (2005)	
	Boundary / featu	re type	Length	n (m)				
	Cornish hedgebank		11,132					
	Wooded		2,304					
	Sample square SW	<u>6522</u>						
	Boundary / featu	re type	Length	n (m)				
	Cornish hedgebank		10,509					
	Wooded		940					
	Field boundary p	attern by sa	mple s	quare:				
	Sample square	Total sinuou	ıs (m)	Total st	raight (m)			
	SW5728	4,311		9,621				
	SW6522	2,296		10,201				
	Average field siz		square					
	Sample square SW	<u>4235:</u> 1.3 ha						
	Sample square SW	<u>4436:</u> 0.4 ha						
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculati	ons:				LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats	Habitat		Area	a (ha)			(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath	(broad habitat)	22.3					
	Wetland		43.1					
	Dunes		7.2					
	Maritime cliff		24.3					
	NB see the ArcRead	,			•			

Indicator	Results from 2008 a	nalysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.6: Presence [and	Number of extant for	eatures:		Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification Prehistoric Historic Post Medieval Modern Unknown TOTAL Condition of feature	Number in 2 sam	v of features iple squares World Heritage site team	square	Environment Record (April 2008) Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at	
	for the LMU's mining for the L	<u>eatures.</u> ndition of histo	· ·		Risk Project (July 2008) World Heritage Site monitoring programme	
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of develo	pment categ	gories:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	14.6				
	Chalet /static caravan	5.1	151			
	Temp. caravans/tents	5.2	128			
	Refer to the Arc Reader sample squares.	project for settle	ement distribution within the			
2.8: Transport	Baseline to be establish	ned through co	mmunity survey (primary	Sample	Community survey	2013/14
infrastructure	<u>data)</u>			squares	2008/9	
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect infor on any proposals for o		ne Local Planning Authority opments.	AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	sis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
3.1: Extent of covered horticultural production	Baseline to be established th	rough field survey	Sample square	Field survey 2008	2013/14
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	Baseline to be established th	rough field survey	Sample square	Field survey 2008	2013/14
3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes	Name of parkland Area St Michael's Mount 9.5 Condition of designed la The AONB should link in w Risk project, which is due to	IO.0 Independent of the state	LMU	Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest (2006, English Heritage) Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Landscapes at Risk Project (July 2008)	2013/14
3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity	Total number of active f	ishing fleets: Number of active fishing vessels	LMU	Cornwall Sea Fisheries Survey (December 2006)	2013/14
	St Michael's Mount Porthleven Mullion TOTAL	1 18 2 2 21		2555)	

LMU CODE: C15

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA07

Constituent LDUs: 263, 264, 291, 294, 295, 364, 261, 292, 293

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Dominated by undulating exposed heathland plateau (downs) cut by narrow river valleys. Surrounding rugged coastline .	1.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion) 2.10: Development at sea
Sheltered, rolling landscape off the downs with small valleys and derelict coastal quarries.	I.2: Levels of intrusionI.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Recent conifer plantations on generally treeless plateau which affords extensive views. Stunted patches of woodland cover in the steep valleys which dissect the moorland. Small woodlands and copses in the more sheltered areas.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Extensive heathland with heather and moorland grasses on the plateau with some patches of cliff-top heathland . Wildflower-filled coves along coast.	1.5: SSSI condition 2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Rough grazing pasture fringing the plateau. More productive land dominated by pasture, with some arable.	2.2: Agricultural land use2.3: Extent of biomass planting3.3: Presence of traditional livestock types
Rectangular fields of recent enclosure of rough ground; smaller, irregular shaped ancient fields are enclosed by traditional Cornish hedges with hedgerow trees.	2.4: Field patterns
Bronze Age barrows on the downs, ancient trackways, and prehistoric defended farming settlements (rounds). Evidence of military heritage. Prominent lighthouse at Lizard Point.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features 3.7: Presence of navigation marks
Dispersed settlement pattern , linked by minor lanes , with ancient hamlets and farmsteads concentrated in the valleys and main settlements along the coastline.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity1.2: Levels of intrusion1.3: Extent of dark night skies2.7: Settlement pattern2.8: Transport infrastructure
Simple traditional buildings, constructed of local stone and thatch . Older buildings are whitewashed . Coastal/ fishing villages .	2.9: Local vernacular building styles 3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
Tourism-led development around the coastline. Wind farm and BT Earth station on Goonhilly Down are dominant features.	1.2: Levels of intrusion 2.7: Settlement pattern

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Р	<u>Positive:</u> No further increase in the area of conifer plantation. Increase in area of conifer conversion to native woodland. Maintenance of or increase in extent of woodland on valley sides and sheltered areas.
tree cover/type		Negative: Increase in woodland cover on the plateau (particularly conifer plantation. Decrease in woodland cover on valley sides/in sheltered areas.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or increase in the extent of rough grazing land on or fringing the plateau and coastal edge. Maintain current mix of land uses surrounding the plateau. Decrease in the extent of arable; increase in the extent of pasture.
		Negative: Decrease in the extent of rough grazing land on the plateau or cliff tops. Increase in the extent of arable at the expense of pasture.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	P	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the remaining ancient field pattern. Maintenance of the overall length of field boundaries. No increase or a decrease in average field size. Ancient field pattern restored in places. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in areas of regular field pattern. Increase in average field size.
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	Positive: No spread of development outside settlement curtilages. No new development on the plateau. Decrease in the number and size of camping/caravan sites and other tourism developments, particularly along the coast. No increase in the size of farmsteads. Negative: New development located outside settlement boundaries. New development located on the plateau. Increase in the number and size of camping/caravan sites and other tourism developments along the coast. Increase in the size of farmsteads.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at sea	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast. Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.3: Presence of traditional livestock types	S	Positive: Maintenance of the total number of cattle and/or ponies used for rough grazing. Increase in the overall proportion of upland, hardy livestock types used compared to commercial types. No increase in sheep numbers. Negative: Significant change in the total number of cattle and/or ponies used for rough grazing (increase or decrease). Decrease in the overall proportion of hardy upland livestock types used compared to commercial types. Increase in sheep numbers.
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	S	Positive: Navigation marks in active use. Negative: Navigation marks no longer in use.
3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	7	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

1																																				Forces for change identified in exisitng landscape	
		Cli	mate cha	nge					D	evelopme	nt pressu	ures								Land	use chang	es						Woodlan	d managaı	ment chang	ges						
	Sea level rise/stormy condition:	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of drought	More frequent river floorline	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressurs Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased	signage, car park Marine and beach developments (incl demand for	moorings Housing developments (incl affordable housing duv to high house prices	Industrial and commercial developments	Demand for second home	Increased light pollution	Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerials	Sustainable design of new b	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvement	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE developments	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland areas	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions	consumer demand ntensification of production (particularly arable) inc	associated infra k farming changes (reduction	reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing or marginal land	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg horseyculture	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland management and building skill:	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi to respond to climate change	Increased planting in floodblain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration		Increased growth rates and productivity Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	target feasures to reduce diffuse pollution ey buffer strips	planting next to watercourses, et	Decline in traditional industries	Local quarry closure	
LMU C15																											1										
exposed neathland plateau (downs) cut by narrow river valleys. Surrounding rugged coastline.												l T																									
Recent conifer plantations on generally treeless plateau																																		I		i	Conifer plantations and increase in woodland cover dentified as pressures
Stunted patches of woodland cover in the steep valleys which dissect the moonland. Small woodlands and copses in the more sheltered areas.																																					
Extensive heathland with heather and moorland grasses on the plateau																																				i	Lack of management of marginal land and neglect of important habitats
some patches of cliff-top heathland																																		\Box		i	Lack of management of marginal land and neglect of important habitats; decline in cliff-top grazing identified
Wildflower-filled coves along coast																																		_			
Rectangular fields of recent enclosure of rough ground																																					
smaller, irregular snaped ancient neids are enclosed by traditional Cornish nedges with hedgerow trees known to the state of the state																																		\perp	\Box		Removal of hedges an issue
pasture, with some arable.																																					
derelict coastal quarries. Bronze Age parrows on the downs, ancient trackways, and prenistoric defended																																		\bot	\Box		
farming settlements (rounds). Evidence of military heritage.									<u> </u>																				<u></u>								
Crispersed settlement pattern, linked by milnor lanes, with ancient namiets and farmsteads concentrated in the valleys and main settlements/fishing villages along the coastline.																																					Tourism facilities in villages identified as pressure; consolidation of farms leaving isolated dwellings in the countryside; modern road layout
Simple traditional buildings, constructed of local stone and thatch. Older buildings are whitewashed.																																					
Tourism-led development around the coastline																																					nappropriate development in south particularly aroun Lizard village
Wind farm and BT Earth station on Goonhilly Down are dominant features.																															1						

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Sou	ith Coast (We	stern))	AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of tranquillity	Score				
	Highest	43.3				
	Lowest	-43.0				
	Mean	14.5				
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Sou	ith Coast (We	stern))	AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)			
	Disturbed	35	0			
	Undisturbed	2,374	0			
	Urban	0	0			
I.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore wine	dfarms: 0		AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)		(2000)	20.07.1
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the Orion constellation: The AONB is to organise a 'star count' to inform this indicator. Fixed point photography: AONB to establish locations for			AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)	
	fixed point photography to n			LMU	2008/9	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
1.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the po	the work of the Coastal Monitoring ssibility of sitting on the Steering d Isles of Scilly Coastal Authorities	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	93% Favourable 3% Unfavourable recoverin 3% Unfavourable declining 0.5% Part destroyed See ArcReader Project and Extractly for the SSSIs within the	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)	
2.1: Extent of woodland	Breakdown by woodlan	, ·	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14
and tree cover/type	Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	Area -ha (NIWT figure) 284.7 (66.6) 0 0 12.3 (29.7) 102.6 (63.2) 170.2		dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (South Coast (We	stern)):	AONB area	2013/14	
	Grassland categories Hectares			Agricultural Census	
	< 5 years & permanent pasture	8,267		(2007)	
	Rough grazing	1,194			
	Arable categories:				
	Cereals	1,277			
	Potatoes	288			
	Maize	387			
	Root crops	78			
	Other	46			
	Horticultural categories:				
	Orchards	9			
	Total horticultural crops	259			
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs and flowers	296			
	Number of holdings in different size categ	ļ			
	<5 ha:	124			
	5-10 ha:	40			
	10-20 ha:	39			
	Over 20 ha	154			
	The AONB should collect information from sample of farmers within the LMU to further agricultural land use.	LMU	2008/9 data collection		
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	There are currently no agreements for Energy through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LM should check the Defra dataset every two years.	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010	

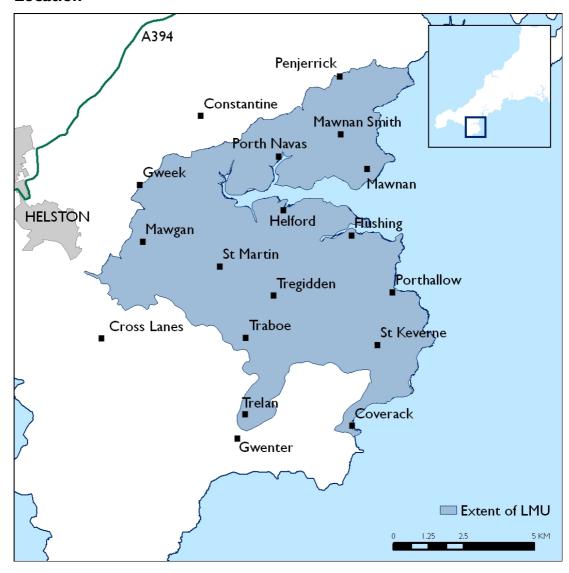
Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis				Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of f	ield boundar	ies by s	ample squ	ıare:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Sample square SW7114					squares	photographs (2005)	
	Boundary / featu	re type	e Length (m)					
	Cornish hedgebank	, .	11,736					
	Wooded		4,242					
	Sample square SW	7117						
	Boundary / featu	re type	e Length (m)					
	Cornish hedgebank	(5,234					
	Wooded		10,451	0,451				
	Stone wall	113						
	Field boundary pattern by sample square:							
	Sample square	Total sinuou	ıs (m)	Total stra	aight (m)			
	SW7114	7,965		8,169				
	SW7117	11,450		4,402				
	Average field size by sample square: Sample square SW7114: 2.2 ha							
	Sample square SW							
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculat					LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats		ions:		(1)		LIMO		2013/14
nabitats	Habitat			ı (ha)			(1995)	
		,						
	Unimproved grassland 0.5							
	NB see the ArcReader Project and Excel spreadsheet for a further breakdown of heathland habitat types found in this LMU							

Indicator	Results from 2008 ana	lysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	Number of extant feat Age classification Prehistoric Historic Post Medieval TOTAL Condition of features Information on the condition obtained through the Heistern Agency Condition of the Condition obtained through the Heistern Agency Condition of the Condition obtained through the Heistern Agency Condition of the Condition obtained through the Heistern Agency Condition of the	Number in 2 sand 1	or of features pric features could be the project (English Heritage).	Sample Cornwall CC Historic Environment Record (April 2008) Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)		2013/14
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of development categories: Category Area (ha) No. of caravans/tents			Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11
	Permanent	13.4				
	Agricultural glasshouses Refer to the Arc Reader pro	0.1 Dject for settl	ement distribution within the			
	sample squares.	•				
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be established	•	, , , ,	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2010
2.10: Development at sea			he Local Planning Authority	AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
3.3: Presence of traditional livestock types	on any proposals for off-shore developments. Baseline to be established through a questionnaire survey of sample farms. There are currently 9 HLS agreements which include the		Sample square/LMU	Questionnaire survey 2008/9	2009/10 (repeated annually)	
	'Native Breeds at Risk Su			LMU	HLS scheme data (2008)	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	rsis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	Number of navigation r	marks: I (lit): Lizard Point	LMU	Admiralty Leisure (2007) Leisure Chart Portfolio, Falmouth to Teignmouth: SC5602	2013/14
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number of active	fishing fleets:	LMU	Cornwall Sea	2013/14
industry activity	Harbour	Number of active fishing vessels		Fisheries Survey (December 2006)	
	Lizard Point	4			
	Kilcobben Cove	I			
	Cadgwith	9			
	TOTAL	14			

