

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

Local Landscape Character Assessments for the Penwith Parishes

Volume 06 – St Just Local Landscape Character Assessment

November 2022

DRAFT Version I

**Prepared by:
Cornwall Environmental Consultants (CEC Ltd)
Five Acres, Allet, Truro, TR4 9DJ**

**For
Penwith Landscape Partnership**

**Issued by:
Kathryn Statham BA (Hons) DipLA CMLI**

Approved by:

Ref: CEC3247

Document Control

The report was prepared by Kathryn Statham, Senior Landscape Architect at CEC Ltd.

Version	Date	Status	Issued by	Checked by	Approved for issue by
VI	18.11.2022	DRAFT	Kathryn Statham CMLI		

Disclosure

This report has been prepared for sole use by the client for the purpose as stated. It must not be used for purposes other than intended, and must not be copied, altered or revised by others without express permission by CEC Ltd.

ISO Accreditations



Contents

1	Introducing St Just Parish	6
1.1	Introduction	6
1.2	Parish Overview.....	7
2	Survey and Consultation Summary	8
2.1	Field Work	8
2.2	Community Consultation	9
3	The Character of St Just’s Landscapes	10
3.1	Landscape character.....	10
3.1.1	National Character Areas (Natural England)	10
3.1.2	Landscape Character Areas (Cornwall Council)	11
3.2	Historic Landscape Overview	12
3.3	The Landscape Character Types in St Just.....	15
3.4	Describing St Just’s Landscape Character	17
3.4.1	Topography and Drainage	17
3.4.2	Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	19
3.4.3	Land Cover and Land Use	20
3.4.4	Field and Woodland Pattern	21
3.4.5	Buildings and Settlement Pattern	21
3.4.6	Transport and Infrastructure	22
3.4.7	Experiencing the Landscape	22
4	What makes St Just special to its local community?	23
4.1	A Wealth of Designated Areas and Assets	23
4.2	Historic and Distinctive Parish Features.....	26
4.3	Special Places and Cherished Views.....	27
5	St Just Parish LCT Character Descriptions	29
5.1	LCT 1A Hills and Carns in St Just Parish.....	30
5.2	LCT 1B Coastal Plateaux in St Just Parish.....	33
5.3	LCT 1C Inland Plateaux in St Just Parish	37
	LCT 2A Steep Slopes in St Just Parish	40
	LCT 2B Shallow Slopes in St Just Parish.....	43
5.4	LCT 2C Coastal Slopes in St Just Parish.....	46
5.5	LCT 3A Coastal Valleys in St Just Parish	49
5.6	LCT 3C River Valley Floor in St Just Parish.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.7	LCT 4A Cliffs in St Just Parish	52
5.8	LCT 4B Prominent Headlands in St Just Parish	55
	LCT 4C Beaches in St Just Parish.....	58
5.9	LCT 5A Towns in St Just Parish.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.10	LCT 5B Villages in St Just Parish	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6	Conclusions and Future Project Ideas for the Local Community	61
	Appendix 1 St Just LLCA Landscape Character Types Map	62
	Appendix 2 Community Consultation Information.....	63

I Introducing St Just Parish

I.1 Introduction

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

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

The first part of the 'That's My Project' LLCA process involved defining Landscape Character Types (LCTs) for the whole of Penwith. This process identified areas of land that shared similar physical characteristics – using elevation and slope analysis, high points, and river / stream valleys as the key criterion. This process identified a series of geographical areas that share the same broad characteristics (i.e. hills and carns, inland plateaux, steep slopes, shallow slopes, inland valleys, coastal valleys etc.) and were found to exist within different parts of Penwith. They were defined by CEC Ltd, based primarily on desk studies, and form the basis of the individual Parish LLCAs. The methodology and descriptions of these broad Penwith-wide LCTs is provided in Volume 01.

The LLCA has provided the opportunity to gain the views of the local community, identifying what they value about their local landscape and what they consider to be important in terms of landscape character. Through a combination of volunteers and community events, the local community has identified those features and characteristics that make the landscapes of the Parish unique and special to them. Providing their own character descriptions for the LCTs present within their Parish, ground truthing the LCT boundaries defined initially in Volume 01 and identifying historic and distinctive features, special places and cherished views.

The preparation of this LLCA has involved much hard work by a network of community volunteers (come rain or shine), who have engaged in both desk and field survey work, as well as a number of community consultation events.

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

- Section 1 Introduction to St Just Parish.
- Section 2 Summary of survey, engagement and consultation work undertaken in St Just Parish to inform the landscape characterisation process.
- Section 3 Overview of the landscapes and historic character of the Parish and a summary of the findings of the survey work undertaken by volunteers and consultation events.
- Section 4 Summary of areas and assets which represent those parts of the landscape that are valued and protected through designations, as well as those features and characteristics, and special places and cherished views, that are distinct to St Just Parish and have been identified by community volunteers through extensive field work and consultation events.
- Section 5 Full character descriptions of each of the Landscape Character Types identified within St Just Parish – based on information collated by the volunteers and PLP (including supporting photographic record).
- Section 6 Summary of potential future projects that the community may wish to be pursue.
- Appendix 1 Figures.

- Appendix 2 Community Consultation Information.

Further background information relating to the landscapes of St Just is available in the St Just Parish Pack held by PLP and the St Just Parish Council.

1.2 Parish Overview

St Just is a Parish of varied landscape character stretching down the western coastal edge of West Penwith. Refer to Figure I.



Figure I – St Just Parish boundary

2 Survey and Consultation Summary

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

An initial introductory training session was held in 11th July 2019, whereby CEC Ltd introduced the process of landscape character assessment and how this would be applied to St Just Parish. This was followed on by daytime training event on Saturday 13th July 2019 where the landscapes of St Just were explored further and training in the field was provided by CEC Ltd.

2.1 Field Work

Following on from the introductory and training days sessions, volunteers chose groups to work in and decided which of the defined Parish-wide LCTs they wished to survey and report on.

Once geographical areas of landscape (single or several LCTs) were assigned, volunteers began their work in the field. They systematically visited their LCTs by car and foot, and always from publicly accessible vantage points.

Volunteer survey work started in July 2019 with a small group of volunteers venturing out in the field - exploring and collating information on the landscape of their Parish. Using maps, survey forms and photo sheets to record their findings and submit them for processing by PLP and CEC Ltd.



Figure 2 - Field survey photo record with corresponding photo LCT 2A Steep Slopes

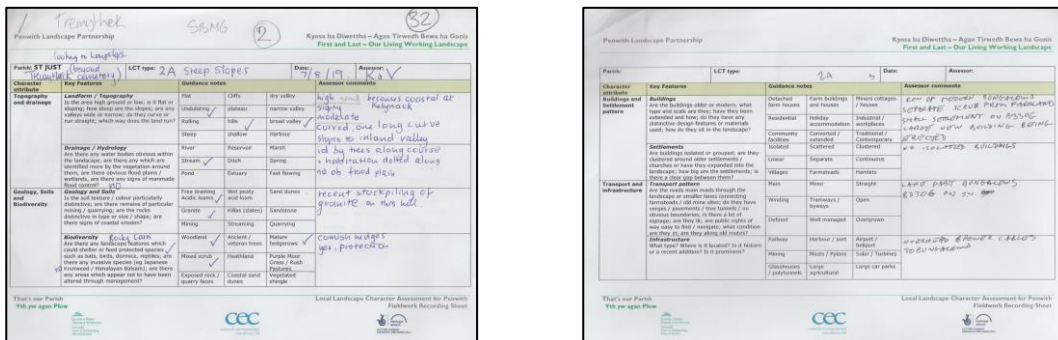


Figure 3 - Extracts from completed survey form – LCT 2A Steep Slopes

Field work was unavoidably disrupted with many volunteers unable to continue work due to COVID19 and its lockdown restrictions. Where possible and appropriate fieldwork was supplemented through work undertaken by PLP in 2021. Volunteers met with PLP on the 11th March 2020 to review field assessments undertaken so far to give confidence that the appropriate level of detail was being recorded.

2.2 Community Consultation

To be added after the survey and consultation process is completed

Add description of events and photos of consultation events



tbc

tbc



tbc

tbc

3 The Character of St Just’s Landscapes

3.1 Landscape character

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

3.1.1 National Character Areas (Natural England)

On a national level, St Just lies wholly within the northern parts of the **West Penwith NCA 156**.

On a more detailed county level, the western half of the parish occupies the exposed coastal plateau that gently slopes down to spectacular granite cliffs, rocky coves and the wide sandy beach and coastal dunes at Sennen Cove (Whitesand Bay). This area lies within **LCA02 West Penwith North and West Coastal Strip**. Within the eastern part of the parish, land rises steeply towards the bare rounded hills and rocky outcrops associated with **LCA03 Penwith Central Hills** (refer to Figures 4 & 5 below).