LMU CODE: C16

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA08, CA09, CA10, CA13

Constituent LDUs: 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 104, 125, 156, 367, 368, 369, 105, 106,

163, 157, 259, 260, 365, 366

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Tidal river system, intersected by creeks and fed by tributary streams.	1.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
	2.10: Development at sea
River, creeks and streams fringed by dense woodland (mainly ancient sessile oak).	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Prominent stands of Monterey Pine .	
Low cliffs at river mouth with areas of coastal heath and rough grassland.	1.5: SSSI condition
Intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
	3.2: Extent of traditional orchards
Rough grazing along the coast, and wet grazing land in the valley bottoms. Some	2.2: Agricultural land use
remnant orchards.	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
	3.1: Extent of traditional orchards
Irregular and rectilinear pasture and mixed fields enclosed by stone-faced hedges.	2.4: Field patterns
Small quays and jetties along creeks form landmarks – from medieval tin and copper export, fishing and other trade.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Designed parkland and estate landscapes with extensive collections of exotic	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
trees, e.g Trelowarren and Trebah.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Sparsely scattered villages clustered around creeks, at creek heads, or crossroads.	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
Isolated farmsteads. Fishing villages along the east coast, including the small	1.2: Levels of intrusion
pilchard and crab potting village of Coverack.	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
White cottages with colourful gardens.	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Network of narrow, winding roads runs between high hedgebanks and walls, topped by trees	2.8: Transport infrastructure
Recreational boating mixed with open water fishing and shellfishery. Passenger	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
ferries link Helford with Helford Passage and Glendurgan gardens.	3.9: Number of moorings
	3.10: Presence of local car and passenger ferries

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
I.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments. <u>Negative:</u> SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	P	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover along watercourses, including through re-linking areas of ancient
woodland and		oak woodland. Maintenance of or increase in the number of Monterey Pine stands.
tree cover/type		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of woodland cover along watercourses. Decrease in the number of Monterey Pine stands.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	Positive: Maintenance of the current mix of land uses. Maintenance of or increase in the extent of pasture and/or rough/wet grazing land. Reduction in the area of arable cultivation.
		Negative: Increase in the extent of arable; decrease in the area of pasture and/or rough/wet grazing land.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	Positive: No increase or a decrease in average field size. Irregular field pattern restored in areas it had been lost.
		Negative: Increase in the area of land with regular field patterns. Increase in average field size.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.5: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.
historic landscape features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the clustered settlement pattern of villages and the isolated character of farmsteads. No new development outside settlement curtilages, including tourism related developments.
		Negative: New development located outside settlement curtilages, including tourism/amenity developments on farms. Increase in farmstead size.
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
building styles		Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10:	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
Development at sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.
3.2: Extent of	S	Positive: No loss in the total area of traditionally managed orchards. New areas of traditional orchard planting.
traditional orchards		Negative: Loss in the total area of traditionally managed orchards.
3.5: Extent [and condition] of	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or increase in extent of designed landscapes. No change or an improvement in the overall landscape condition.
designed landscapes		Negative: Decrease in the overall extent of parklands. Decline in the overall landscape condition.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.8: Levels of	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
fishing industry activity		Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
3.9: Number of	S	Positive: No new locations used for moorings. No increase in the size and/or density of existing areas of moorings.
moorings		Negative: Mooring areas developed in new locations. Increase in the size and/or density of existing moorings.
3.10: Presence of	S	Positive: Continued presence of local car/passenger ferries.
local car and passenger ferries		Negative: Removal of ferry services from previous crossing points.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	9	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																				ces for change identified in exisitng landscape
	σ	Clir	mate char	nge	a)	- G		- I a -	De	velopme	nt pressu	res	σ I	O W I	Ø)	ши	d)	h		Land (use change	s —	0 4 6	_ I by	u I = 6	0 FD 9	L (1)	d managan	nent chang	ges		response	Indus	stry change	e asse	essments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of drought	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressur	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased lig	Deamnd for better communications (e.g.aerials masts	Sustainable design of new build	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RI development	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarryin	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	levels f	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions	Intensification of production (particularly arable) inc	associated infrastructuri Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing on	marginal land Farm diversification and hobby farming e	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreational hashin	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi to respond to dimate change	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration	>	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips planting next to watercourses, et		Decline in traditional industrie	Local quarry closure	
LMU C16																																				
Tidal river system, intersected by creeks and fed by tributary streams																																			fishir	_
River, creeks and streams fringed by dense woodland (mainly ancient sessile oak).																																			beed	ne woodlands poorly managed - invasion of ch/sycamore in oak woodlands
Prominent stands of Montrey Pine.																																				
Low cliffs at river mouth with areas of coastal heath and rough grassland.																			0																	
Intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh.																																			Enla impa	irged and improved accesses to the river causing acts
Irregular and rectilinear fields enclosed by stone-faced hedges																			0																_	ne hedges suffering from lack of management
Mixed agriculture																			0																	her conversion of pasture to arable; biofuels ntified as pressure)
Rough grazing along the coast, and wet grazing land in the valley bottoms																			0																	
Designed parkland and estate landscapes																																				
Small quays and jetties along creeks form landmarks																																				y old quays in poor condition
Network of narrow, winding roads runs between high hedgebanks and walls																																			pres	
Sparsely scattered villages clustered around creeks, at creek heads, or crossroads. Isolated farmsteads. Fishing villages along the east coast																																			farm	nand for housing around settlements; consolidation of
White cottages with colourful gardens.																																				
Recreational boating mixed with open water fishing and shellfishery																																				

O= area identified as a 'moderately high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (We	stern))	AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of tranquillity	Score				
	Highest	43.3				
	Lowest	-43.0				
	Mean	14.5				
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (We	stern))	AONB area	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)			
	Disturbed	35	0			
	Undisturbed	2,374	0			
	Urban	0	0			
I.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore wine Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the O organise a 'star count' to info Fixed point photography point photography to monito	orm this indicato	<u>r.</u>		Primary data (2008/9)	
					2008/9	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	sis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.4: Coastal change	The AONB should follow to Project and explore the post via the Cornwall and Isles of the Cornwal	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.	
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (So 93% Favourable 3% Unfavourable recovering 3% Unfavourable declining 0.5% Part destroyed See ArcReader Project and Ex for the SSSIs within this LMU.	AONB area	Natural England (web-based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)	
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodland Woodland type	d type: Area -ha (NIWT figure)	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995)	2013/14
,	Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	868.8 (816.4) 132.7 58.9 34.1 (74.0) 107.5 (22.1) 139		- Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (South Coast (We	estern)):	AONB area	Defra June	2013/14
	Grassland categories	Hectares		Agricultural Census	
	< 5 years & permanent pasture	8,267		(2007)	
	Rough grazing	1,194			
	Arable categories:				
	Cereals	1,277			
	Potatoes	288			
	Maize	387			
	Root crops	78			
	Other	46			
	Horticultural categories:				
	Orchards	9			
	Total horticultural crops	259			
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs and flowers	296			
	Number of holdings in different size cates	gories:			
	<5 ha:	124			
	5-10 ha:	40			
	10-20 ha:	39			
	Over 20 ha	154			
	The AONB should collect information from of farmers within the LMU to further pinpoin			2008/9 data collection	
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	There are currently no agreements for Ener through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LN check the Defra dataset every two years to	1U. The AONB should	LMU <u>I</u>	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of f	ield boundari	es by s	sample square:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
_	Sample square SW	<u>7526</u>			squares	photographs (2005)	
	Boundary / featu	re type	Length	n (m)			
	Cornish hedgebank		2,535				
	Wooded		2,762				
	Sample square SW	7722					
	Boundary / featu	re type	Length	n (m)			
	Cornish hedgebank		6,981				
	Wooded		4,093				
	Field boundary p	oattern by sai	mple s	quare:			
	Sample square	Total sinuou	s (m)	Total straight (m)			
	SW7526	1,654		4,250			
	SW7722	6,363		5,421			
	Average field siz		square	:			
	Sample square SW	<u>7526:</u> I ha					
	Sample square SW	<u>7722:</u> 3.6 ha					
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculat	ions:			LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
habitats	Habitat		Area	a (ha)		(1995)	
	Dwarf shrub heath	(broad habitat)	29.8				
	Wetland		33.2				
	Maritime cliff		0.5				
	Saltmarsh		0.3				
	NB see the ArcRead breakdown of heath	•		eadsheet for a further I in this LMU			

Indicator	Results from 2008 ar	nalysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	Number of extant fe Age classification Prehistoric Post Medieval Modern TOTAL	Number of features in 2 sample squares 12		Sample square	Cornwall CC Historic Environment Record (April 2008)	2013/14
Condition of features Information on the condition of historic features could be obtained through the Heritage at Risk project (English Heritage).				Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)		
2.7: Settlement pattern	Permanent	pment categories: Area (ha) No. of cara 11.3 broject for settlement distribut		Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11
2.8: Transport infrastructure	· · ·	ed through community surv	<u>rey</u>	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establish	ed through community surv	<u>/ey</u>	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect informany proposals for off-sh	nation from the Local Plann ore developments.	ing Authority on	AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010

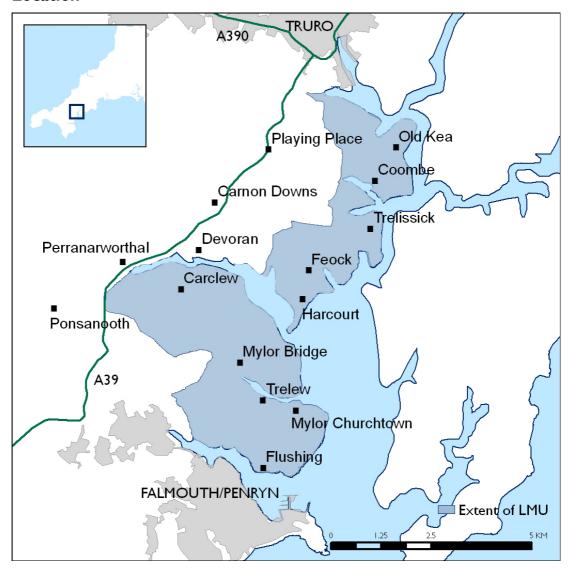
Indicator	Results from 20	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
3.2: Extent of traditional orchards	Total area of de 0.3 ha	erelict orchard	ds:		Sample square	Cornwall County Council dataset (2002) Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11
3.5: Extent [and condition]	Designed landso	capes within a	nd beyor	nd the LMU:	LMU	Register of Parks	2013/14
of designed landscapes		Area in LI	MU (ha)	Total area (ha)		and Gardens of	
		GRAD	DE II			Special Historic	
	Penjerrick	9.9		9.9		Interest (2006, English Heritage)	
	Trebah	9.9		9.9		Liigiisii i lei itage)	
	Glendurgan	14.7	14.7			Potential future	
	Trelowarren	330.3		370.9		monitoring in	
	TOTAL	364.8				conjunction with	
	Condition of de	_	-			the Historic	
	·			tage's Landscapes at Risl	<u>k</u>	Environment	
	project, which is o	<u>lue to report in</u>	<u>July 2008</u>	<u>.</u>		Service/Landscapes at Risk Project (July 2008)	
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number o	f active fishing	g fleets:		LMU	Cornwall Sea	2013/14
industry activity	Harbour		Number vessels	of active fishing		Fisheries Survey (December 2006)	
	Coverack		10				
	Porthoustock 9 Porthallow 3						
	Gillan		3				
	Helford		14				
	TOTAL		39				

Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
3.9: Number of moorings	Total number of m	noorings: 750	(max capacity 1,196)	AONB area	Pers comm Helford Moorings (March 2008)	2013/14	
3.10: Presence of local car	Breakdown by rou	te:		AONB area	Helford River	2013/14	
and passenger ferries	Route	Duration	Frequency		Boats		
	Helford to Helford Passage (passenger)	Seasonal	Daily – on demand		(http://www.helfor d-river-		
	Helford – Trebah – Glendurgan (passenger)	Seasonal	Hourly		boats.co.uk/)		
	Helford Passage – St Mawes (car)	Summer	Daily services				

CORNWALL AONB: SOUTH COAST (CENTRAL)

LMU CODE: C17

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CAII, CAI3

Constituent LDUs: 058, 102, 103, 161, 405, 415, 329, 167, 328, 416

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Deepwater ria landscape with many small tidal creeks and broad bodies of water.	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
Long views across ria shores.	2.10: Development at sea
Diverse coastal wetland habitats including muddy creeks, wet grassland and	1.5: SSSI condition
saltmarsh. Heathy vegetation on shoreline slopes providing contrast.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Predominantly pastoral land use with mixture of anciently enclosed land and	2.2: Agricultural land use
recent regular/rectilinear field patterns. Fields bounded by Cornish hedges with	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
frequent trees.	2.4: Field patterns
The land around Mylor Bridge retains a special intimate character with significant	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
parklands and woodland including the Trelissick Estate.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Extensive built development with many villages based on former shipbuilding,	1.1: Levels of tranquillity
fishing and industrial trade, such as Flushing, Mylor Churchtown, Mylor Bridge,	I.2: Levels of intrusion
Restronguet Passage and Feock.	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
The town and docks of Falmouth (outside the AONB) are visually dominant,	1.1: Levels of tranquillity
providing a marked contrast of character to the ria landscapes. Penryn forms a northern	1.2: Levels of intrusion
extension to Falmouth.	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
Small cottages or terraces with slate roofs, painted white, cream or pink.	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
The major road corridor of the A39 skirts the western edge of the area, off which is a	2.8: Transport infrastructure
connecting road through to Penryn. Away from the developed areas small tree-lined	
lanes connect villages particularly around Mylor Bridge.	
Many boats and ships emphasising marine character. A number of passenger ferries	3.9: Number of moorings
operate on the Fal Estuary.	3.10: Presence of local car and passenger ferries

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover around Mylor Bridge and on the Trelissick Estate.
woodland and tree cover/type		Negative: Decrease in woodland cover around Mylor Bridge and on the Trelissick Estate.
2.2: Agricultural	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or an increase in the extent of pasture. Decrease in the area of arable or bulb production.
land use		Negative: Loss of areas of pasture to other land uses, including to arable and/or bulb production.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	Positive: No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns. Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	P	Positive: No decrease in total field boundary length in areas of irregular field pattern. No increase or a decrease in average field size. Irregular field pattern restored in places. Negative: Increase in the total area of land with regular field pattern. Decrease in the total length of field boundaries. Increase in average field size.
2.5: Extent of	P	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6:	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.
		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the intimate character of Mylor Bridge with its small villages. No further spread of development along road corridors and outside settlement curtilages. No farm conversions to other uses (e.g. industrial).
		Negative: New locations of non-residential development (industrial, commercial, tourism related), including on farms. Further spread of development along road corridors and outside settlement curtilages.
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
styles		<u>Negative:</u> New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10:	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
Development at sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.
3.5: Extent [and	S	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in extent of designed landscapes. No change or an improvement in the overall
condition] of		landscape condition.
designed landscapes		Negative: Decrease in the overall extent of parklands. Decline in the overall landscape condition.
3.8: Levels of	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
fishing industry activity		Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.9: Number of moorings	S	<u>Positive:</u> No new locations used for moorings. No increase in the size and/or density of existing areas of moorings. <u>Negative:</u> Mooring areas developed in new locations. Increase in the size and/or density of existing moorings.
3.10: Presence of local car and passenger ferries	S	Positive: Continued presence of local car/passenger ferries. Negative: Removal of ferry services from previous crossing points.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	8	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																																			l			orces for change identified in exisiting landscape
	Ø	Cli	imate ch	ange	no I	0 17	ν I L			Developn	nent pres	sures	<u>σ</u>	υν	d)	111 10		1)	bo I	· 0 I	Land us	e changes		0	<u> </u>	b0 d)	- bo	T 9	Woodland	managan	ent change	s	WFD	response	Indu	ustry chang	ge as:	ssessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squeez	Increased frequency of drought	iiri easea ii equeiry oi oirougii	More frequent river floodin	Increased visitor pressur Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increase	signage, car park Marine and beach developments (incl demand fo	moorings Housing developments (incl affordable housing du	to light from price price. Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased light pollutio	Deamnd for better communications (e.g. aerial	Sustainable design of new build	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvement	Lotting up of agricultural land at sal	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other R	P. Accounties (surface evening	Nesel Voll swater stol ag	Minerals extraction/quarryin	001-100	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for nev crop	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing condition consumer deman	Intensification of production (particularly arable) inc	associated infrastructur Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing o	TI The section of the	Farm diversification and hobby farming e horseycultur	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreation: boatin	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlan management and building skill	New species of different provenance eg Douglas F to respond to climate chang	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SR0	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growin conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivit	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFI	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strip parting next to watercourses, et	0	Decline in traditional industrie	Local quarry closure	
LMU C17																													•		•							
Deepwater ria landscape with many small tidal creeks and broad bodies of water																																						ood derences; water recreation linked infrastructure; eeks/rivers subject to siltation
Long views across ria shores																																						
parklands and woodland																																						
Diverse coastal wetland habitats including muddy creeks, wet grassland and saltmarsh																																					rec	ood defences; water recreation linked infrastructure; development of large waterside sites
mixture of anciently enclosed land and recent regular/rectilinear field patterns. Fields bounded by Cornish hedges with frequent trees.																			0																		fiel	ove to intensive bulb production; poor management of eld boundaries
Predominantly pastoral land use																			0																		As	s above along with conversion to arable
Parklands - Trelissick estate																																						
extensive built development with many villages based on former shipbullding, rishing and industrial trade																																					ind	ansport network; conversion of farm buildings to dustrial units
around Mylor Bridge																																						
The major road corridor of the A39 skirts the western edge of the area, off which is a connecting road through to Penryn																																					Lo	ocalised impacts of minerals extraction
The town and docks of Falmouth (outside the AONB) are visually dominant. Penryn forms a northern extension to Falmouth																																					Но	ousing creep along road corridors

O= area identified as a 'moderately high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.1: Levels of	AONB Area Results (Sou	uth Coast (Cen	tral))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
tranquillity	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	44.2				
	Lowest	-19.0				
	Mean	17.5				
1.2: Levels of	AONB Area Results (Sou	uth Coast (Cen	tral))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
intrusion	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	824	446			
	Undisturbed	11,017				
	Urban	0	0			
I.3: Extent of dark	Number of off-shore win Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14
night skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
_	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the C to organise a 'star count' to	inform this indica	ntor.	AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)	
	<u>Fixed point photography</u> fixed point photography to r			LMU	2008/9	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	ysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the po	the work of the Coastal Monitoring ossibility of sitting on the Steering Group of Scilly Coastal Authorities group.	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (So 78% Favourable 21% Unfavourable declining See ArcReader Project and Ex results for the SSSIs within the	g xcel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of	AONB area	Natural England (web-based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodlan Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	Area -ha (NIWT figure) 352.3 (276.6) 40.2 24.0 19.8 (16.2) 23.5 (6.2) 36.3	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring		
2.2: Agricultural land	AONB Area Results (South Coast (Cen	<u>tral)):</u>	AONB	Defra June Agricultural Census	2013/14		
use	Grassland categories	Hectares	area	(2007)			
	< 5 years & permanent pasture	5,965		,			
	Rough grazing	179					
	Arable categories:						
	Cereals	2,004					
	Combinable crops	219					
	Potatoes	39					
	Maize	502					
	Root crops	94					
	Other	33					
	Horticultural categories:						
	Orchards	7					
	Total horticultural crops	63					
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs and flowers	79					
	Number of holdings in different size category	ories:					
	<5 ha:	95					
	5-10 ha:	23					
	10-20 ha:	32					
	Over 20 ha:	105					
	The AONB should collect information from a	representative	LMU	2008/9 data collection			
	sample of farmers within the LMU to further	pinpoint agricultural					
	land use.						
2.3: Extent of	There are currently no agreements for Energy	Crops planting	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010		
biomass planting	through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LMI			, , ,			
1 3	should check the Defra dataset every two year						

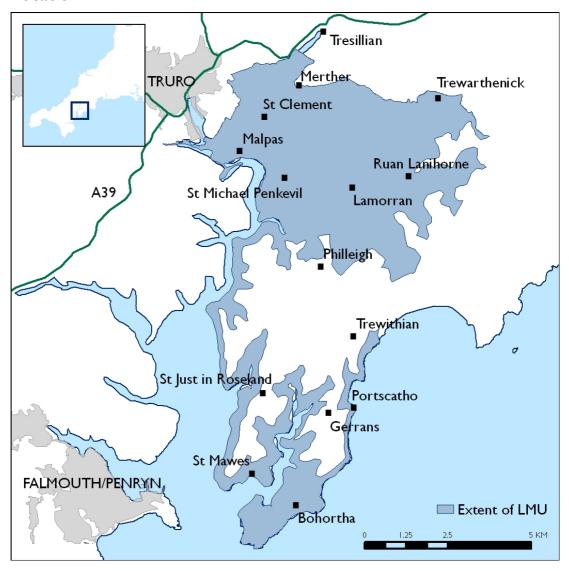
Indicator	Results from 20	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of fample square SW Boundary / feature Cornish hedgebank Wooded Sample square SW Boundary / feature Cornish hedgebank Wooded Field boundary Sample square	/8037 lire type (/8134 lire type	Length 7,644 9,578 Length 5,171 5,451 ample so	ı (m) ı (m) quare:	Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11	
	SW8037 SW8134 Average field size Sample square SW Sample square SW	2,804 2,182 ze by sample (8037: 1.7 ha		Total straight (m) 14,874 8,794				
2.5: Extent of semi- natural habitats	Habitat calculat Habitat Wetland Saltmarsh		Area 1.6 10.8	ı (ha)	LMU	Cornwall LIFE data (1995)	2013/14	
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	Prehistoric Post Medieval Modern TOTAL Condition of fea Information on the obtained through	Nu in 2 4 I I 6 tures:		squares	Sample square	Cornwall CC Historic Environment Record (April 2008) Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)	2013/14	

Indicator	Results from 20	008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.7: Settlement	Total area of d	evelopment categoi	ries:	Sample	Cornwall aerial photographs	2010/11
pattern	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	(2005)	
	Permanent	10.1				
	Refer to the Arc Resample squares.	eader project for settlem	ent distribution within the			
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be es	tablished through com	nunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular	Baseline to be es	tablished through com	munity survey	Sample	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
building styles				squares		
2.10: Development			Local Planning Authority	AONB	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
at sea	on any proposals	for off-shore develop	nents.	area		
3.5: Extent [and	Designed lands	capes within and be	yond the LMU:	LMU	Register of Parks and Gardens	2013/14
condition] of	Parkland	Area in LMU (h	a) Total area (ha)		of Special Historic Interest	
designed landscapes		GRADE II*			(2006, English Heritage)	
	Trelissick	100.0	106.3			
	TOTAL	100.0			Potential future monitoring in	
		GRADE II			conjunction with the Historic	
	Enys	6.5	85.5		Environment	
	Carclew	157.3	157.3		Service/Landscapes at Risk	
	TOTAL	163.8			Project (July 2008)	
	Condition of de	esigned landscapes:				
	The AONB shou	ld link in with English H	Heritage's Landscapes at			
	Risk project, which	<u>ch is due to report in Ju</u>	<u>ıly 2008.</u>			

Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity	Total number of ad Harbour		nber of active fishing	LMU	Cornwall Sea Fisheries Survey (December 2006)	2013/14	
	Flushing Mylor Feock (region) TOTAL	2 11 5 18					
3.9: Number of moorings	Total number of m River section: 195 Carrick Roads and ad		174	AONB area	Inventory of facilities (February 2006) – part of the Ports of Truro and Penryn Masterplan (2007)	2013/14	
3.10: Presence of local car and passenger ferries	Route Falmouth- Flushing (passenger) Feock – Philleigh (car – King Harry) Truro-Falmouth (one ferry stops at Trelissick, Tolverne and Malpas) (car) Falmouth – Mylor (car) St Mawes – Truro (stopping at Trelissick, Tolverne, Malpas) (car) St Mawes – Mylor Harbour (car)	Duration All year All year Summer (2 ferries) All year Summer	Every 30 mins Mon-Sat (Sundays in summer); hourly winter service 20 minutes (reduced on Sun and in winter) Daily (5 times a day May- Sep) Daily services Daily (regular)	AONB area	Fal River Links: http://www.falriverlinks.co.uk/	2013/14	

LMU CODE: C18

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA13, CA16

Constituent LDUs: 023, 024, 068, 069, 158, 235, 247, 338, 342, 371, 391, 373, 393

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Deepwater ria landscape with many small tidal creeks and broad bodies of water.	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
Long views across ria shores.	2.10: Development at sea
Diverse coastal wetland habitats including muddy creeks, wet grassland and	I.5: SSSI condition
saltmarsh. Heathy vegetation on shoreline slopes providing contrast.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Steep, wooded valley slopes, predominantly oak and beech (including ancient	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
woodland) and ornamental planting. Some forestry.	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
Predominantly pastoral land use with mixture of anciently enclosed land and	2.2: Agricultural land use
recent regular/rectilinear field patterns. Fields bounded by Cornish hedges with	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
frequent trees.	2.4: Field patterns
Wooded parkland and estates including Tregothnan lining creeks. King Harry	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
vehicle ferry a well-known and characterful feature of the river. Military battery,	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
lighthouse and castle at St Anthony Head.	3.7: Presence of navigation marks
	3.10: Presence of local car and passenger ferries
Scattered farms, fishing villages and creek-head settlements, with prominent	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
medieval stone churches.	I.2: Levels of intrusion
	I.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
Small cottages or terraces with slate roofs, painted white, cream or pink. Linked	2.8: Transport infrastructure
by winding, tree-lined minor roads. A3078 is main road in east of area.	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Many boats and ships emphasising marine character.	3.9: Number of moorings

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	P	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover on valley slopes and creek-sides, including through re-linking woodlands. Decrease in area of forestry plantations including through conversion to native woodland NB combined with 'woodland type' indicator. Negative: Increase in the extent of forestry plantations. Decrease in woodland cover on valley slopes (including ancient
		semi-natural woodlands).
2.2: Agricultural	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or an increase in the extent of pasture. Decrease in the area of arable or bulb production.
land use		Negative: Loss of areas of pasture to other land uses, including to arable and/or bulb production.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	Positive: No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns. Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	P	Positive: No decrease in total field boundary length in areas of irregular field pattern. No increase or a decrease in average field size. Irregular field pattern restored in places. Negative: Increase in the total area of land with regular field pattern. Decrease in the total length of field boundaries. Increase in average field size. Positive: No decrease in the total length of field boundaries. No increase or a decrease in average field size. Irregular field pattern restored in places. Negative: Increase in the total length of straight field boundaries; loss of lengths of sinuous boundaries. Increase in average field size.
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	P	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of the scattered settlement pattern of farms, fishing villages and creek-head settlements. No new development located outside settlement curtilages. No farm conversions to other uses (e.g. industrial). Negative: New locations of non-residential development (industrial, commercial, tourism related) outside settlement curtilages, including farm conversions.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at sea	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast. Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes	S	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in extent of designed landscapes. No change or an improvement in the overall landscape condition. Negative: Decrease in the overall extent of parklands. Decline in the overall landscape condition.
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	S	Positive: Navigation marks in active use. Negative: Navigation marks no longer in use.
3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
3.9: Number of moorings	S	<u>Positive:</u> No new locations used for moorings. No increase in the size and/or density of existing areas of moorings. <u>Negative:</u> Mooring areas developed in new locations. Increase in the size and/or density of existing moorings.
3.10: Presence of local car and passenger ferries	S	Positive: Continued presence of local car/passenger ferries. Negative: Removal of ferry services from previous crossing points.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