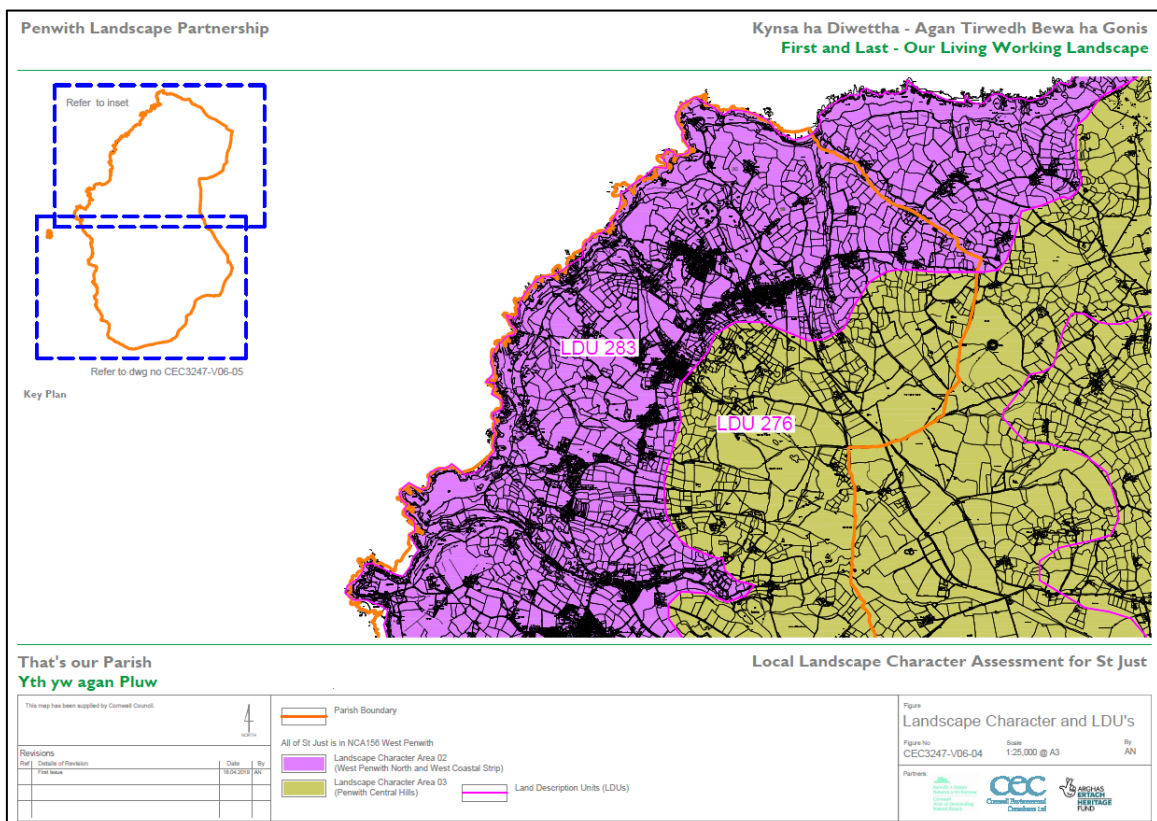


Figure 4 – North of the Parish - National Character Area 156, Landscape Character Areas (LCAs– county level) and Landscape Description Units (LDUs – county level)

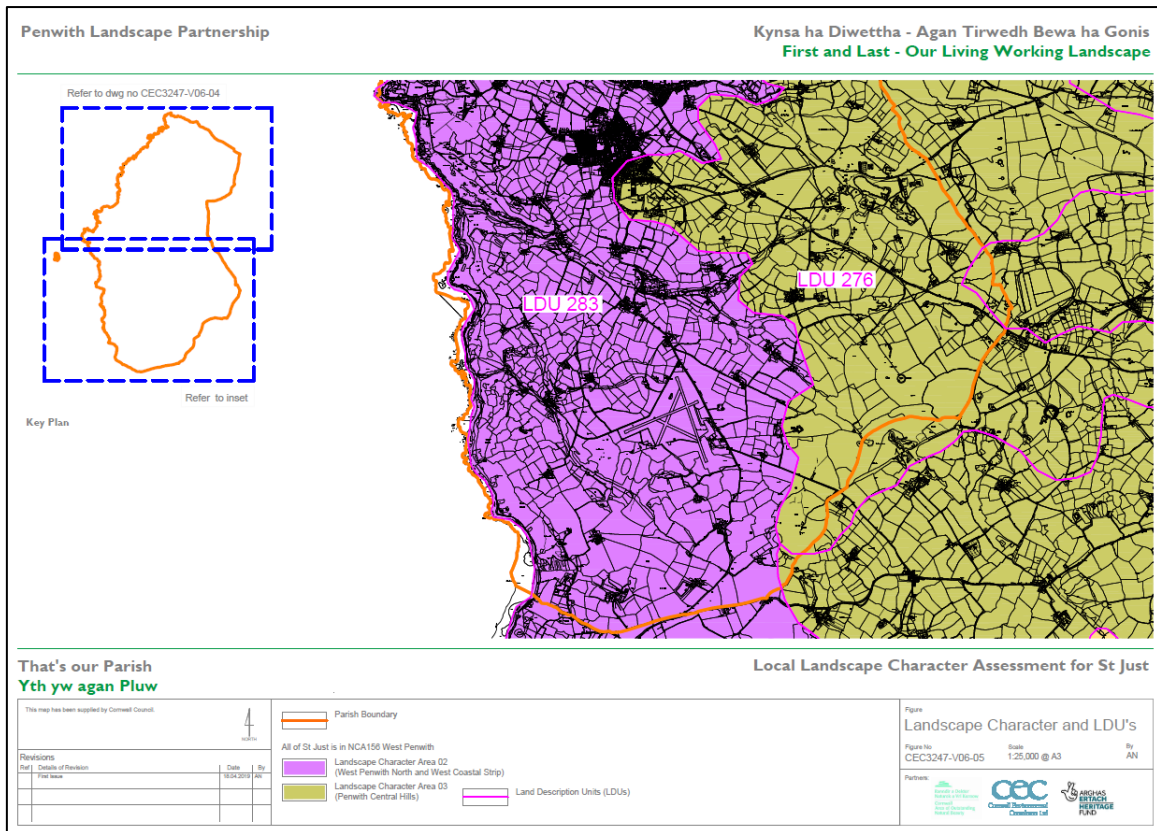


Figure 5 – South of the Parish - National Character Area 156, Landscape Character Areas (LCAs– county level) and Landscape Description Units (LDUs – county level))

The West Penwith character area (NCA 156) covers the Parish and majority of West Penwith. Its underpinning granite geology defines the nature of the area – its tors and clutter slopes, thin soils, heath, and mineral veins of copper and tin.

Full descriptions are available on the government website, link as follows:

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

3.1.2 Landscape Character Areas (Cornwall Council)

Two of the 40 Character Areas which make up the 2007 Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment overlie the parish, reflecting the coast and its hinterland and the elevated inland areas rising to the central hills.

These are illustrated on Figures 2 and 3 above with summary descriptions provided in **Volume 01 Penwith LLCA Overview**.

Underpinning each LCA are Landscape Description Units (LDUs), the building block for the Cornwall landscape character areas. These were used in the initial preparation of the parish LCTs. Within the St Just parish, there are 2 LDUs, each linked to an overarching character area:

- LCA02 West Penwith North and West Coastal Strip – LDU no. 283
- LCA03 Penwith Central Hills – LDU no. 276

Full descriptions of LCAs are available in the Parish Packs. These, as well as details of LDUs are also available from the Cornwall Council's interactive map, follow this link:

<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=3&xcoord=139565&ycoord=31057&wsName=ccmap&layerName=Landscape%20Character%20Areas:Landscape%20Description%20Units>

3.2 Historic Landscape Overview

St Just lies on the western edge of West Penwith, an area which is internationally important for its historic landscape, continuously farmed since the Neolithic and early Bronze age.

The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) published in 1994, gives an excellent snapshot of the pattern of historical landscape survival. St Just Parish reflects the very special historic landscape pattern of West Penwith, which combines large swathes of Prehistoric Farmland interspersed with Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern farmland, alongside the Upland Rough Ground and areas of Industrial landscape, as illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 below.

Within each historic landscape character area, a predominant proportion of features will date from the time period that gives the area its name. Of course, as this is a landscape that has been farmed for millennia, all landscape character areas will include some features which have been added or modified in all subsequent time periods (e.g. altering of field boundaries or the construction of buildings) to make up today's living landscape.

The historic landscape of St Just is principally characterised by extensive areas of rough ground and historic farmland. The coastal landscapes to the west (including the - The Brisons) predominantly lie within the Coastal Rough Ground HLC. Pockets of land associated with the upland landscapes of the Penwith Hills to the east (near Nanquidno Downs, Carn Brea, Bartinney Downs, Carn Glaze, Busvargus and Tresegeal Common, Carn Kenidjack and Carn Eanes) lie within the Upland Rough ground HLC.

The central parts of the parish are dominated by large areas of Farmland: Prehistoric HLC and Post-medieval Enclosed Land HLC with pockets of Modern Enclosed Land HLC on their fringes. Much of this land will have been enclosed and farmed since the Middle Bronze Age from 1500 onwards. Here we can see modern farmers still using field systems whose basic shapes are over two thousand years old. Networks of winding lanes connect farming settlements with irregular layouts, often shrunken from hamlets. The survivorship of extensive areas of prehistoric farmland (systems of small Bronze Age and Iron Age fields, demarcated by ancient Cornish Hedges) across many parts of West Penwith is exceptional - this is one of the oldest landscapes in Europe.

A number of Schedule Monuments can be found across the Parish with the largest being Truthwall Common retaining a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows; Prehistoric field pattern at Bartinney Downs; Tin streamworks 245m south east of Higher Numphra; and Geevor mine. Other SM are scattered across the landscape and include stone circles, barrows, fogou, mining structures. This prehistoric farming landscape, along with the high number of designated (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings) and undesignated heritage sites on the Cornwall Historic Environment Record, combine to give a uniquely historic character to St Just Parish

There are a number of other HLCs within the parish that are scattered and exist in small pockets. These include numerous areas of Industrial: Disused HLC associated with the strong history of mining. Key sites include Geevor Tin Mine, Levant Mine and Botallack Mine on the coast; the Kenidjack and Cot Valley mills; the Bostraze Clay Pit in the Tregeseal Valley, and the Leswidden Block Works. Two small pockets of land classified under the Recreational HLC (mostly late C19th and c20th tourism and recreational features) associated with The Cape Cornwall Golf and Leisure Club (and golf course). Land's End Airport, the Radio Station near Leswidden, and the Lands End Radio Station near St Just are all identified as lying within the

Communications HLC.