<u> </u>																																					Forces for change identified in exisitng landscape
		Cli	nate chan	ge		- "		41 -	Dev	elopment	pressure	es								Land u	se change	s	4)					Woodland	managam	ent change	es		D respons	ie li	ndustry c		assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition:	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of drought:	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increasec signage, car park:	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home		Detter communications	Sustainable design of new build: Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic	ming measures and road impr	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	nd farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other developmer	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area:	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new crops	Horticultural expansion - fav, growing conditions	ntensification of production (particularly arable) inc	astruc n in c	marginal	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg horseyculture	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa boating	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlanc management and building skill	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fil to respond to climate change	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased arough rases and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	targets Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips	planting next to watercourses, etc	Decline in traditional industrie	Local quarry closure:	
LMU C18									-														II.														
Deepwater ria landscape with many small tidal creeks and broad bodies of water																																					Flood defences; water recreation linked infrastructure; creeks/rivers subject to siltation
Long views across ria shores.																																					
Steep, wooded valley slopes, predominantly oak and beech and some ornamental planting																																					
Some forestry																																		丄	$\perp \downarrow$		
Diverse coastal wetland habitats including muddy creeks, wet grassland and saltmarsh																																		丄			Flood defences; water recreation linked infrastructure; redevelopment of large waterside sites
Heathy vegetation on shoreline slopes																																		丄			
mixture of ancienty enclosed land and recent regular/rectilinear field patterns. Fields bounded by Cornish hedges with frequent trees.																			••															丄			Move to intensive bulb production; poor management or field boundaries
Predominantly pastoral land use																			•0																	/	As above along with conversion to arable
Wooded parkland and estates including Trelissick lining creeks																																			$\perp \perp$		
King Harry vehicle ferry a well-known and characterful feature of the river																																		\perp			
Military battery, lighthouse and castle at St Antony Head.																																		\bot	$\perp \perp$		
Small cottages or terraces with slate roofs, painted white, cream or pink																																		\bot	$\perp \perp$		
Linked by winding, tree-lined minor roads																																		\bot	$\perp \perp$		
A3078 is main road in east of area Scattered tarms, tisning villages and creek-nead settlements, with prominent medieval															_							\bot										-		+	_		transport network; conversion of farm buildings to
stone churches																					-	-									 		_	+	\dashv		industrial units
Many boats and ships emphasising marine character																																1		$\perp \! \! \! \perp$			

•= area identified as a 'high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

O= area identified as a 'moderately high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	s		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
I.I: Levels of	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (Cen	ntral))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
tranquillity	Category of tranquillity	Score		area			
	Highest	44.2					
	Lowest	-19.0		1			
	Mean	17.5					
I.2: Levels of	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (Com	-44-a(\)	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
intrusion	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area	CFRE (2007)	2013/14	
iiid usioii	Disturbed	824	446	arca			
	Undisturbed	11,017	0	-			
	Urban	0	0	-			
I.3: Extent of dark	Number of off-shore wind Cornwall AONB Results	lfarms: 0		AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14	
night skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)	ı			
	0-1.7	277	258				
	1.7-50	442	527	†			
	50-150	238	171	†			
	150-240	3	4	1			
	240-255	0	0				
	Number of stars in the O to organise a 'star count' to i			AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)		
	<u>Fixed point photography:</u> fixed point photography to m	•		LMU	2008/9		

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis	s		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.4: Coastal change	The AONB should follow the Project and explore the possi Group via the Cornwall and Is group.	bility of sitting on th	ne Steering	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (Sout 78% Favourable 21% Unfavourable declining See ArcReader Project and Exceresults for the SSSIs within this I	el Spreadsheet for a b	~	AONB area	Natural England (web-based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodland to Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	type: Area -ha (NIV 766.0 (736.9) 277.8 15.7 42.6 (24.7) 74.2 (55.2) 104.4	VT figure)	LMU	 Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995) Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000) 	2013/14
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (Sour Grassland categories < 5 years & permanent past Rough grazing Arable categories: Cereals Combinable crops Potatoes Maize Root crops Other	,	1)): Hectares 5,965 179 2,004 219 39 502 94	AONB area	Defra June Agricultural Census (2007)	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Horticultural cat	egories:					
	Orchards			7			
	Total horticultu			63			
		stock bulbs and fl		79			
	Number of holdi	ngs in different	t size ca				
	<5 ha:			95			
	5-10 ha:			23			
	10-20 ha:			32			
	Over 20 ha:			105			
	The AONB should collect information from a representative					2008/9 data collection	
	sample of farmers		J to furt	her pinpoint			
2.3: Extent of biomass			ts for Fi	nergy Crops planting	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010
planting				LMU. The AONB		Dema 200 data (2000)	2010
Pianenia				years to monitor this	s.		
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of f		•	•	Sample	Cornwall aerial photographs	2010/11
	Sample square SW	8632			squares	(2005)	
	Boundary / featu	re type	Length	(m)			
	Cornish hedgebank	1	8,982				
	Wooded		3,572				
	Gap		37				
	Sample square SW	8843					
	Boundary / featu	re type	Length	(m)			
	Cornish hedgebank		8,714				
	Wooded		4,506				
	Field boundary p	attern by sar	mple so	quare:			
	Sample square	Total sinuous		Total straight (m)			
	SW8632	8,376		5,589			
	SW8843	7,309		5,411	1		
	Average field siz	e by sample s	square		_		
	Sample square SW	8632: 2.9 ha	-				

Indicator	Results from 2008 a	analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Sample square SW884	13: 4.5 ha					
2.5: Extent of semi-	Habitat calculation	s:			LMU	Cornwall LIFE data (1995)	2013/14
natural habitats	Habitat		Area (ha)				
	Dwarf shrub heath (br	oad habitat)	0.05				
	Wetland		1.6				
	Saltmarsh		30.0				
2.6: Presence [and	Number of extant	features:	'		Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification	-	ber of features ample squares		square	Environment Record (April 2008)	
·	Prehistoric	10				,	
	Post Medieval	I					
	Modern	3				Potential future monitoring in	
	TOTAL	14				conjunction with the Historic	
						Environment	
	Condition of featur					Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)	
	Information on the co	ndition of ot	her historic featu	<u>ires could be</u>			
	obtained through the	<u>Heritage at F</u>	<u>Risk project (Eng</u> l	<u>ish Heritage).</u>			
2.7: Settlement	Total area of devel	opment cat	tegories:		Sample	Cornwall aerial photographs	2010/11
pattern	Category	Area (ha)	No. of carav	ans/tents	squares	(2005)	
	Permanent	5.1					
	Refer to the Arc Reader sample squares.	project for se	ettlement distributi				
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be establis	hed through	community surv	<u>ē</u>	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establis	hed through	community surv	s х	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at	AONB to collect info	rmation from	the Local Planni	ng Authority	AONB	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
sea	on any proposals for o	off-shore dev	elopments.	-	area	, ,	

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
3.5: Extent [and	Designed landsc	apes within and bey	ond the LMU :	LMU	Register of Parks and	2013/14
condition] of designed	Parkland	Area in LMU (ha)	Total area (ha)		Gardens of Special Historic	
landscapes		GRADE II*			Interest (2006, English	
	Tregothnan	156.1	157.0		Heritage)	
	TOTAL	156.1				
		GRADE II			Potential future monitoring in	
	Trewarthenick	59.5	86.0	1	conjunction with the Historic Environment	
	TOTAL	59.5			Service/Landscapes at Risk	
	Condition of des	signed landscapes:	'		Project (July 2008)	
	The AONB should	l link in with English He	eritage's Landscapes at		110,000 (4.1) 2000)	
		is due to report in July	•			
3.7: Presence of	Number of navig	gation marks: 4 (lit):	St Anthony Head (1),	LMU	Admiralty Leisure (2007)	2013/14
navigation marks	Black Rock (2), St	Mawes Harbour (1).			Leisure Chart Portfolio,	
					Falmouth to Teignmouth: SC5602	
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number of	factive fishing fleets	•	LMU	Cornwall Sea Fisheries	2013/14
industry activity	Harbour	Numbe vessels	er of active fishing		Survey (December 2006)	
	St Mawes	8				
	TOTAL	8		-		
3.9: Number of		f moorings: 1,369		AONB	Inventory of facilities	2013/14
moorings		illiooriligs. 1,307		area	(February 2006) – part of the	2013/14
inoonings	River section: 195	p · · · 1 1 1 7 .	4	aica	Ports of Truro and Penryn	
	Carrick Roads and	adjoining creeks: 1,174	1		Masterplan (2007)	

Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring			
3.10: Presence of local	Breakdown by rou	ite:		AONB	Fal River Links:	2013/14			
car and passenger	Route	Duration	Frequency	area	http://www.falriverlinks.co.uk/				
ferries	Feock – Philleigh (car – King Harry)	All year	20 minutes (reduced on Sun and in winter)						
	Falmouth-St Mawes (passenger)	,	30 mins (Mon-Sat in summer, reduced to hourly in winter), Sundays (July-Aug)						
	St Mawes – Place (passenger)	Summer	30 minutes (approx)						
	St Mawes – Truro (car)	Summer	Daily (regular)						
	St Mawes – Mylor Harbour (car)	Summer (+ weekends at end of Sep)	Daily						
	St Mawes – Helford Passage (car)	Summer	Daily						

LMU CODE: C19

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA40

Constituent LDUs: 081, 082, 083, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 337, 339,

340, 341, 372, 198, 200, 370

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Varied coastline with cliffs, rocky shores and many bays, small beaches and coves. Dominated by the three sweeping bays of Veryan, Gerrans and Mevagissey, punctuated by the hard rock promontory headlands of Nare Head, Dodman Point and Black Head.	1.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion) 2.10: Development at sea
Land rising to an elevated south-sloping plateau dissected by streams. Panoramic views from the coastal headlands.	1.2: Levels of intrusion 2.10: Development at sea
Open plateau with occasional conifer plantations and small tree groups marking farm buildings and within hedges (esp elm and sycamore). Stream valleys lined by woodland , dominated by oak and beech. Ornamental parkland a feature of the area.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type 3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
Extensive coastal heathland, often with large areas of gorse/bracken scrub. Vegetated shingle, saline lagoons and patches of fen form important habitats.	1.5: SSSI condition 2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Mixed farmland with some horsiculture (LDU 198). Rough grazing along the cliff edge.	2.2: Agricultural land use 2.3: Extent of biomass planting
Predominantly medieval field pattern (the small scale coastal fields give the area a distinctive sense of place) with sinuous low stone hedges without shrubby vegetation along the coast and on the plateau, contrasting with broad overgrown hedges on valley sides. Modern concrete walls bound fields around Gorran High Lanes. Some regular fields on former heath/down.	2.4: Field patterns3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Significant remains of Bronze Age barrows and Iron Age Cliff Castles and fortifications and characteristic industrial remains such as tidemills. 18th century watch-house and daymark on Dodman Point.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features 3.7: Presence of navigation marks
Ornamental gardens at Heligan and Caerhays Castle.	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
Coastal villages often at mouth of streams, some with extensive harbour development in local stone (e.g. Mevagissey). Scattered farms and hamlets of slate in wooded valleys. Isolated farms, quiet hamlets. Some expanded medieval churchtowns inland.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity 1.2: Levels of intrusion 1.3: Extent of dark night skies 2.7: Settlement pattern 2.9: Local vernacular building styles 3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
Very distinctive transport pattern of straight roads following the ridgelines which plunge into the steep valleys, becoming narrow and winding .	2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	P	Positive: No further increase in the area of conifer plantation or tree cover on the plateau. Increase in area of conifer conversion to native woodland. Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover in stream valleys and within ornamental parklands. Maintenance of or increase in number of trees marking buildings.
		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in woodland cover on the plateau (particularly conifer plantations). Decrease in woodland cover in stream valleys or within parklands. Decrease in number of trees marking buildings.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance or an increase in the extent of rough grazing along the cliff edge. Increase in the overall extent of pasture; decrease in arable and horsiculture. No decrease in average farm size (to account for small-holdings).
		Negative: Reduction in the extent of rough grazing along the cliff edge (including through conversion to other land uses/ abandonment). Increase in the extent of arable and/or horsiculture.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of the small-scale pattern of fields along the coast. No decrease in total field boundary length in areas of irregular field pattern. No increase in average field size through intensification. No subdivision of fields for horsiculture. Negative: Field enlargement along the coast. Increase in the total area of land with regular field pattern. Subdivision of fields for horsiculture.
2.5: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.
historic landscape features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the scattered settlement pattern on the plateau, with no new development. No increase in the size of settlements or farms, including growth along road corridors. Decrease in the size and/or number of caravan/camping sites and car parks, particularly along the coast.
		<u>Negative:</u> New development located on the plateau or outside settlement curtilages (including farm expansion or conversion; expansion along roads). Increase in the size and/or number of caravan/camping sites and car parks, particularly along the coast.
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
building styles		Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10:	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
Development at sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	S	Positive: Maintenance of or an increase in the total length of Cornish hedge field boundaries (e.g. through restoration of any 'lost' boundaries) (link to 2.4: Field patterns indicator. Maintain tree cover on hedges on valley sides, with a predominance of elm and sycamore. No increase in vegetation over on hedges on the plateau and along the coast. No loss of walls around Gorran High Lanes. Negative: Reduction in the total length of Cornish hedge field boundaries. Reduction in the total length of sinuous field boundaries. Reduction in tree cover on hedges in the valleys; loss of characteristic elm and sycamore species. Increase
3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes	S	in vegetation cover on hedges on the plateau or along the coastal edge. Loss of walls around Gorran High Lanes. Positive: Maintenance of or increase in extent of designed landscapes. No change or an improvement in the overall landscape condition. Negative: Decrease in the overall extent of parklands. Decline in the overall landscape condition.
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	S	Positive: Navigation marks in active use. Negative: Navigation marks no longer in use.
3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	8	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

I																																						Forces for change identified in exisiting landscape
		C	limate ch	hange		4) T				Dev	elopmen	t pressure	es			4)	111 10	4)			Land	use cha	anges	_ a		- no a			Woodlar	nd manag	ament cha	anges	V	VFD res	ponse	Industr	y change	assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition:	Coastal squeeze	aden wate go nountroug post water	increased frequency of drougne:	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure Tourism develonments incleases see	signage, car park Marine and hearh developments (incl demand for	r dahlah	nousing developments (inc. anordadie nousing du to high house prices	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased light po	for better communications	Sustainable design of new	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvement	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RI development	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/quarrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland areas	levels f		Horticultural expansion - tav. growing conditions consumer demand	of production (particularly ara associated infras	Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing or marginal land	ية تق	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi		Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SKC Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing	or for carbon seques	Increased growth rates and productivity	agniculture to meet	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips planting next to watercourses, et	Decline in traditional industrie:	Local quarry closure:	
LMU C19																																			-		,	
Varied coastline with cliffs, rocky shores and many bays																																				1		
Land rising to an elevated south-sloping plateau dissected by streams											Î																									1		
Panoramic views from the coastal headlands.																																						
buildings and within hedges																																				1		
Stream valleys lined by woodland, dominated by oak and beech.																																						
Ornamental parkland																																				1		Some change from parkland to amenity uses
Extensive coastal heathland, often with large areas of gorse/bracken scrub																				•																		Lack of grazing identified as an issue
Vegetated shingle, saline lagoons and patches of fen																				•																<u> </u>		
Predominantly medieval field pattern with sinuous low stone nedges without shrubby vegetation along the coast and on the plateau, contrasting with broad overgrown																				•																	<u></u>	Over intensive nedge maintenance; some replacement by fencing
Modern concrete walls bound fields around Gorran High Lanes																				•																<u>. </u>		
Some regular fields on former heath/down																				•																		
Mixed farmland with some horsiculture																				•																		woodland - move to bulb growing, polytunnels and potatoes; associated large sprawling buildings
Rough grazing along the cliff edge. Significant remains of bronze Age barrows and fron Age Cliff Castles and fortifications																				•														[Lack of grazing
and characteristic industrial remains											_									•									-	-	-	_	_	_			₩	
18 th century watch-house and daymark on Dodman Point.				-					_		_										-	_												_			 	
Ornamental gardens at Heligan and Caerhays Castle Coastal villages often at mouth of streams, some with extensive narbour development																				1														_			ــــــ	Loss of parkland to amenity uses Impact of recent development on village fringes (non-
in local stone																					<u> </u>								1					_			Щ	vernacular); need for affordable housing
Scattered farms and hamlets in wooded valleys.																					<u> </u>																<u> </u>	Extension of linear development along transport routes
Isolated farms and quiet hamlets on plateau distinctive transport pattern or straight roads following the ridgelines which plunge			<u> </u>																	<u> </u>								<u> </u>		1	4						Щ.	
into the steep valleys, becoming narrow and winding.																																				i	1	Character weakened by transport corridor improvement

^{•=} area identified as a 'high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Sou	uth Coast (Cen	tral) <u>)</u>	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	44.2				
	Lowest	-19.0				
	Mean	17.5				
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Sou	uth Coast (Cen	tral))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	824	446			
	Undisturbed	11,017				
	Urban	0	0	-		
I.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore win Cornwall AONB Results			AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527	-		
	50-150	238	171	-		
	150-240	3	4	•		
	240-255	0	0	1		
	Number of stars in the C			AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)	
	Fixed point photography fixed point photography to n			LMU	2008/9	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.4: Coastal change	The AONB should follow the w Project and explore the possibili Group via the Cornwall and Islegroup.	ty of sitting on the Steering	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (South of 78% Favourable 21% Unfavourable declining See ArcReader Project and Excel Syresults for the SSSIs within this LM	breadsheet for a breakdown of	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover/type	Breakdown by woodland type Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	De: Area -ha (NIWT figure) 495.1 (441.9) 59.4 86.4 77.5 (92.9) 30.7 (3.2) 134.1	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	2013/14

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (South Coast (Cer	AONB	Defra June	2013/14	
	Grassland categories	Hectares	area	Agricultural Census	
	< 5 years & permanent pasture	5,965		(2007)	
	Rough grazing	179			
	Arable categories:				
	Cereals	2,004			
	Combinable crops	219			
	Potatoes	39			
	Maize	502			
	Root crops	94			
	Other	33			
	Horticultural categories:				
	Orchards	7			
	Total horticultural crops	63			
	Hardy nursery stock bulbs and flowers	79			
	Number of holdings in different size categ				
	<5 ha:	95			
	5-10 ha:	23			
	10-20 ha:	32			
	Over 20 ha:	105			
	The AONB should collect information from	LMU	2008/9 data collection		
	sample of farmers within the LMU to further land use.				
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	There are currently no agreements for Energy through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LM should check the Defra dataset every two ye	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010	

Indicator	Results from 20	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of t	ield boundar	ies by s	sample square:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11	
•	Sample square SW		•		squares	photographs (2005)		
	Boundary / featu	ire type	Length	n (m)				
	Cornish hedgebanl		1,3379					
	Wooded		1,484					
	Sample square SX	<u>0145</u>						
	Boundary / featu	re type	Length	n (m)				
	Cornish hedgebanl	<	6,577					
	Wooded		3,403					
	Field boundary	pattern by sa	mple s	quare:				
	Sample square	Total sinuo	us (m)	Total straight (m)				
	SW9340	4,594		11,073				
	SX0145	6,499		5,165				
	Average field size	ze by sample	square	:				
	Sample square SW	<u> 19340:</u> 2 ha						
	Sample square SX	0145 <u>:</u> 1.3 ha						
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculat	ions:			LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14	
habitats	Habitat		Area	a (ha)		(1995)		
	Dwarf shrub heath	(broad habitat)						
	Unimproved grassl	and / wetland	7.7					
	Wetland		6.6					
			Excel spr	eadsheet for a further I in this LMU				
2.6: Presence [and	Number of exta	nt features:			Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14	
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification			features squares	square	Environment Record (April 2008)		
·	Prehistoric	7				·		
	Medieval	2						
	TOTAL	9				Potential future		
						i Oteritiai iuture	<u> </u>	

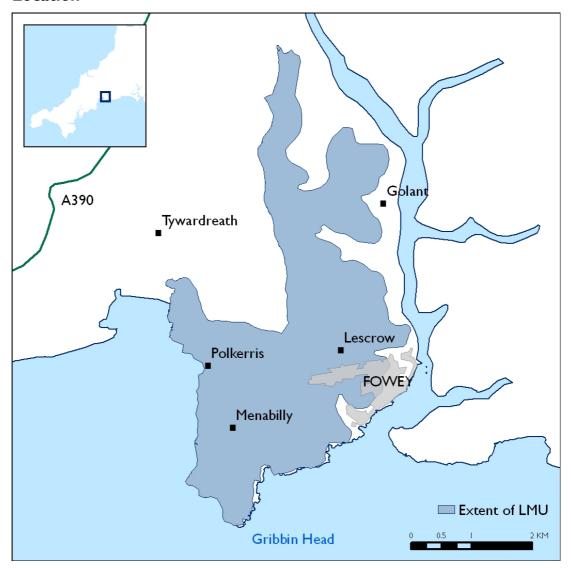
Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Condition of feature Information on the condition on the condition of the	ondition of histori				monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)	
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of devel	opment catego	ories		Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No.	of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	32.4					
	Temp. caravans/tents	0.4	15				
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Refer to the Arc Reader sample squares. Baseline to be established.				Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establis	shed through con	nmun	ity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect info				AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
3.4: Field boundary condition and species	Baseline to be establis	•			Sample square	Field survey 2008.	2013/14
3.5: Extent [and condition]	Designed landscape	es within and b	eyon	d the LMU:	LMU	Register of Parks and	2013/14
of designed landscapes	Parkland	Area in LMU (ha)	Total area (ha)		Gardens of Special	
		GRADE II*	¢			Historic Interest	
	Caerhays Castle	133.0		133.0		(2006, English Heritage)	
	TOTAL	133.0				i iei itage)	
		GRADE II				Determined for the second	
	Heligan	79.3		110.1		Potential future	
	TOTAL 79.3					monitoring in conjunction with the	

Indicator	Results from 2008 ar	nalysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
		ed landscapes: in with English Heritage's Landscapes at ue to report in July 2008.		Historic Environment Service/Landscapes at Risk Project (July 2008)	
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	Number of navigation Dodman Point.	on marks: I (lit): Mevagissey; I (unlit):	LMU	Admiralty Leisure (2007) Leisure Chart Portfolio, Falmouth to Teignmouth: SC5602	2013/14
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number of act		LMU	Cornwall Sea Fisheries	2013/14
industry activity	Harbour	Number of active fishing vessels		Survey (December 2006)	
	Porthscatho	3			
	Portloe	4			
	Gorran Haven	6			
	Mevagissey	56			
	TOTAL	18			

CORNWALL AONB: SOUTH COAST (EASTERN)

LMU CODE: C20

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA39

Constituent LDUs: 001, 088, 380

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Rolling landscape cut by narrow, incised valleys. Rocky cliffs along Gribbin Head	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
projecting into the sea. Sheltered cove at Polkerris.	2.10: Development at sea
Magnificent views from Gribbin Head eastward to Pencarrow Head and beyond.	I.2: Levels of intrusion
	2.10: Development at sea
Mixed woodland lining stream valleys, with extensive sheltered woodland in the valley at Menabilly. Small farm woodlands.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Pastoral landscape with trees and small woods. Some remnant orchards.	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
	3.2: Extent of traditional orchards
Fields run straight to cliff edge. Planned field pattern of varying sizes with straight	2.4: Field patterns
boundaries of Cornish hedges with trees.	3.4: Field boundary condition and species
Daymark at Gribbin Head built by Trinity House in 1834 to guide ships entering St	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Austell Bay and Fowey Estuary.	3.7: Presence of navigation marks
Former home of the writer Catherine du Maurier in valley at Menabilly with sheltered	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
woodland and parkland.	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
Sparse settlement pattern , with the coastal settlement of Polkerris being the main	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
settlement within the area. Local vernacular of granite and slate, with white-painted	I.2: Levels of intrusion
houses a feature.	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
The busy A3082 crosses the northern edge of the area. Minor roads end at Menabilly and Polkerris.	2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
I.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover in valleys. Maintenance of or increase in the number and area of farm woodlands.
tree cover/type		Negative: Decrease in woodland cover in valleys. Decrease in the number and extent of farm woodlands. Increase in woodland cover on higher ground.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or an increase in the extent of pasture. No increase or a decrease in other farming types, particularly arable.
		Negative: Decrease in the extent of pasture. Increase in other agricultural land uses, particularly intensive arable production.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	Positive: Maintenance of planned field pattern. Maintenance of overall length of field boundaries; no increase in average field size.
		Negative: Decrease in overall length of field boundaries; increase in average field size.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of the sparse settlement pattern. No expansion of settlements (e.g. along transport routes) or development outside curtilages. No expansion of farmsteads or diversification to other uses. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in the footprint of settlements. Spread of development along road corridors. New development outside settlement curtilages. Farm diversification and/or expansion.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at sea	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast. Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.
3.2: Extent of traditional orchards	S	Positive: No loss in the total area of traditionally managed orchards. New areas of traditional orchard planting. Negative: Loss in the total area of traditionally managed orchards.
3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes	P	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in extent of designed landscapes. No change or an improvement in the overall landscape condition. Negative: Decrease in the overall extent of parklands. Decline in the overall landscape condition.
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	S	Positive: Navigation marks in active use. Negative: Navigation marks no longer in use.
MAXIMUM LMU SCORES	10 6	P = Primary Indicators S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

Г																																			Forces for change identified in exisiting landscape		
		Clir	nate chang	ge					Dev	velopmer	nt pressu	ıres				Land use changes											Woodlan	d managan	nent chan	ges	_	FD respoi	nse	Industry o	hange	assessments	
	Sea level rise/stormy conditions	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of droughts	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressure	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased signage, car parks	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings)	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices)	Industrial and commercial developments	Demand for second homes	Increased light	Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerials, masts)	Sustainable design of new builds	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvements	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE	Reservoirs/water storage	Minerals extraction/marrying	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial -	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new	crops Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions.	const	production (particularly arab associated infrastr	Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle, reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing on marginal land)	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreational	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland management and building skills	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fir to respond to climate change	in floodplair	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing	o supripilo	Increased growth rates and productivity Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	targe	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips planting next to watercourses, etc	Decline in traditional industries	Local quarry closures	
LMU C20	•		-				-		•	•			•	•						•	•							•			•		•				
Rolling landscape cut by narrow, incised valleys																																					
Rocky cliffs along Gribbin Head projecting into the sea. Sheltered cove at Polkerris.																																					
Magnificent views from Gribbin Head eastward																																					
rinked woodland inling stream valleys, with extensive sheltered woodland in the valley at Menabilly																																					Luxulyan Valley highlighted as location to manage and enhance recreational use
Small farm woodlands.																																					Potential spread of pressure from St Austell Bay and Pa
Pastoral landscape																			0																		farm diversification an issue; arable intensification
Fields run straight to cliff edge.																																					
rianned neid pattern of varying sizes with straight boundaries of Cornish nedges with trees																																					farm diversification an issue; arable intensification; large- scale hedge removal
Daymark at Gribbin Head																																					
woodland and parkland.																																					
Sparse settlement pattern																																					infrastrusture; urban expansion along major routes; expansion of rural villages; changes in industrial pattern
coastal settlement of Polkerris being the main settlement																																					
Minor roads end at Menabilly and Polkerris.																																					
The busy A3082 crosses the northern edge of the area																																				ļ	1