There are a number of settlements within the parish that are identified in the HLC. The central parts of the historic mining town of St Just lies within the Settlement: older core (pre-1907) HLC with its outer fringes lying within the Settlements: C20 HLC. Settlements such as Tregeseal, Botallack, Carnyroth, Trewellard, Lower Boscawell, Pendeen, Higher Boscawell, Portherras and Higher Bojewyan are identified as lying within the Settlements: C20 HLC.

The hills tops of Castle an Dinas, Trink Hill and Trencrom Hill are themselves characterised by small blocks of Upland Rough Ground HLCT. These areas of rough grassland, heathland and open scrub are mostly associated with granite, as well as poorly drained and exposed lowland. Although now wild and natural in appearance, they usually have the longest history of human activity and use. These areas often contain evidence of long pasture boundaries, which appear to have always been open or prehistoric, or medieval field systems, with visually evident low stony banks and ruined structures.

Cornwall is also renowned for its mining history, with the St Just Mining District, Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site lying over the north of the Parish. This area's unique mineralogy both on land and in the sea to the west has meant that undersea mining was more concentrated here than anywhere else in the world in the 18th and 19th centuries.

At Levant Mine is the oldest surviving and still working Cornish beam engine (constructed in 1840) remains in its original engine house. Further up the coast to the north is Geevor, one of the last mines to close in Cornwall (1990), and is now the largest metalliferous mine site open to the public in the UK.

Descriptions of the historic landscape character types found in St Just can be found on Cornwall Council's interactive map, follow this link:

<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=7&xcoord=150460&ycoord=33014&wsName=ccmap&layerName=Historic%20Landscape%20Characterisation>

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

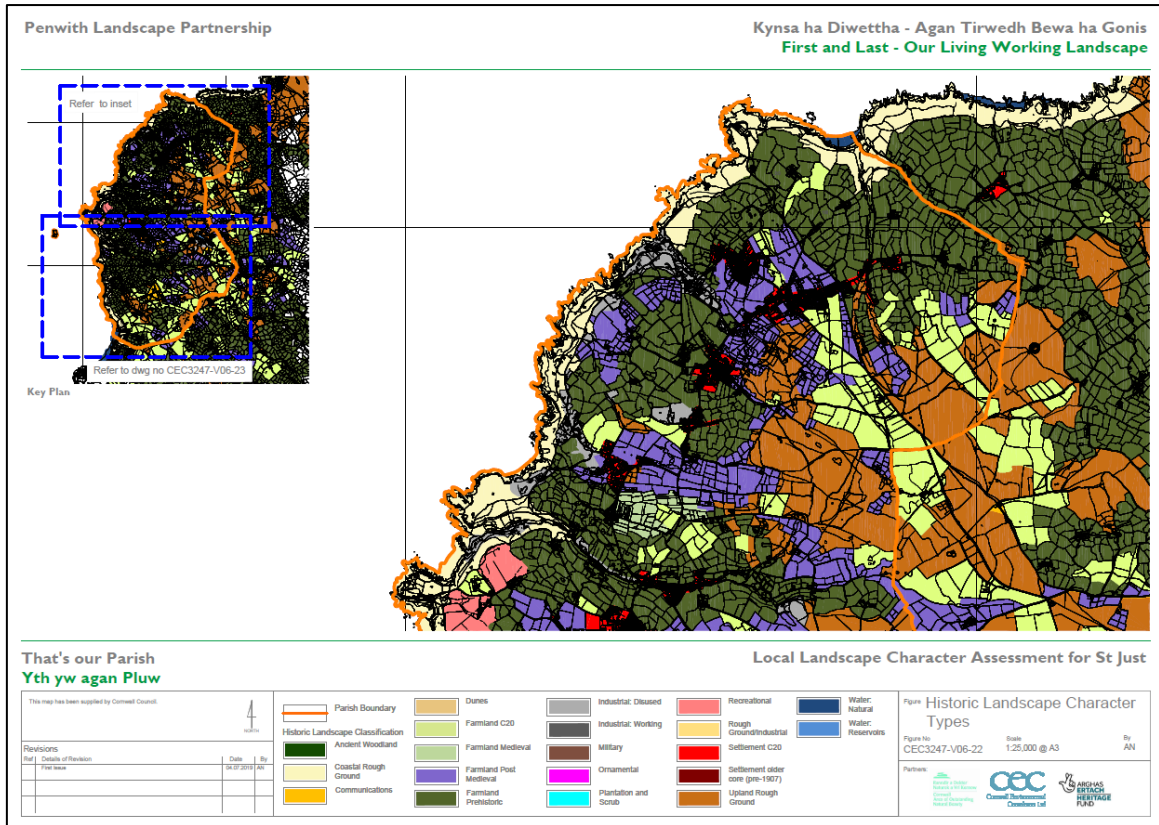


Figure 6 – Historic Landscape Character (taken from the St Just Parish Pack) – northern part of the parish

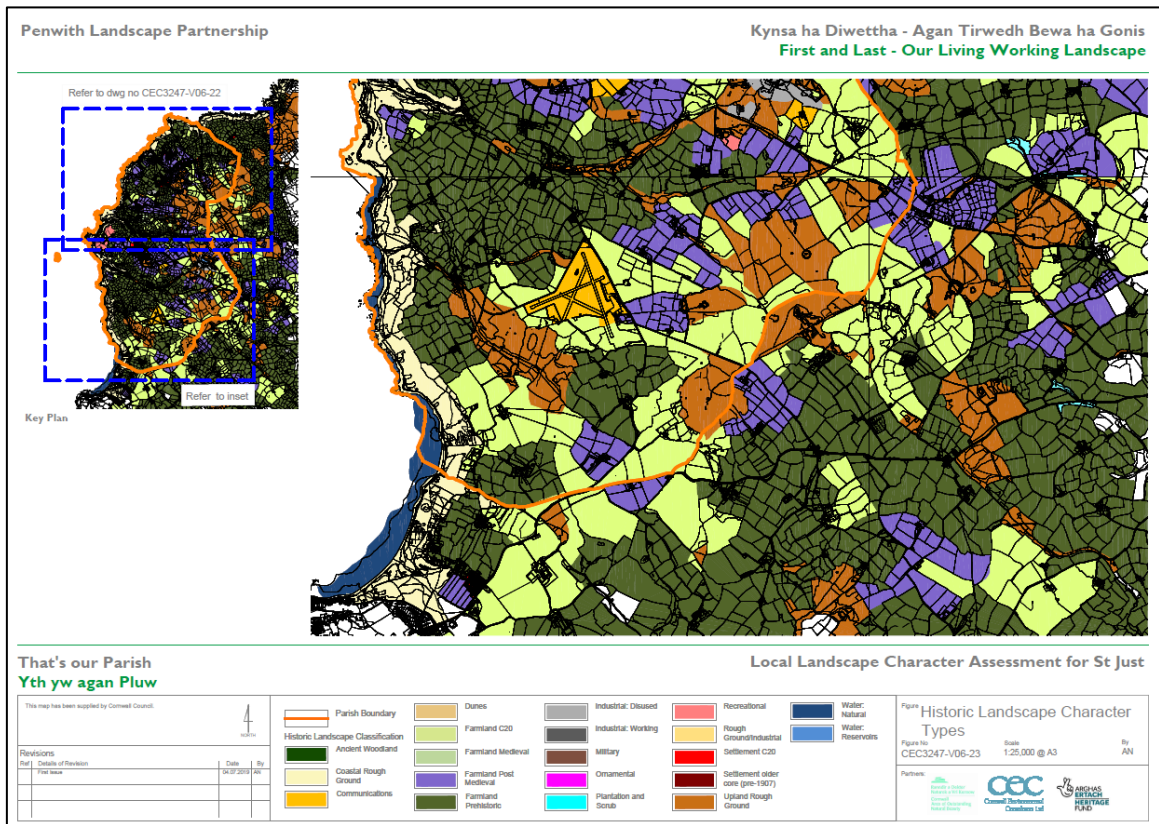


Figure 7 – Historic Landscape Character (taken from the St Just Parish Pack) – southern part of the parish

3.3 The Landscape Character Types in St Just

The LLCA process has identified the following Landscape Character Types (LCTs) within St Just Parish. These are illustrated on Figure 5 below. These are currently draft and will be finalised upon issue of the final LLCA.

- LCT1 – High Ground and Plateaux
 - LCT1A – Hills and Carns
 - LCT1B – Coastal Plateaux
 - LCT1C – Inland Plateaux
- LCT2 – Hillsides and Slopes
 - LCT2A – Steep Slopes
 - LCT2B – Shallow Slopes
 - LCT2C – Coastal Slopes
- LCT3 – Valley and Lowland Areas
 - LCT3A – Coastal Valleys
- LCT4 – Coast
 - LCT4A – Cliffs
 - LCT4B – Prominent Headlands
 - LCT4C – Beaches
- LCT5 – Settlements
 - LCT5A - Towns
 - LCT5B – Villages

Generic descriptions (Penwith-wide) of these LCTs can be found in Volume 01 Appendix 4. As noted in Section 1, these descriptions are broad in nature and focus on the key defining attributes associated with landform and land-cover and may occur anywhere in Penwith.

The Parish LLCA process has provided community-led descriptions of the locally distinctive characteristics, features and special qualities that are unique to the landscapes of St Just Parish.

The summary findings of this process of presented in **Section 3.4**, with full descriptions of each of the Parish LCTs, is included within **Section 5** of this report.

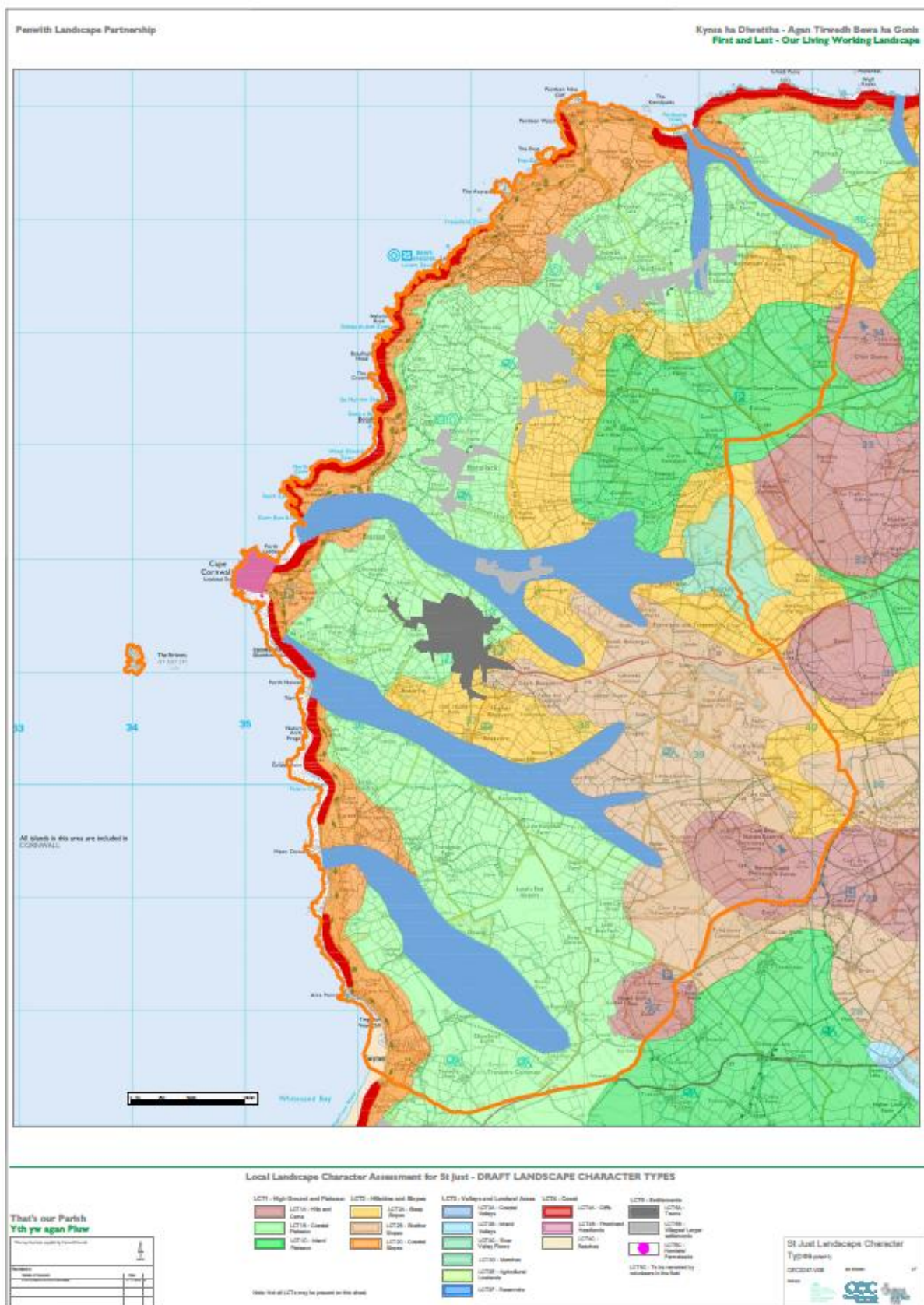


Figure 8 – St Just Parish Landscape Character Types DRAFT

3.4 Describing St Just’s Landscape Character

This section provides the summary findings of survey work undertaken by community volunteers and the PLP project team. It presents an overview of the landscape of St Just, and broadly follows the headings used in the survey forms:

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

Descriptions of historic and distinctive features, cherished views and special or valued places identified by the local communities provided in Section 4.

Detailed descriptive text on elements and attributes that make up the character of each the individual Parish LCTs (as identified through the field work) are presented within Section 5. This section also present findings in relation to condition, relationship to adjacent land parcels and key distinctive characteristics.

3.4.1 Topography and Drainage

Landform within the Parish is illustrated on Figures 6 and 7 below. The landscape increases in height in stepped topographical bands as you move inland from the coast.

Above the beaches high vertical dark cliffs extend along much of the Parish’s coastline cut into and eroded by the power of the Atlantic waves with the natural headland of Cape Cornwall jutting out into the sea. Steep coastal slopes join the cliffs to the flatter coastal plateaux. In some places at Nanjulian, Boscregan, and Trewellard Bottoms these steep coastal slopes replace the cliffs and form the transition between the high water line and the coastal plateau. The relatively flat coastal plateaux lies at 95m to 117m AOD and runs the length of the Parish bisected by the 4 east west coastal valleys.

The valleys are all shallower and more open in the higher reaches and as you move towards the coast they become narrower with more steeply sloping sides.

To the eastern edge of the coastal plateaux the land rises again over steep slopes to the north of the Parish and shallower ones to the south onto the inland plateaux lying at approximately 157m AOD and rising to 202m AOD. In the south of the Parish Chapel Carn Brea rises from the surrounding lower lying plateaux landscapes and dominates the landscape to the west and south. The ground continues to rise to the north east to Bartinney Downs which at 224m AOD is the highest ground in the Parish.

Water drains from the hills and carns onto the flatter inland plateau, where ponds and marshy areas form in poorly drained areas. Springs come to the surface and small streams flow over the higher sloping land and drain onto the coastal plateau and into the river valleys to the sea. An underground reservoir was noted at Carn Bosavern

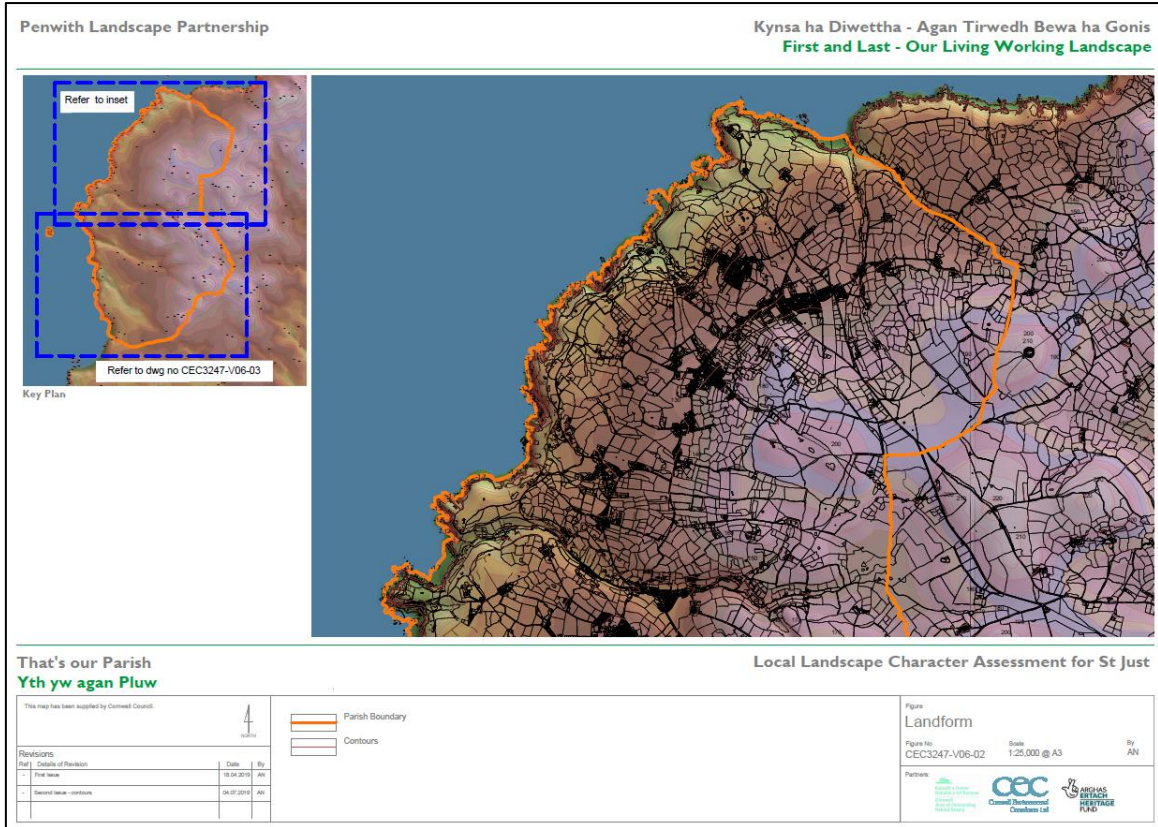


Figure 9 – Landform (taken from the St Just Parish Pack) – northern part of the parish