O= area identified as a 'moderately high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Sou	ith Coast (East	<u>:ern))</u>	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area		
	Highest	130.7				
	Lowest	-14.6		•		
	Mean	22.0				
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Sou	ith Coast (East	ern))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
1,2, 20,000 01 110 001011	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area	G. 112 (2007)	20.07.1
	Disturbed	3,200	3,219			
	Undisturbed	17,677	17,659	-		
	Urban	0	0	-		
	Number of off-shore wind	dfarms: 0			BWEA (2008)	
I.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results		AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14	
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)			
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4	11		
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the O			AONB	Primary data (2008/9)	
	to organise a 'star count' to	inform this indica	itor.	area		
	Fixed point photography			LMU	2000/0	
	fixed point photography to n	nonitor this indic	<u>ator</u>	LMU	2008/9	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	is		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.4: Coastal change	The AONB should follow the Project and explore the possing Group via the Cornwall and group.	sibility of sitting on	the Steering	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Breakdown by woodland	type:		LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14
tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area -ha (N	IWT figure)		dataset (1995)	
	Broadleaved	70.7 (81.8)			- Natural England's	
	Ancient semi-natural	7.4			Ancient Woodland	
	PAWS	22.7			Inventory (1999)	
	Mixed	21.8 (5.8)			- National Inventory	
	Conifer	2.8			of Woodland and	
	Scrub	20.2			Trees (2000)	
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (Easte	AONB	Defra June	2013/14	
	Grassland categories	,	Hectares	area	Agricultural Census	
	< 5 years & permanent pas	sture	2,319		(2007)	
	Rough grazing		57			
	Arable categories:					
	Cereals		532			
	Number of holdings in diff	erent size categor				
	<5 ha:		30			
	5-10 ha:		5			
	10-20 ha:		9			
	Over 20 ha:		34			
	The AONB should collect in	formation from a r	<u>representative</u>	LMU	2008/9 data collection	
	sample of farmers within the land use.	LMU to further pi	LIMO	2006/9 data collection		
2.3: Extent of biomass	There are currently no agree	ements for Energy	LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010	
planting	through the Energy Crops So					
	should check the Defra data					

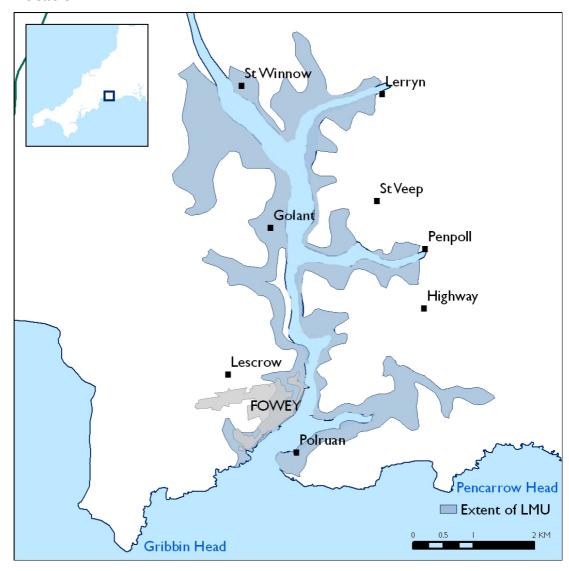
Indicator	Results from 20	08 analysis				Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring			
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of t	field bound	aries by s	ample squ	uare:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11			
	Sample square SX	<u>0950</u>				squares	photographs (2005)				
	Boundary / featu	ire type	Length	n (m)							
	Cornish hedgebanl		5,248								
	Wooded		1,779								
	Stone wall		3,679								
	Sample square SX										
	Boundary / featu		Length	n (m)							
	Cornish hedgebanl	k	5,063								
	Wooded		8,109								
	Gate		14.6								
	Field boundary										
	Sample square	Total sinu	ous (m)		aight (m)						
	SX0950	524		7,837							
	SX1152	4,367		10,519							
	Average field size		e square	:							
	Sample square SX	<u>0950:</u> 5.4 ha									
	Sample square SX	1152: 2.2 ha									
2.6: Presence [and	Number of exta	nt features	:		Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14				
condition] of historic	Age classification		umber of			square	Environment Record				
landscape features		in	2 sample	squares			(April 2008)				
	Prehistoric	I									
	Historic Medieval	2									
	Post Medieval										
	TOTAL	5				Potential future					
	IOIAL						monitoring in				
	Condition of fea	tures				conjunction with the					
	Information on the	e condition o	f historic f	features co	uld be		Historic Environment				
	obtained through				-	Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)					

Indicator	Results from 2008 an	alysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of develop	ment categ	gories:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of caravans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	9.0				
	Agricultural glasshouses	0.1				
	Refer to the Arc Reader pr sample squares.	oject for settle	ement distribution within the			
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be establishe	d through co	ommunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establishe	d through co	ommunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect inform	ation from th	ne Local Planning Authority	AONB	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
	on any proposals for off-	shore develo	opments.	area		
3.2: Extent of traditional	Total area of traditio	nally manag	ged orchards:	Sample	Cornwall County	2010/11
orchards	0.2 ha			square	Council dataset (2002)	
					Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	

Indicator	Results from 2	008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
3.5: Extent [and condition]	Designed land	scapes within and beyo	nd the LMU:	LMU	Register of Parks and	2013/14	
of designed landscapes	Parkland	Area in LMU (ha)	Total area (ha)		Gardens of Special		
		GRADE II			Historic Interest		
	Menabilly	70.7	70.7		(2006, English		
	TOTAL	70.7			Heritage)		
	The AONB shou	esigned landscapes: uld link in with English Heri ch is due to report in July		Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Landscapes at Risk Project (July 2008)			
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	Number of na (unlit): Gribbin H	vigation marks: I (lit): St Head	Catherine's Point; I	AONB area	Admiralty Leisure (2007) Leisure Chart Portfolio, Falmouth to Teignmouth: SC5602	2013/14	

LMU CODE: C21

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA21

Constituent LDUs: 382, 383, 386

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Rolling landform with steep sides descending to the river. Creeks penetrate inland, between which are rounded land masses.	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion) 2.10: Development at sea
Landscape dominated by ancient oak woodlands , with alder, willow, oak, sycamore, beech and sweet chestnut, fringing valley sides and creeks, many of which are unmanaged. Some patches of mixed forestry plantation (e.g. LDU 384). Higher land has limited tree cover.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Silt and muddy banks form important wetland habitats particularly when exposed at low tide.	1.5: SSSI condition 2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Mixed agriculture with pasture and arable. Vineyards at Golant.	2.2: Agricultural land use 2.3: Extent of biomass planting
Mixture of medieval and post-medieval arable and pasture fields enclosed by sinuous Cornish hedges with frequent hedgerow trees. Some larger fields of more recent enclosure.	2.4: Field patterns
Fortifications at St Catherine's Castle and 15th century blockhouses reflect the area's long-standing role as a strategic port. Relic quays along the riverside linked to export of china clay.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Larger settlements clustered on steep ria slopes, with white-painted houses in a tiered and random orientation. Villages located in the valleys. Fowey town nestling on steep slopes around harbour.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity1.2: Levels of intrusion1.3: Extent of dark night skies2.7: Settlement pattern2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Steep, narrow roads plunge down to the ria shores forming dead-ends. Elsewhere, roads cross valleys at bridging points.	2.8: Transport infrastructure
Car ferry from Bodinnick to Fowey. Another passenger ferry links Polruan with Fowey.	3.10: Presence of local car and passenger ferries
Much water-based recreational activity and shipping, including large ships loading china clay from the quays above Fowey.	1.1: Levels of tranquillity 3.9: Number of moorings

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
I.3: Extent of	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
dark night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement
II.		in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover on valley and creek sides, particularly ancient oak woodlands.
woodland and		Decrease in extent of forestry plantations (including through conversion to native woodland).
tree cover/type		Negative: Increase in tree/woodland cover on higher land. Decrease in woodland cover on valley and creek sides. Increase in extent of forestry plantation.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or an increase in the extent of pasture. No increase or a decrease in other farming types, particularly arable.
		Negative: Decrease in the extent of pasture. Increase in other agricultural land uses, particularly intensive arable
225		production.
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of seminatural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive</u> : Maintenance/restoration of the medieval field pattern. No decrease in total field boundary length in areas of irregular field pattern
		Negative: Increase in average field size. Increase in the total area of land with regular field pattern (and loss of irregular field patterns). Decrease in the total length of field boundaries. Increase in average field size.
2.5: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
semi-natural habitats		Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features.
historic landscape features		Negative: Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement	Р	Positive: No further spread of development up valley/creek sides. No expansion of the settlement footprint of Fowey.
pattern		Negative: New development located outside settlement curtilages, including spreading up valley and creek slopes. Expansion of Fowey town.
2.8: Transport	S	Positive: Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture.
infrastructure		Negative: Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular	S	<u>Positive:</u> New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
building styles		Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10:	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast.
Development at sea		Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.9: Number of moorings	S	<u>Positive:</u> No new locations used for moorings. No increase in the size and/or density of existing areas of moorings. <u>Negative:</u> Mooring areas developed in new locations. Increase in the size and/or density of existing moorings.
•		
3.10: Presence of	S	Positive: Continued presence of local car/passenger ferries.
local car and		Negative: Removal of ferry services from previous crossing points.
passenger ferries		
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																				Woodland managament changes										Forces for change identified in exisitng landscape							
	S	Cli	mate cha	inge	00 I	0 D	ν L .	- I e -	D	evelopmo	ent press	ures	S	O &	٥	шѕ	. a	b 4	· · s	Land u	ise change	s	ع ادا ه		90 00	- bo	F S	Woodland ບ່	managam	nent change	es >	WFD	response	Ind	ustry chai	nge a	assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy conditior	Coastal squeez	Increased frequency of drough	M A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	IIDOE ILAGARII LIAGI IIOOLI	Increased visitor pressur Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increase	signage, car park Marine and beach developments (incl demand fo	Housing developments (incl affordable housing du to high house price:	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased light pollutio	Deamnd for better communications (e.g aerial mast	Sustainable design of new build	Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic calming measures and road improvemen	Lotting up of agricultural land at sal	Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other R development	Reservoirs/water storag	Minerals extraction/duarryin	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for negron	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing condition	ntensification of production (particularly arable) in	astru n in c grazir	mar	rarm diversing	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreation boatin	Decline in local and traditional land/woodlan management and building skil	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi to respond to climate chang	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SR	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growin conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivit	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFI	targer Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strip	platiting flext to water courses, et	Decline in traditional industrie	Local quarry closure	
				1									1	1		1		1	<u> </u>											ı	<u> </u>					_	
LMU C21 Rolling landform with steep sides descending to the river. Creeks penetrate inland,			_	1						1		т т				1	1	1	1	т —	Т	_				-				1	1	1	1	_		-	
between which are rounded land masses.																																					Significant recreational pressure on waterways
Landscape dominated by ancient oak woodlands, with alder, willow, oak, sycamore, beech and sweet chestnut, fringing valley sides and creeks																																				'n	Ancient sites fragmented and declining in condition - many sites also planted with conifers
Some patches of mixed forestry plantation																																				А	As above
Higher land has limited tree cover																																					
rrixture of medieval and post-medieval fields enclosed by sinuous Cornish nedges with frequent hedgerow tree																			0																		
Some larger fields of more recent enclosure																			0																		
Mixed agriculture with pasture and arable																			0																	С	Change from pasture to arable
Vineyards at Golant																																					
Fortifications at St Catherine's Castle and 15th century blockhouses																																					
Relic quays along the riverside																																					
Larger settlements clustered on steep ria slopes, with white-painted houses in a tiered and random orientation																					<u> </u>																
Villages located in the valleys																																					
Fowey town nestling on steep slopes around harbour.																																					•
roads cross valleys at bridging points																																				h	high traffic impacts due to popularity of area
Much water-based recreational activity and shipping																																				s	Significant recreational pressure on waterways

O= area identified as a 'moderately high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	sis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (So	uth Coast (East	:ern))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of tranquillity	Score	Score		, ,	
	Highest	130.7				
	Lowest	-14.6				
	Mean	22.0				
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (So	uth Coast (East	ern))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area		
	Disturbed	3,200	3,219			
	Undisturbed	17,677	17,659			
	Urban	0	0			
I.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore win			AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)		,	
	0-1.7	277	258			
	1.7-50	442	527			
	50-150	238	171			
	150-240	3	4			
	240-255	0	0			
	Number of stars in the Orion constellation: The AONB is to organise a 'star count' to inform this indicator.			AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)	
	Fixed point photography fixed point photography to I			LMU	2008/9	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	sis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the pos	he work of the Coastal Monitoring ssibility of sitting on the Steering Group of Scilly Coastal Authorities group.	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (Social 68% Favourable 23% Unfavourable recovering 9% Unfavourable no change See ArcReader Project and Extresults for the SSSIs within this	ng cel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland	Breakdown by woodland	d type:	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset	set 2013/14
and tree cover/type	Woodland type	Area -ha (NIWT figure)		(1995)	
	Broadleaved	272.6 (275.7)		- Natural England's	
	Ancient semi-natural	88.0		Ancient Woodland	
	PAWS	85.5		Inventory (1999)	
	Mixed	9.7 (4.8)		- National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	
	Conifer	32.0 (33.5)			
	Scrub	Scrub 20.4			