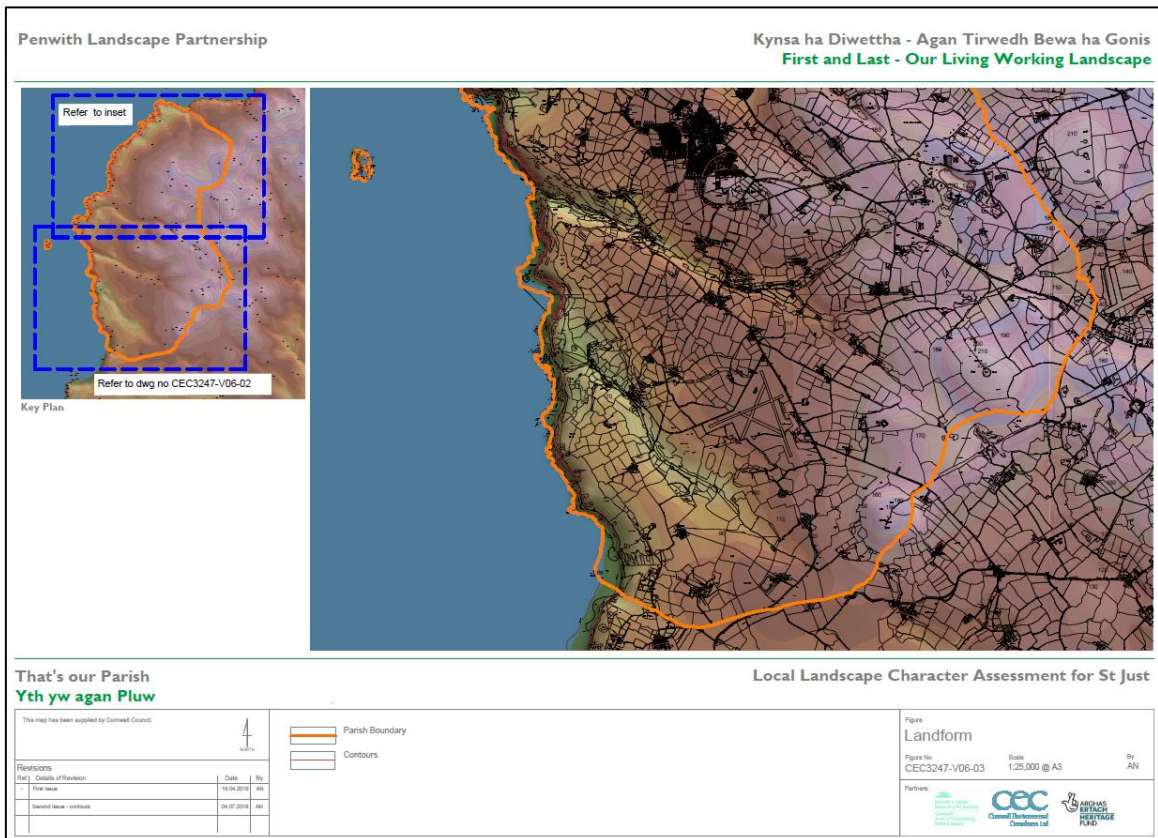


Figure 10 – Landform (taken from the St Just Parish Pack) – southern part of the parish



Figure 11 - View of the coastal slopes LCT2C



Figure 12 - View of the coastal plateaux LCT1B

3.4.2 Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Granite is the underlying bedrock which due to the thin stoney free draining acidic loams is often visible as outcrops on the higher elevated ground. China Clay deposits have also been worked at Leswidden and Lower Bostraze. The landscape has ben heavily mined in the past for metals and spoil heaps remain in many locations. The flooded pits are clearly visible. Mineral safeguarding areas for metals are identified along the coast at Botallack, and Geevor.

There are three County Geological Sites (CGS) to the east of the Parish is the largest Bog Inn CGS, on the coast at Botallack Head is the Wheal Cock CGS and running along the coast is the Pendeen Cliff to Kenidjack CGS.

Much of the common land is designated as a series of County Wildlife Sites at:

- Carnyorth Common and Bostraze Bog,

- Chun Downs to Boswens Common,
- Busvargus & Tregeseal Common to Dowran Common & Bosworlas Moor
- Carn Brea, Tredinney & Bartinney Commons
- Sennen Cove to Carn Gloose

These commons provide a mosaic of mixed scrub, heathland, and unimproved grassland habitats which shelter and feed protected species including the Tormantil Wasp only found in the hills and carns LCT. Lizards, snakes, frogs, butterflies insects and birds were also observed with swallows noted in farm buildings.

On the slopes and coastal plateaux, the farmed landscape of arable and pastoral fields, the greatest biodiversity can be found in the hedges and field margins which form a continuous interconnecting habitat linking into the more sheltered valleys. Here areas of scrub and stunted woodland have developed taking advantage of protection from the coastal exposure and strong winds. Owls have been observed nesting in the barns. Streams run in each of the coastal valleys creating important marsh and wetland habitats.

The cliffs and cliff slopes are a valuable maritime habitat for Red Data Book species, nationally scarce butterflies, and other important flora and fauna, protected under the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The National Trust have recorded six rare species of solitary bee at Cape Cornwall. This is also perfect habitat for reptiles and birds including Perigine Falcons, Buzzards, Kestrels, Raven and Choughs. Inaccessible cliff ledges and the Brisons rocks off shore provide nesting sites for seabirds including fulmar, shag, black-legged kittiwakes and gulls.

On the beaches, mean low water marks the boundary of the Lands End and Cape Bank Special Area for Conservation (SAC) an area given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive to provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats.

3.4.3 Land Cover and Land Use

Land cover and land use is closely related to landform where the highest ground on the hills and carns is largely uninhabited and unused, apart from some seasonal rough grazing on the open heath and moorland. These wild and natural areas are important or recreation, and a car park is located at the side of Chapel Carn Brea. The relatively undisturbed landscape is habitat for reptiles, small mammals and nesting birds.



Figure 13 - The elevated inland plateaux

On the slopes and coastal plateau there is an intensity of land use where away from the common land, the landscape is enclosed by granite Cornish hedges creating small and medium irregular shaped fields, some of

which are Prehistoric in origin. Isolated historic granite farm buildings can be found within a pastoral and arable landscape growing a range of crops including seasonal daffodils. Mixed into the agricultural farmland are seasonal tourist camping and caravan sites, a golf course at Cape Cornwall, and visitor attractions at Cape Cornwall, Levant Mine, Botallack and Geevor. For recreation there is also cricket ground, football pitch and skate park. The South West Coast Path runs much of the length of the LCT very popular for recreation. Much of this landscape is managed by the National Trust for conservation and public enjoyment.

This once industrial mining landscape has now become one of agriculture with historic and important relics dotted through out the landscape. The northern area of the parish forms the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site. Today industry is found at Leswidden Block Works, Lower Bostraze China Clay works and a saw mill with fishermen still landing catch at Priest's Cove.

Much of the Parish lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated to protect an extensive area of heathland, acid grassland and wetlands. This landscape supports one of the largest expanses of lowland heath in Britain, a habitat characterised by 'dwarf-shrub' plants such as heather and gorse. Valley mires (wet acid peat-forming bogs) occupy some of the lower ground and support wetland plants such as cotton-grass, bog asphodel and bog-mosses that are dependent on the supply of clean unpolluted water.

The whole parish lies within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park which has been set up to encourage communities to preserve and protect dark sites through responsible lighting polices and public education.

3.4.4 Field and Woodland Pattern

There is a strong sense of time depth in the enclosed land which dominates this landscape. The oldest Prehistoric farmland covering much of the west of the Parish is the agricultural heartland of Cornwall, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD. Here field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Later Post Medieval farmland enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and medieval commons is found to the east of the Parish as the ground rises. As is commonly found across Cornwall this type of enclosure is usually found in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained landscapes.

The field pattern is predominantly small scale with fields on average less than half a hectare, with some mediums scale fields approximately two hectares. Fields were typically defined by mature stone-faced Cornish hedges. On the more elevated ground the Cornish hedges are bare granite walls with only low growing vegetation. As you move west to lower ground the height of the vegetation in the hedges increases, although the coastal exposure stunts the growth and sculpts the shape of trees.

Woodland cover is typically dispersed in small blocks across the valleys and sheltered areas of the coastal plateaux in linear belts. It is dominated by native broadleaf species. Outside the valleys and coastal plateaux the landscape is typically void of woodland. Here on the more elevated land small clumps of stunted broadleaf trees and pines can be found associated with farms and residential properties.

3.4.5 Buildings and Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern is typified by clustered villages concentrated along the B3306, and small farms located within an agricultural landscape. Settlements of Botallack, Trewellard, and Pendeen have developed along the historic spinal route of the mining coast linked to mines and mining wealth in an area known as the 'Tin Coast'. These villages have characteristic rows of granite mine workers' cottages at their core, where C20th residential, industrial/ commercial and tourist development has evolved incrementally to

expand the settlements into a more linear ribbon development along the B3306..

St Just is an older medieval nucleated settlement and is the only town in the Parish. Buildings are almost exclusively built of granite except for recent modern infill houses which tend to be constructed from rendered blockwork. In the centre of the town is a medieval grassed amphitheatre – the Pen and Gwary or ‘playing place’.

Survey work identified the hills and carns as being predominantly unsettled, with a scattering of granite residential properties and farms on their lower slopes and concentrated on the coastal plateaux. Granite engine houses and chimneys, relics of the mining past are dotted throughout the landscape.

3.4.6 Transport and Infrastructure

The B3306 forms the coastal spinal route from the south to the north of the parish. From this a relatively sparse network of rural narrow lanes connect farms, old mines and residential properties. The A3071 and B3318 branch from the B3306 to the east taking traffic over the commons towards Penzance.

The Parish is well served by a network of public footpaths both on the elevated Open Access Land (OALs) associated with the upland commons to the east and the coastal plateaux to the west. The South West Coast Path runs the length of the coastline and is very popular for recreation.