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis					Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (South Coast (Eastern)):				AONB	Defra June Agricultural	2013/14	
	Grassland categories		•	Hectares	area	area Census (2007)		
	< 5 years & permanent pasture				2,319			
	Rough grazing				57			
	Arable categorie	es:						
	Cereals				532			
	Number of hold	ings in differe	nt size c	ategori				
	<5 ha:				30			
	5-10 ha:				5			
	10-20 ha:				9			
	Over 20 ha:				34			
	The AONB should collect information from a representative sample of farmers within the LMU to further pinpoint agricultural land use.					LMU	2008/9 data collection	
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	There are currently no agreements for Energy Crops planting through the Energy Crops Scheme in this LMU. The AONB should check the Defra dataset every two years to monitor this.				LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010	
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of field boundaries by sample square:					Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11
	Sample square SX1156					squares	photographs (2005)	-
	Boundary / featu	ire type	Lengt	h (m)				
	Cornish hedgebanl		275	• ,				
	Wooded		3,459		-			
	Sample square SX1254							
	Boundary / featu	ire type	Lengt	h (m)				
	Cornish hedgebanl	<	658	. ,				
	Wooded		3,304		-			
	Field boundary pattern by sample square:							
	Sample square	Total sinuo		-	straight (m)			
	SX1156	3,738		314				
	SX1254	2,952		1,020				
	Average field size by sample square:							

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis					Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
	Sample square SX1156: 1.7 ha						
	Sample square SX12	<u>54:</u> 0.5 ha					
2.5: Extent of semi-	Habitat calculation	ns:			LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14
natural habitats	Habitat Area (ha)					(1995)	
	Saltmarsh		0.1				
2.6: Presence [and	Number of extant	features:		I	Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14
condition] of historic landscape features	Age classification			square	Environment Record (April 2008)		
•	Post Medieval	4				(4 = 555)	
	Unknown	I					
	TOTAL	5				Potential future	
	Condition of features Information on the condition of historic features could be obtained through the Heritage at Risk project (English Heritage).				monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)		
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of development categories:			Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11	
	Category	Area (ha)	No. of carav	ans/tents	squares	photographs (2005)	
	Permanent	8.2					
	Refer to the Arc Reader project for settlement distribution within the sample squares.						
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be establ	ished through o	community surv	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14	
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be established through community survey					Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect information from the Local Planning Authority on any proposals for off-shore developments.				squares AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010

Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
3.9: Number of moorings	Total number of n	noorings (Fow	еу): 1,392	AONB area	Fowey Harbour Commission (2007)	2013/14
3.10: Presence of local	Breakdown by route:			AONB	Fowey Tourist	2013/14
car and passenger ferries	Route	Duration	Frequency	area	lnformation: http://www.fowey.co.uk	
	Fowey – Polruan (passenger)	All year	Daily (continuous) – reduced frequency in winter			
	Fowey – Bodinnick (car)	All year	Daily (frequent) – reduced frequency in winter			
	Fowey - Mevagissey	Summer	3-6 return trips			

LMU CODE: C22

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Areas

Constituent CAs: CA22

Constituent LDUs: 057, 084, 085, 257, 381, 384, 385, 387

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Irregular coastal strip with rolling landform and chambered cliffs, broken by	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
spectacular sandy bays . Landform intersected by small, incised stream valleys crossing plateau ridges.	2.10: Development at sea
Valley from Polperro to Crumplehorn supporting areas of mixed/deciduous woodland. Otherwise few trees.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
Cliffs supporting extensive rough vegetation (downs) with a variety of wildflowers and	1.5: SSSI condition
grasses. Improved pasture and some arable elsewhere. Some orchards.	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
	3.2: Extent of traditional orchards
Mixture of medieval and recent enclosures, with the former being smaller and more irregular, bounded by Cornish hedges .	2.4: Field patterns
Inner drying harbour at Polperro protected by double piers.	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
Many small farmsteads, hamlets and churchtowns linked by small, quiet lanes	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
enclosed by high Cornish hedgebanks. Local vernacular of stone and slate, with	I.2: Levels of intrusion
cob/thatch near coast.	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	2.8: Transport infrastructure
	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Picturesque fishing village of Polperro with closely-built slate cottages, a popular	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
tourist destination.	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
I.3: Extent of	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
dark night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
I.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	Positive: SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement
II.		in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover in the valley from Polperro to Crumplehorn. No increase in
woodland and		woodland/tree cover elsewhere.
tree cover/type		Negative: Decrease in woodland cover in the valley from Polperro to Crumplehorn. Increase in woodland/tree cover elsewhere.
2.2: Agricultural	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or an increase in the extent of rough grazing on the downs. Maintenance of the existing extent
land use		of pastoral land use. No increase in the extent of arable.
		Negative: Decrease in the extent of rough grazing on the downs, including through abandonment of agricultural
		improvement. Increase in the area of land under arable cultivation. Decrease in the extent of pasture.
2.3: Extent of	S	Positive: No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated
biomass planting		within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns.
		Negative: Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-
		natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.4: Field pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance/restoration of the medieval field pattern. No decrease in total field boundary length in areas of irregular field pattern Negative: Increase in average field size. Increase in the total area of land with regular field pattern (and loss of irregular field patterns). Decrease in the total length of field boundaries. Increase in average field size.
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	P	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. Negative: Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of the existing settlement pattern of farmsteads, hamlets and churchtowns. No increase in the average size of farmsteads. Decrease in the size and/or number of holiday parks, chalets and caravans behind Polperro and/or along the coast. Negative: New development located outside settlement curtilages. Increase in the size of farmsteads. New locations of or an expansion in the size of holiday parks, chalets and caravans, particularly on higher ground or along the coast.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at sea	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast. Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.2: Extent of traditional orchards	S	Positive: No loss in the total area of traditionally managed orchards. New areas of traditional orchard planting. Negative: Loss in the total area of traditionally managed orchards.
3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	6	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

1																																			Forces for change identified in exisiting land
		Cli	imate cha	ange					De	evelopme	nt pressur	es							Land	l use chan	ges						Woodland	l managam	ent changes	s	WFD r	esponse	Indust	ry change	assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy conditions	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of droughts	More frequent river flooding	inore ir equelic i fyel ilooding	ind tased visitor pressure Tourism developments ind caravan sites, increased signage, car naries	signage, car parks Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings)	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices)	Industrial and commercial developments	Demand for second homes	Increased light po	Deamnd for better communications (e.g. aerials, masts)	Sustainable design of new builds Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffic	calming measures and road improvements	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RE	developments	On the same of the	Minerals extraction/quarrying Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial -	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for new	crops Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions.	consumer demand	production (particularly) associated infi arming changes (reductio	reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing on marginal land)	Farm diversification and hobby farming eg horseyculture	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreational boating	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland management and building skills	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fir to respond to climate change	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration)	Increased growth rates and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD targets	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips. planting next to watercourses, etc	Decline in traditional industries	Local auarry closures	
LMU C22: Polperro Coast																																			
ACROSS LMU Irregular coastal strip with rolling landform and chambered cliffs, broken by																		1	1															↓	
spectacular sandy bays.																					_													4	Tourism and recreational pressure along coast
Landform intersected by small, incised stream valleys crossing plateau ridges.					_												_																	<u> </u>	
Valley from Polperro to Crumplehorn supporting areas of mixed/deciduous woodland																					_												<u> </u>	4	
Otherwise few trees Cliffs supporting extensive rough vegetation (downs) with a variety of wildflowers and					_																													4	
grasses																		•																\bot	Tourism and recreational pressure along coast
riskture of medieval and recent enclosures, with the former being smaller and more irregular, bounded by Cornish hedges																		•																\perp	Widespread removal of Cornish hedges and de management
Improved pasture and some arable. Rough grazing on cliffs																		•																$oldsymbol{ol}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}$	
by high Cornish hedgebanks.																																			Demand for rural housing and expansion of adj settlements
Inner drying harbour at Polperro protected by double piers. Picturesque isning vinage of Polperro with closely-built state cottages, a popular																_	-	4																₩	
tourist destination.																					1										I				Tourism and recreational pressure along coast

^{• =} area identified as a 'high' opportunity location for miscanthus growing in terms of landscape considerations (Scott Wilson and Land & Landscape Management Ltd, 2004)

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysi	S		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
1.1: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (East	ern))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area			
	Highest	130.7					
	Lowest	-14.6		•			
	Mean	22.0		•			
I.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Sou	th Coast (East	ern))	AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area			
	Disturbed	3,200	3,219				
	Undisturbed	17,677	17,659	-			
	Urban	0	0	-			
I.3: Extent of dark night	Number of off-shore wind Cornwall AONB Results	dfarms: 0		AONB	BWEA (2008) CPRE (2000)	2013/14	
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)				
	0-1.7	277	258				
	1.7-50	442	527				
	50-150	238	171				
	150-240	3	4				
	240-255	0	0				
	Number of stars in the O to organise a 'star count' to i		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)			
	Fixed point photography: fixed point photography to m	LMU	2008/9				

Indicator	Results from 2008 analy	sis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
1.4: Coastal change	Project and explore the pos	he work of the Coastal Monitoring ssibility of sitting on the Steering d Isles of Scilly Coastal Authorities	AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme (Plymouth University)	AONB to contact the Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.
1.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (So 68% Favourable 23% Unfavourable recovering 9% Unfavourable no change See ArcReader Project and Extresults for the SSSIs within this	ng cel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Breakdown by woodland	d type:	LMU	- Cornwall LIFE dataset (1995)	2013/14
tree cover/type	Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	Area -ha (NIWT figure) 84.5 (46.3) 4.3 8.4 2.3 (0.1) 9.1 (5.2) 77.2		- Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.2: Agricultural land use	AONB Area Results (South Coast (Eastern)):	AONB	Defra June	2013/14	
_	Grassland categories	Hectares	area	Agricultural Census		
	< 5 years & permanent pasture	2,319		(2007)		
	Rough grazing	57				
	Arable categories:					
	Cereals	532				
	Number of holdings in different size ca	tegories:				
	<5 ha:	30				
	5-10 ha:	5				
	10-20 ha:	9				
	Over 20 ha:	34				
	The AONB should collect information from sample of farmers within the LMU to furtilized use.	•	LMU	2008/9 data collection		
2.3: Extent of biomass	There are currently no agreements for Er		LMU	Defra ECS data (2008)	2010	
planting	through the Energy Crops Scheme in this should check the Defra dataset every two					

Indicator	Results from 20	08 analysis				Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of t	field boundar	ries by s	ample square:		Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11	
•	Sample square SX	1350	•			squares	photographs (2005)		
	Boundary / featu	ıre type	Length	ı (m)					
	Cornish hedgebanl	k	4,129						
	Wooded	434							
	Gate		П						
	Sample square SX	<u> 1551</u>							
	Boundary / featu	ıre type	Length	ı (m)					
	Cornish hedgebanl	k	8,060						
	Wooded		1,018						
	Gate		14.6		_				
	Gap		148						
	Sample square SX	<u>2252</u>							
	Boundary / featu		Length	n (m)					
	Cornish hedgebanl	k	8,688 5,126						
	Wooded								
	Field boundary	pattern by sa	ample so	quare:					
	Sample square	Total sinuo	us (m)	Total straight	(m)				
	SX1350	545		4,321					
	SX1551	3,117		6,315					
	SX2252	6,335		7,881					
	Average field size	ze by sample	square	:					
	Sample square SX	1350: 3.4 ha	-						
	Sample square SX								
	Sample square SX	<u>2252</u> : 2.4 ha							
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat calculat	ions:				LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14	
habitats	Habitat		Area	ı (ha)			(1995)		
	Maritime cliff		3.1						

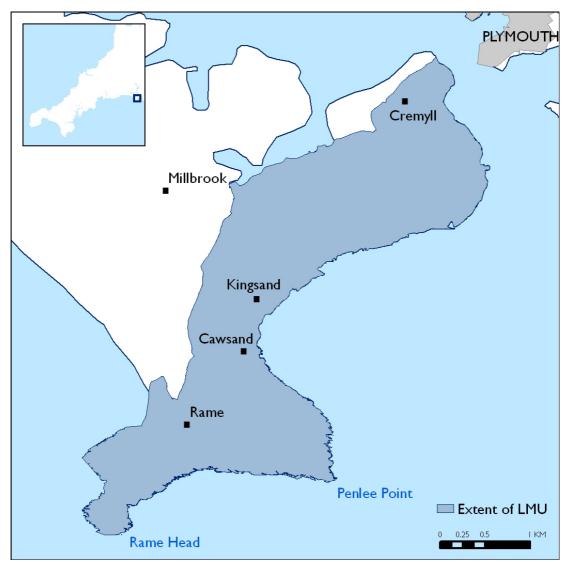
Indicator	Results from 2008 a	nalysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	Number of extant for Age classification Prehistoric Medieval Post Medieval TOTAL Condition of feature Information on the cort obtained through the Information of Informat	Number in 2 sam			Sample square	Cornwall CC Historic Environment Record (April 2008) Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Heritage at Risk Project (July 2008)	2013/14
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of develo	•		Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11	
	Permanent Chalet /static caravan Refer to the Arc Reader	Area (ha) 5.9 0.4	No. of caravar		squares	photographs (2005)	
	sample squares.	project for settle	ement distribution				
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be establish	ned through co	ommunity survey		Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be establish	ned through co	ommunity survey		Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14
2.10: Development at sea	AONB to collect infor on any proposals for o			Authority	AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010
3.2: Extent of traditional orchards	Total area of traditi 0.2 ha	onally manaş	ged orchards:		Sample square	Cornwall County Council dataset (2002) Cornwall aerial	2010/11

Indicator	Results from 2008	analysis	Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring
				photographs (2005)	
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number of a	ctive fishing fleets:	LMU	Cornwall Sea Fisheries	2013/14
industry activity	Harbour	Number of active fishing vessels		Survey (December 2006)	
	Polperro	H			
	TOTAL	11			