Infrastructure was varied across the Parish with vertical structures in the form of small scale wind turbines, telecommunication and radar masts, and a network of overhead power lines cross crossing the landscape. Life guard huts on the beach at Gwynver, public toilets can be found in the car park at Cape Cornwall and larger scale infrastructure at Lands End Airport towards the south of the parish, a block Works at Leswidden, sewage works at Tregeseal and China Clay works at Lower Bostraze..

3.4.7 Experiencing the Landscape

The hills and carns and upland farmed landscapes are typically quiet, exposed to the elements with a sense of remoteness having no roads or buildings. They are noted to have a sense of wildness and tranquillity only occasionally undermined by road noise, and the occasional plane. Here bird song and the sights and sounds of nature are dominant. When in flower the heath becomes a dramatic display of purples and yellow. At night the landscape is completely dark with no artificial lighting.

In contrast, the settled coastal plateau is a busy landscape with more noise from day to day life and the B3306 with street lighting in the settlements. The valleys cutting into the coastal plateaux are quiet natural landscapes with little used roads. The sound of running water is tranquil and soothing with the occasional car or tractor. They have a more intimate character, enclosed by the topography and vegetation.

The cliff tops and coastal slopes are also wild and natural, experiencing the coastal exposure first hand with strong winds, low growing vegetation which explodes with wild flowers in the spring and summer. The cliffs change, varying with the underlying rock, carved by the sea into precipitous drops and odd shapes, their colours ranging from greys to reds, deep purples to near-black.

There are few beaches along the coast, and these are very popular during the summer months, and can be very busy with cars.

The cliffs, open coastal hinterland and elevated eastern margins all afford a wide range of **spectacular** panoramic views across the coast of West Penwith and beyond to Sennen Church, Longships, Scilly, and the Lizard. The whole parish lies within the West Penwith Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty designated for its exceptional scenic quality.

4 What makes St Just special to its local community?

What makes a landscape special or valued can be defined through the designations that have been placed upon it, and its features as well as those associations, values and feelings that local people have towards it.

The local people of St Just have identified those aspects of their landscape that are important to them – be they historic and distinctive features, special or valued places, or cherished views.

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

4.1 A Wealth of Designated Areas and Assets

The landscape and heritage of St Just are valued and protected through a wide variety of international, national and local designations.

The northern and central parts of the parish lie within the southern half of the Cornwall and West Devon World Heritage Site: Area 1: St Just Mining District. This designation covers C18th and C19th submarine tin and copper mines as well as a variety of settlements (i.e. the town of St Just, dispersed mining villages and associated mineworkers' small holdings). It extends to cover the most significant mines on the coastal plateau and extends inland onto the granite uplands.

Within the southern part of the parish, the small industrial town of St Just was built to serve the local mines. To the north there are a number of dispersed late C18th and early C19th mining hamlets (e.g. Tregeseal, Botallack, Trewellard, Pendeen and Bojewyan) follow the route of the B3306 and clusters of mineworker's smallholdings that were often built out into former moorland.

There are many key historic mining features within the parish that include numerous mines (e.g. St Just United, Botallack, Levant and Geevor etc.) as well as sites associated with ancillary industries (e.g. mills at Cot Valley, Kenidjack Valley and Porthmeor Valley). In addition to these, Porthledden House at Cape Cornwall is a fine example of the great houses and estates that were built in association with the growth of mining. It was built in the 1907-1909 by Francis Oats a mineralogist and captain of Botallack Mine.

The whole of St Just lies within the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – Section 7 West Penwith. Designated for their unique character, these ancient landscapes have been shaped by the granite geology and geographical position at the end of the land.

Of relevance to the parish and noted within the AONB Statement of Significance (SoS), are the series of headlands and coves that form a continuous sequence across this stretch of coastline and the transition to the steep sides of the Penwith Central Hills, known locally as the Penwith Downs. These diminish to the west at Carn Brea, a small rounded hill located within the southern part of the parish. Heading from west to east within the study area, these include Carn Brea (as noted above), Bartinney Downs, Carn Glaze, Busvargus and Tresegeal Common, Carn Kenidjack, Carn Eanes and the western parts of Chun Downs).

The AONB SoS describes the open elevated moors as interspersed with granite outcrops that are all evident within St Just. Interspersed between moorland, the parish also contains an intricate network of small pasture fields bound by granite hedges that are prehistoric in origin that are described by the SoS. Their construction with large granite boulders or grounders, acting as a foundation for irregular upper course of varying sizes of granite, unique to West Penwith.

As well as a rich history in hard metal mining, archaeological interest in West Penwith is of international importance with a range of features. The SoS notes that the area is famed for its past metal mining

particularly on the north coast between the Cot Valley and Pendeen where prehistoric fields are littered with redundant mine buildings, old waste heaps and fenced off shafts. Geevor Tin Mine is noted as a key tourist site'. The area also contains features of older heritage such as Neolithic quoits (tombs), Prehistoric settlements, standing stones, hut circles and field systems which are all evident within St Just.

The linear pattern of housing (at Pendeen and Trewellard) that has developed along the dramatic and stunning coastal road (the B3306) are noted as are the medieval town of St Just with its twin squares and popular routes such as the South West Coast Path, the Coffin Trail and Tinner's Way.

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

There are a large number of Scheduled Monuments within the CP, principally associated with the Penwith Hills and former mining sites. A record of SMs within St Just is included within Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 List of Scheduled Monuments within St Just

Round cairn on Carn Polpry
Two kerbed cairns 240m WSW of Boscregan
Wayside cross at Nanquidno Farm
Courtyard house settlement 335m south of Nanjulian Farm
A kerbed cairn with cists, 450m north east of Trevedra Farm
Round cairn 230m SSW of Higher Tregiffian
Entrance grave 140m east of Kerrow
Standing stone 200yds (180m) W of Chycarne
Two ring cairns 110m north east of Chycarne
Two ring cairns 110m north east of Chycarne
An entrance grave re-used as a kerbed cairn with cist known as 'Chapel Carn Brea'
Kerbed cairn 100m NNW of Chapel Carn Brea
Round barrow 550yds (500m) N of Chycarne
Stone hut circle 390m south east of Little Brea Farm
Tin streamworks 245m south east of Higher Numphra
Part of a prehistoric field system and medieval strip fields 250m south west of Higher Bartinney
Ring cairn 305m NNW of Joppa Farm
Enclosure containing eight round cairns known as Bartine Castle, 460m south east of Higher Bartinney
Leswidden Stone, 370m south west of Leswidden
Medieval playing place known as Plain an Gwary, St Just
Churchyard cross in St Just's churchyard, 10m west of the church

Cross slab at parish church
Wayside cross in St Just Vicarage garden
Barrow 100yds (90m) SE of Halgolluir Farm
Two large regular stone circles 290m north east of Hailglower Farm
Field system on Truthwall Common. Plus several groups of round barrows on Truthwall Common.
Holed stones on Kenidjack Common
Stone hut circle 40m west of Carnyorth Farm
Carnyorth Circles, Carnyorth Farm
Hut circle on Carnyorth Common 200yds (180m) W of Carn Kenidjack
Barrow 250yds (230m) W of Higher Botallack
Two kerbed cairns 285m north east of Higher Botallack
Kerbed cairn 225m south of Heather Farm
Two barrows on Woon Gumpus Common 700yds (640m) NNW of Boslow Farm
Western parts of Chun Downs prehistoric landscape complex, incorporating Chun Cromlech, Chun Castle, and barrow 200yds (180m) SW of Chun Farm
Round cairn and medieval settlement 150m south of Solomons Isle
Part of a prehistoric field system at Tor Noon
Wayside cross immediately north east of St John the Baptist's Church
Fogou 70m north of Pendeen Manor Farm
Fogou at Lower Boscaswell
Geevor Mine
Tin mine calciner at Botallack Mine
Promontory fort called Kenidjack Castle
Medieval chapel called St Helen's Chapel with a dwelling and enclosure at Cape Cornwall
The Ballowall Barrow incorporating entrance grave, cairn, ritual pits and cists 420m WSW of Ballowall Farm

The settlements of St Just, Nancherrow and Tregeseal, Botallack and Truthwall, Carnyorth, Trewellard, Pendeen and Boscaswell all lie within a Conservation Area designations and contains a number of Listed Buildings. No Conservation Area Appraisals are currently available for settlements other than St Just (ref: The St Just Conservation Area Statement).

There are a large number of Listed Buildings and structures. These are typically located either within the Conservation Areas or scattered through the parish in association with farmsteads, milestones and the mining heritage (buildings and structures including Porthledden House).

The South West Coast Path (SWCP) runs along the coast in an north south direction.

The Coffin Trail (also known as the Zennor Churchway) is an historic route that follows a flattish strip of land associated with the coastal shelf. Its route is traceable for c.10 miles between St Ives and Pendeen and is marked by a series of historic features that include round-headed crosses, cross bases, grids (cattle grids) and grid-steps (cattle grids with elevate central stones). The origins of this route are unclear.

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

The parish also contains extensive areas of Open Access Land (OALs) associated with the coastal strip and the Penwith Hills area including Nanquidno Downs, Carn Brea, Bartinney Downs, Carrallack and Boavern Common, Busvargus and Tregeseal Common, Carnyorth Common, Trewellard Common, Woon Gumpus Common and the western part of Chun Downs.

There are four Tree Preservation Orders within the parish covering individual trees and tree groups. These are located at Pendeen, Tregeseal, the vicarage east of St Just and at Cot Valley.

4.2 Historic and Distinctive Parish Features

To be added to later in the process following community consultation.

The LLCAs process has given the local community the opportunity to identify those historic and distinctive features were identified by the local community through fieldwork and consultation events. These are described and illustrated below and their locations on [Figure X \(St Just’s Historic and Distinctive Features, Special or Valued Places and Cherished Views\)](#).

Suggested distinctive features

Granite tors

Cornish hedges and stiles

Penwith gates



Insert images



Insert images



Insert images



Insert images



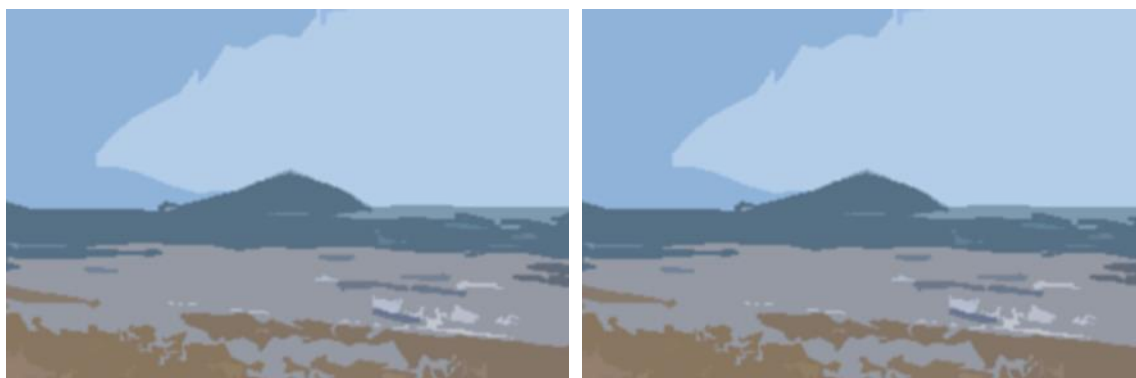
Insert images

4.3 Special Places and Cherished Views

To be added following community consultation.

A number of special or valued places and views were also identified by the local community. Views are illustrated below, and their locations are provided on [Figure X \(St Just's Historic and Distinctive Features, Special or Valued Places and Cherished Views\)](#). These include:

- Views from Chapel Carn Brea
- Views along the coast
- Cape Cornwall
- TBC



tbc

5 St Just Parish LCT Character Descriptions

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

- LCT1 – High Ground and Plateaux
 - LCT1A – Hills and Carns
 - LCT1B – Coastal Plateaux
 - LCT1C – Inland Plateaux
- LCT2 – Hillsides and Slopes
 - LCT2A – Steep Slopes
 - LCT2B – Shallow Slopes
 - LCT2C – Coastal Slopes
- LCT3 – Valley and Lowland Areas
 - LCT3A – Coastal Valleys
- LCT4 – Coast
 - LCT4A – Cliffs
 - LCT4B – Prominent Headlands
 - LCT4C – Beaches
- LCT5 – Settlements
 - LCT5A - Towns
 - LCT5B – Villages

5.1 LCT IA Hills and Carns in St Just Parish

LCT IA Hills and Carns in St Just Parish

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



Mosaic of vegetation grasses with heath and gorse



Images needed



Images needed



Images needed



Images needed

Key distinctive characteristics

- Steep-sided hill top of Chapel Carn Brea, with Bartinney Downs and Chun Downs the highest hills in the Parish.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocky, rough moorland with granite breaking through the ground. Large grounders and layered rock formations. • Shallow soils. • Low growing plant species have adapted to the exposure and high winds including heath, scrub gorse and grassland designated as a County Wildlife Site. • Wild and unspoilt, with a sense of remoteness and wilderness. • No buildings within this landscape • Schedule Monument ancient barrows on Bartinney Downs and Chapel Carn Brea, and the Prehistoric landscape complex on Chun Downs • A network of footpaths and bridleways. • Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. Outstanding high, open and panoramic views extending across neighbouring LCTs and wider Penwith to Castle-an-Dinas, Scillys, Lands End, the Lizard, Mounts Bay. • Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. • Within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	These are the highest areas of land in the Parish and dominate the landscape. Chapel Carn Brea has the steepest sides but is the lowest at 198m AOD. Both Bartinney Downs and Chun Downs have less steep slopes and rise to 224m AOD and 215m AOD respectively. These landforms are exposed and visible from long distances.
Drainage/ hydrology	No water was observed on this elevated ground
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Outcrops of granite and boulders, typically associated with the carns. Impoverished soil often with poor drainage.
Biodiversity	A variety of habitats for protected species including mixed scrub, heathland, and unimproved grassland. Tormantil flower and Tormantil wasps only found in this area were observed. Chapell Can Brea and Bartinney Downs are part of the Carn Brea, Tredinney & Bartinney Commons County Wildlife Site.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	There is a mosaic pattern of vegetation across these three hills and carns dominated by mixed grassland areas of heath scrub rough ground and gorse
Land use	The areas are predominantly used for rough grazing with few enclosed areas and the scattered remains of predominantly ancient local style Cornish Hedges. Natural revegetation is widespread. Popular for recreation, with a public car park at Chapel Carn Brea Within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park to encourage communities to preserve and protect dark sites through responsible lighting polices and public education.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	There are few field boundaries in these areas. Those few that are present are prehistoric in origin creating small and medium irregular field patterns
Woodland	None present.
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	No buildings within these elevated areas

Settlements	No modern settlements. Chun Downs is part of an prehistoric landscape complex including built forms.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	There is a minor rural highway to the north of Chapel Carn Brea, but no roads are located near to Bartinney and Chun Downs which are Open Access Land (OAL) and can only be accessed on foot where a couple of footpaths and traverse these areas. There are no footpaths up onto Chapel Carn Brea, also open access, with a track which leads from the public car park to the barrow on the highest point.
Infrastructure	None
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	<p>These are important historical sites with Schedule Monuments:</p> <p>Bartine Castle an Iron Age enclosure surrounded by a circular earthwork standing on a hill surrounded by various archaeological prehistoric remains, including ancient settlements, field systems, tumuli and cairns</p> <p>Chapel Carn Brea shows evidence of neolithic and early Bronze Age activity, as well as the remains of the thirteenth century chapel from which it is named. On the slopes and summit are ancient barrows.</p>
Distinctive features	<p>These are the tree highest areas of land in the Parish, commanding open and expansive views. They are free of modern development and have a timeless wild character</p> <p>The beacon on the top of Chapel Carn Brea was the first to signal the Armada</p>
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	The lack of modern development and roads in these areas creates a sense of wildness and tranquillity. Their exposed elevated position means they are often very windy, with the sound of skylarks and buzzards overhead. There is occasional noise at Chapel Carn Brea from the planes landing and taking off from Lands End Airport.
Key views and visual amenity	Outstanding elevated, open and panoramic views extending across neighbouring LCTs and wider Penwith to Castle-an-Dinas, Scillys, Lands End, the Lizard, Mounts Bay. Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. View to Concorde Radar Array on the Gump. Strong visual relationship with surrounding hills. View of the Air Traffic Control station dominates the view to the north west of Chapel Carn Brea.
Condition	
Much of the land is largely unenclosed and managed by the National Trust, left to naturally revegetate and return to wildlife, with some grazing.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
Distinct change around Chapel Carn Brea where the elevated open wild landscape becomes enclosed and managed for agriculture and pasture on the Coastal Plateau LCT. More gradual change at Bartinney and Chun Downs where the more gentle slopes lead down to more farming activity. .	

5.2 LCT IB Coastal Plateaux in St Just Parish

LCT IB Coastal Plateaux in St Just Parish

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



View of the Coastal Plateaux LCT looking west from Higher Kegwin



View across the Coastal Plateaux west of Trewellard



Example of a field boundary



Coastal plateau looking north west



Rural highway with Cornish hedges and wind shaped trees

Key distinctive characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively flat landscape with gentle undulations • Distinctive irregular field boundaries of granite Cornish hedges • Plant species that have adapted to coastal exposure with stunted, and wind sculpted trees • Extensive prominent evidence of a past mining history in chimneys, engine houses and mine buildings. • Settlement concentrated along the B3306 with isolated historic farms in the wider landscape. • Network of footpaths following historic tracks • Strong agricultural land use • Granite is the predominant building material • Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality • Lands End Airport and the presence of planes landing and taking off. • B3306 is a key coastal spinal route running through the length of the LCT which becomes busy during the summer months. • Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. • Within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	This is a largely flat coastal shelf with minor undulations and forms the plateaux between the cliffs and the higher ground inland to the east. The land lies at between approximately 95m and 117m AOD and begins to increase in height as you move inland to the east.
Drainage/ hydrology	Springs, and small water courses may be present, typically at the point that the sloping ground meets the coastal plateaux landscape, but these were not visibly evident in field work.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Granite stoney soil and free draining acidic loams. Farming practices will have influenced the soils over time. Mineral spoil heaps associated with past mining activity. Mineral safeguarding areas for metals are found around Botallack, and Geevor.
Biodiversity	Largely managed farmland with reduced biodiversity value. Pockets of scrub and heath create valuable habitats and areas for feeding protected species of small mammals, birds reptiles and invertebrates. Interconnecting Cornish hedge field boundaries are important wildlife corridors. Spring and summer sees many of these burst into life with wild flowers benefitting butterflies, hover flies and moths and the creature that feed on them. Bats and swallows also observed.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	Predominantly pasture and arable crops including daffodils. Areas of heath scrub and bracken, small area of woodland at New Town. Greater tree growth in the south of the parish than the north. The coastal exposure strongly influences the growth of the vegetation.
Land use	Largely agricultural farmland with some seasonal camping and caravan sites. Golf course at Cape Cornwall. Important sites for visitors include Botallack and Geevor. Recreation in cricket ground, football pitch and skate park. Within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park to encourage communities to preserve and protect dark sites through responsible lighting polices and public education.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Mainly medium scale irregular fields, with some small and occasional large fields in the south of the Parish, enclosed by granite Cornish hedges up to 1.2m in height. Occasional trees within these hedges are sculpted by the wind blowing in from the west and south west across this flat plateaux.