CORNWALL AONB: RAME HEAD

LMU CODE: C23

Location



Links to the Living Landscapes Character Arms

Constituent CAs: CA22, CA25

Constituent LDUs: 332, 334, 390, 388

Table I: Indicators selected to monitor changes in landscape character

Character statement	Indicators selected by statement
Varied coastal landscape with conical headland and inland ridge. Panoramic views	I.4: Coastal change (coastal erosion)
from ridge across Plymouth Sound, Cawsand Bay and north up the Tamar River.	2.10: Development at sea
	I.2: Levels of intrusion
Steep cliffs backed by coastal heath; beyond which is a treeless ridge. Sheltered land in	1.5: SSSI condition
the east contains woodlands.	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
Deer park at Mount Edgcumbe. Patches of heathland, scrub and mixed	1.5: SSSI condition
agriculture.	2.2: Agricultural land use
	2.3: Extent of biomass planting
	2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats
	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
Mixed field sizes and shapes; small irregular medieval fields and larger, more	2.4: Field patterns
recent regular enclosures. Cornish hedges form boundaries.	
Ornamental parkland and woodland at Mount Edgcumbe estate. 18th, 19th and 20th	2.1: Extent of woodland and tree cover / type
fortifications. Rame Head Chapel (14th century) is prominent, formerly acting as a	2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features
lighthouse.	3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes
	3.7: Presence of navigation marks
Scattered compact seaside villages clinging to cliffs	I.I: Levels of tranquillity
	I.2: Levels of intrusion
	1.3: Extent of dark night skies
	2.7: Settlement pattern
	3.8: Levels of fishing industry activity
The local vernacular is a mixture of stone and slate , and cob and thatch .	2.9: Local vernacular building styles
Narrow streets at Cawsand and Kingsand tumbling to the coast.	2.8: Transport infrastructure

Table 2: The condition criteria for the selected indicators

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
1.1: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in overall levels of tranquillity
tranquillity		Negative: Decline in overall levels of tranquillity
1.2: Levels of	AA	Positive: Maintenance or improvement in current absence of intrusion
intrusion		Negative: Increase in overall levels of intrusion
1.3: Extent of dark	Α	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in overall extent of dark night skies
night skies		Negative: Decline in overall extent of dark night skies
1.4: Coastal	AA	Positive: No loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
change		Negative: Loss of characteristic features along the coast through erosion / sea level rise
1.5: SSSI condition	AA	<u>Positive:</u> SSSIs are in favourable condition. Where sites are not in favourable condition, there has been an improvement in condition status from previous assessments.
		Negative: SSSIs are in unfavourable condition. Condition status has declined from previous assessments.
2.1: Extent of woodland and	Р	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in woodland cover in the east of the LMU. No tree or woodland cover on the inland ridge.
tree cover/type		Negative: Decrease in woodland cover in the east of the LMU. Presence of trees/woodland on the inland ridge.
2.2: Agricultural land use	Р	Positive: Maintenance of the mixed agricultural character of the LMU. No increase in arable. No decrease in the overall area of agricultural land (e.g. no loss to amenity uses).
		<u>Negative:</u> Increase in the extent of land under arable cultivation. Decrease in the area of grazed deer pasture. Loss of agricultural land to other land uses (e.g. amenity).
2.3: Extent of biomass planting	S	<u>Positive:</u> No loss of permanent pasture or semi-natural habitats to biomass planting. Biomass planting incorporated within existing areas of cultivated land or woodland, respecting or enhancing characteristic field and woodland patterns. <u>Negative:</u> Biomass planting located within permanent pastoral farmland, outside cultivated land or on the site of semi-natural habitats identified at the time of the baseline survey. The geometric shapes of areas of biomass planting interrupt characteristic field and/or woodland patterns.
2.4: Field pattern	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Retention or restoration of the remaining irregular medieval field pattern. No increase in average field size. No increase in the total length of field boundaries. <u>Negative:</u> Loss of areas of medieval field pattern to new, regular enclosures. Increase in average field size.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
2.5: Extent of semi-natural habitats	Р	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or increase in the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in or fragmentation of the extent of semi-natural habitats characteristic to the LMU.
2.6: Presence [and condition] of historic landscape features	S	<u>Positive:</u> Numbers of recorded above-ground features are stable or increase from baseline numbers. No decline in the overall condition of historic features. <u>Negative:</u> Decrease in the number of above-ground features recorded. Decline in the overall condition of historic features.
2.7: Settlement pattern	P	Positive: Maintenance of the compact nature of coastal villages. No new development outside settlement curtilages, including camping/caravan/chalet sites. Negative: Expansion of coastal villages. New development on the ridgeline and/or outside settlement curtilages, including camping/caravan/chalet sites.
2.8: Transport infrastructure	S	<u>Positive:</u> Maintenance of or decrease in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. <u>Negative:</u> Increase in levels of road engineering works, signage and other road furniture. Loss of any distinctive types of signage (e.g. finger posts/milestones).
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	S	Positive: New housing/permitted development in sympathy with traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys. Negative: New housing/permitted development detracts from traditional building character as defined in the baseline surveys.
2.10: Development at sea	AA	Positive: No visible 'industrial scale' developments in view of the coast. Negative: Introduction of 'industrial scale' development visible from the coast.
3.5: Extent [and condition] of designed landscapes	S	Positive: Maintenance of or increase in extent of designed landscapes. No change or an improvement in the overall landscape condition. Negative: Decrease in the overall extent of parklands. Decline in the overall landscape condition.

Indicators selected for the LMU	Score code	Desired trajectories of change
3.7: Presence of	S	Positive: Navigation marks in active use.
navigation marks		Negative: Navigation marks no longer in use.
3.8: Levels of	S	Positive: No decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets
fishing industry		Negative: Decline in the overall number of active fishing fleets.
activity		
MAXIMUM	10	P = Primary Indicators
LMU SCORES	7	S = Secondary Indicators

Table 3: Forces for change acting upon the landscape elements to be monitored

																				rces for change identified in exisitng landscape															
		Clin	nate chan	nge	-	L			De	velopmen	t pressur	es		· .			0.	-		Land us	e changes			- 1 - 10 - 1		L	Woodlan	d managam	ent change	s		response	Indust	ry change	assessments
	Sea level rise/stormy condition	Coastal squeeze	Increased frequency of drought	More frequent river flooding	Increased visitor pressur	Tourism developments incl caravan sites, increased	Marine and beach developments (incl demand for moorings	Housing developments (incl affordable housing due to high house prices	Industrial and commercial development	Demand for second home	Increased light po	Deamnd for better communications (e.g.aerials) masts	Sustainable design of new build Increase in commuter and tourist traffic incl traffi	ming measures and road impr	Lotting up of agricultural land at sale Wind farms (on-shore and off-shore) and other RI	development	Reservoirs/water storag	Minerals extraction/quarryin	Non-food crops e.g. bioenergy, industrial intensification of lowland area	Longer growing season/higher CO2 levels for nev crop	Horticultural expansion - fav. growing conditions consumer deman	ntensification of production (particularly arable) inc	Livestock farming changes (reduction in cattle reduced grazing in uplands, reduced grazing on	Farm diversification and hobby farming e	Recreational uses eg golf courses, recreationa	Decline in local and traditional land/woodland	New species of different provenance eg Douglas Fi to respond to climate change	Increased planting in floodplain areas eg SRC	Afforestation (incl due to favourable growing conditions or for carbon sequestration	Increased growth rates and productivity	Reduced intensity of agriculture to meet WFD	Measures to reduce diffuse pollution eg buffer strips planting next to watercourses, et	Decline in	Local quarry closure	
LMU C23: Rame Head										I																							1		
Varied coastal landscape with conical headland and inland ridge																																			
Panoramic views from ridge across Plymouth Sound, Cawsand Bay and north up the Tamar River																																			Visual influence of Plymouth on horizon
Steep cliffs backed by coastal heath																																			Some abandonment/lack of management leading to scrub encroachment
treeless ridge																																			
Sheltered land in the east contains woodlands. Prinxed need sizes and snapes; small irregular medieval needs and larger, more recent																																			
regular enclosures																																			Intensification of former heathland
Cornish hedges form boundaries																																			
Deer park at Mount Edgcumbe																																			
Patches of heathland, scrub and mixed agriculture.																																			
Ornamental parkland and woodland at Mount Edgcumbe																																			
18 th , 19th and 20 th fortifications																																			
Rame Head Chapel (14th century) is prominent, formerly acting as a lighthouse.																																			
local vernacular is a mixture of stone and slate, and cob and thatch																																			
Scattered compact seaside villages clinging to cliffs																																			
Narrow streets at Cawsand and Kingsand tumbling to the coast.																										1									

Table 4: Baseline results

Indicator	Results from 2008 analys	sis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
I.I: Levels of tranquillity	AONB Area Results (Ra	me Head <u>))</u>		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of tranquillity	Score		area			
	Highest	34.7					
	Lowest	-33.9					
	Mean	4.8					
1.2: Levels of intrusion	AONB Area Results (Ra	me Head)		AONB	CPRE (2007)	2013/14	
	Category of intrusion	Area (ha)	1997 area (ha)	area			
	Disturbed	214	250				
	Undisturbed	560	284				
	Urban	0	0				
	Number of off-shore win			BWEA (2008)			
1.3: Extent of dark night	Cornwall AONB Results		AONB	CPRE (2000)	2013/14		
skies	Category of darkness	Area (ha)	1993 area (ha)				
	0-1.7	277	258				
	1.7-50	442	527				
	50-150	238	171				
	150-240	3	4				
	240-255	0	0				
	Number of stars in the C		AONB area	Primary data (2008/9)			
	Fixed point photography fixed point photography to a	: AONB to estab	LMU	2008/9			
1.4: Coastal change	The AONB should follow the Project and explore the pos			AONB area	South West Regional Coastal Monitoring	AONB to contact the	

Indicator	Results from 2008 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
	Group via the Cornwall and Isles of group.	of Scilly Coastal Authorities		Programme (Plymouth University)	Coastal Authorities by end of 2008.	
I.5: SSSI condition	AONB Area results (South Cooks Favourable 23% Unfavourable recovering 9% Unfavourable no change See ArcReader Project and Excel Spreads for the SSSIs within this LMU.	eadsheet for a breakdown of	AONB area	Natural England (web- based information) See Excel Spreadsheet for a breakdown of assessment dates for SSSIs within this LMU.	2010 (every 2 years)	
2.1: Extent of woodland and	'		LMU	- Cornwall LIFE	2013/14	
tree cover/type	Woodland type Broadleaved Ancient semi-natural PAWS Mixed Conifer Scrub	Area -ha (NIWT figure) 111.0 (108.6) 15.9 3.0 19.2 3.1 (8.7) 43.7	AONID	dataset (1995) - Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory (1999) - National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (2000)	2012/14	
2.2: Agricultural land use 2.3: Extent of biomass	AONB Area Results (Rame H No statistics are available from De data protection issues. The AON through questionnaire surveys wit farmers within the LMU. There are currently no agreement	efra for this AONB area due to B should collect information th a representative sample of ts for Energy Crops planting	AONB area Sample squares	Defra June Agricultural Census (2007) Defra ECS data (2008)	2013/14	
planting	through the Energy Crops Scheme should check the Defra dataset ev			,		
2.4: Field pattern	Total length of field boundaries Sample square SX4351 Boundary / feature type	es by sample square: Length (m)	Sample squares	Cornwall aerial photographs (2005)	2010/11	

Indicator	Results from 200	08 analysis			Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
	Cornish hedgebank	2	3,355					
	Wooded		2,951					
	Devon hedgebank		161					
	Field boundary	pattern by sai	mple sq	uare:				
	Sample square	Total sinuou	s (m)	Total straight (n	1)			
	SX4351	4,679		2,864				
	Average field siz	e by sample	square:					
	Sample square SX4	<u> 1351:</u> 6.9 ha						
2.5: Extent of semi-natural	Habitat breakdo	wn:			LMU	Cornwall LIFE data	2013/14	
habitats	Habitat		Area	(ha0		(1995)		
	Maritime cliff		1.8	•				
	Scattered bracken	on maritime cliff	6.2					
	Scattered scrub on	maritime cliff	14.6					
2.6: Presence [and	Number of exta	nt features:			Sample	Cornwall CC Historic	2013/14	
condition] of historic	Age classification		nber of fe	atures	square	Environment Record		
landscape features	Age classification		sample s		'	(April 2008)		
·	Prehistoric	I	•	•		,		
	Historic	2						
	Post Medieval	17						
	Modern	5				D		
	TOTAL	25				Potential future		
						monitoring in conjunction with the		
	Condition of fea					Historic Environment		
	Information on the					Service/Heritage at		
	obtained through t	<u>the Heritage at l</u>	<u>Risk proje</u>	<u>ect (English Herita</u>	<u>ge).</u>	Risk Project (July		
						2008)		
2.7: Settlement pattern	Total area of de	velopment ca	tegorie	s:	Sample	Cornwall aerial	2010/11	
- r	Category	Area (ha)		of caravans/tent	•	photographs (2005)		
	Permanent	3.5			-	,		

Indicator	Results from 2008	3 analysis		Scale	Source of data and date	Next date for monitoring	
	Refer to the Arc Read sample squares.	er project for settleme	nt distribution within the				
2.8: Transport infrastructure	Baseline to be estab	ished through comn	nunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14	
2.9: Local vernacular building styles	Baseline to be estab	ished through comn	nunity survey	Sample squares	Community survey 2008/9	2013/14	
2.10: Development at sea	on any proposals for	off-shore developm		AONB area	LPA records (2008/9)	2010	
3.5: Extent [and condition]	Designed landsca	•		LMU	Register of Parks and	2013/14	
of designed landscapes	Parkland	Area in LMU (ha) Total area (ha)		Gardens of Special		
		GRADE I			Historic Interest (2006, English		
	Mount Edgcumbe	221.8	227.3		Heritage)		
	TOTAL	221.8					
	Risk project, which is	ink in with English H s due to report in Ju	,		Potential future monitoring in conjunction with the Historic Environment Service/Landscapes at Risk Project (July 2008)		
3.7: Presence of navigation marks	Number of naviga Penlee Point and Qu		it): Rame Head; 2 (lit):	AONB area	Admiralty Leisure (2007) Leisure Chart Portfolio, Falmouth to Teignmouth: SC5602	2013/14	
3.8: Levels of fishing	Total number of a	active fishing fleet	s:	LMU	Cornwall Sea Fisheries	2013/14	
industry activity	Harbour	Numb vessels	er of active fishing		Survey (December 2006)		
	Cawsand	0					
	TOTAL	0					

2/5			
265			