Woodland	A small pocket of woodland at New Town, which connects along a stream to the more wooded areas within the Coastal Valley LCT to Nanjulian. Also trees located near to the airport runway of pine and native broadleaf species. A very small proportion of the LCT can be described as wooded.
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	The historic core of the villages and hamlets is one of traditional granite cottages often in long terraces, and larger Count House and Mine Captain Houses, with more modern development in the form of estate housing. Isolated historic farm buildings with some more modern barns.
Settlements	A settled landscape of isolated farms, hamlets and villages of Botallack, Lower Boscaswell, Bojewyan Stennack and Higher Bojewyan and the town of St Just, each of which has its own separate identity. These settlements have developed around historic cores, built on the wealth of the Cornish mining industry along the coastal highway, and at key crossroads.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	The B3306 twists and turns along the length of this LCT and is the main historic spinal road along the north coast. From this extends a network of narrow winding rural lanes following the irregular boundaries of the field systems, bounded by granite Cornish hedges, often over 1.5m. There are few street lights and pavements are limited to within the settlements. This landscape has not developed with the car in mind. Public footpaths radiate from the settlements out into the rural landscape and the coast following tracks shown on the 1 st Edition 1875 map connecting historic farms, mines and settlements. There are also a small number of bridleways and byways.
Infrastructure	Overhead powerlines, Lands End Airport, radio masts, domestic scale wind turbine at Portherras. Sewerage pipe into the sea at Cot Valley
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	The historic field pattern associated with miner's small holdings. Numerous burial chambers, and barrows with fogous at Lower Boscaswell and Pendeen which are Schedule Monuments. Calciners chimneys and mining structures at Botallack, Levant Mine and Geevor.
Distinctive features	Overhead power lines stand out in this open landscape. The granite hedges separating small and medium scale fields. Building material for houses is predominantly granite. Skyline broken by radio masts and the airport beacon.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	This relatively flat landscape forms the coastal hinterland where trees are stunted and sculpted by the strong coastal winds. The sea is also ever present to the west having a strong influence on the landscape character. The Cornish hedges burst into life in the spring and summer with a splendid display of wild flowers. Development is concentrated along the B3306 which can become busy particularly in the summer months reducing the level of tranquillity at close quarters. Away from this spinal route, the landscape is tranquil and calm with the only noises of birds and tractors.
Key views and visual amenity	The land is not flat but gently undulating and from the higher areas there are open views along the coast to Cape Cornwall, and out to Longships and the Scillys beyond. Visual connection across the landscape to Sennen Church. The character of this LCT can be appreciated fully when looking back

	from the higher ground to the east. The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality
Condition	
Manged farmland for grazing and arable crops. Some hedges have fallen into disrepair, with broken gates, but overall in a good state of repair.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
There is a clear distinction between this and the adjacent LCTs. This is the relatively flat area of land which lies at the top of the cliffs and coastal slopes and at the foot of the rising ground to the east.	

5.3 LCT IC Inland Plateaux in St Just Parish

LCT IC Inland Plateaux in St Just Parish

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



Looking across the enclosed area of this LCT towards the Hills and Carns LCT



Looking north east towards Botallack Common



Powerlines over the open heath



Trees associated with dwellings in the enclosed land

Key distinctive characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. Wide sweeping views across the moors to the elevated Hills and Carns. • Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. • Within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park. • Lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • The western area of this LCT lies within the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site. • Network of footpaths and worn access routes over the Common Land. • Rocky, rough moorland with Shallow soils, and granite breaking through the ground. Large grounders and layered rock formations. • Specific plant species that have adapted to the exposed often windy conditions predominantly heath. • General sense of remoteness and wilderness on the Commons, less so as you move west. • Popular for recreation 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	This inland undulating plateau area lies at a much higher level than the Coastal Plateaux LCTIA. Ground level varies from 157m AOD in the west rising to 202m AOD around Carn Kenidjack. This land is a similar height to Chapel Carn Brea, but lower than Bartinney Downs. This elevated land forms the skyline to the landscape to the west.
Drainage/ hydrology	Some ponds and wetland areas in this poorly draining landscape
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Much exposed granite rock and boulders particularly on Carn Kenijack. Typically associated with the thin stoney soil. The southern area lies within the Bog Inn County Geological Site.
Biodiversity	Much of this LCT lies within the County Wildlife Sites of Carnyorth Common and Bostraze Bog and Chun Downs to Boswens Common. There are a variety of habitats and landscape features that could shelter or feed protected species including mixed scrub, heathland, purple moor-grass/ rush pastures, mature hedgerows. Lizards, snakes, frogs, butterflies insects and birds were observed
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	The eastern area lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated to protect an extensive area of heathland, acid grassland and wetlands. This landscape supports one of the largest expanses of lowland heath in Britain, a habitat characterised by ‘dwarf-shrub’ plants such as heather and gorse. Valley mires (wet acid peat-forming bogs) occupy some of the lower ground and support wetland plants such as cotton-grass, bog asphodel and bog-mosses that are dependent on the supply of clean unpolluted water.
Land use	This LCT is largely open common ground used for rough grazing with some isolated farms with enclosed farmland and pasture and around the edges of the common land. Popular for recreation. Lies within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park set up to encourage communities to preserve and protect dark sites through responsible lighting polices and public education.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Fields are small and medium largely rectangular mainly Anciently Enclosed Land or Post-Medieval Enclosed Land whose field systems have been substantially altered by large-scale hedge removal in the 20th century. Post-Medieval Enclosed Land was formed usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons, typical of relatively high, exposed or poorly-

	drained parts of West Penwith.
Woodland	Small area at Carminowe Farm which has developed from Common land in the last 100 years.. Small groups of trees of broadleaf and pine associated with residential properties and farm buildings.
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	A small number of isolated granite farm buildings and residential properties lie on the edges of the open common land.
Settlements	No settlements present
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	The B3318 enters the Parish from the east and splits in two as it crosses Woon Gumpas Common. As the highway crosses the Common there are no or some low hedges to the sides of the highway. Highway hedge boundaries appear where the land has been enclosed for farming. There are no street lights and limited highway signage. A tangled network of public footpaths cross the Common Land, however these are not the only routes used. Further paths have been worn through the heath vegetation on the Commons.
Infrastructure	Overhead powerlines domestic wind turbine, communication mast
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	The western area of this LCT lies within the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site. The eastern edge forms part of the Schedule Monument Chun Downs prehistoric landscape complex, and southern areas part of the Schedule Monument field system on Truthwall Common. There is also a concentration of barrows, hut circles at Carnyorth Farm, and stone circle at Tregeseal.
Distinctive features	Relatively flat elevated topography. Open expansive heathland creating dramatic purples and yellows when in flower. Communication mast. Granite outcrops.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	There is a lack of development and a strong sense of wilderness and tranquillity on the Commons. The exposed elevated topography means they are often very windy, with the sound of buzzards overhead. Some noise intrusion from the traffic on the B3318. Dramatic seasonal variation in the colours of the heathland when in flower. Completely black at night with no lighting. Occasional planes flying overhead were noted.
Key views and visual amenity	Open views to the coast, Sennen Church the Scillies, and the surrounding moors from the higher ground on the Commons. A strong visual relationship with the Hills and Carns LCT to the east. Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
Condition	
Field enclosures are managed, but some have fallen into disrepair. Some grazing of cattle.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
The boundaries of adjacent LCTs are determined by the changes in the topography. This relatively flat inland plateau changes to LCT1A Hills and Carns as the ground rises to the east, and as you move west the plateau changes to the steep slopes of LCT2A	

LCT 2A Steep Slopes in St Just Parish

LCT 2A Steep Slopes in St Just Parish

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



Steep slopes taken from Lower Kegwin Farm



Looking to the Steep Slopes from south west of Trewellard

Key distinctive characteristics

- More steeply sloping land marking the transition between the lower Coastal Plateaux LCTIB and the elevated Inland Plateaux LCTIC
- Mosaic pattern of vegetation including grassland, rough ground, scrub, sparse groups of trees and heath
- Trewellard Common and surrounding land lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- County Wildlife site around Busvargus and Tregeseal Common.
- Predominantly pasture grazing in medium and small irregular fields with Trewellard Common to the north west.
- A settled busy landscape in the north west around Trewellard and Pendeen. Away from this the landscape quickly becomes more tranquil
- Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality • All of this LCT lies within the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site (WHS). 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	This LCT consist of steeper slopes that form the north south transition between the lower lying Coastal Plateaux LCT1B and the more elevated Inland Plateaux LCT1C and Shallow Slopes of LCT2B to the west of Leswidden Block Works. The ground rises from around 115m AOD to 157m AOD straddling the Kenidjack valley running to the west.
Drainage/ hydrology	Springs and small water courses originate from these areas of sloping ground – although none were evident during field work. Tank/reservoir on Carn Bosavern.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Granite with an area of China Clay at Leswidden. The area around Tregeseal Common lies within the Bog Inn County Geological Site. Much of the area is covered by free draining acidic loams with exposed granite rock.
Biodiversity	Much of this LCT lies within the County Wildlife site of Busvargus & Tregeseal Common to Dowran Common & Bosworlas Moor. This is a farmed landscape where the greatest biodiversity is found in the hedges and field margins which form a continuous interconnecting habitat. Swallows noted in farm buildings.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	Trewellard Common and surrounding land lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated to protect an extensive area of heathland, acid grassland and wetlands. This landscape supports one of the largest expanses of lowland heath in Britain, a habitat characterised by ‘dwarf-shrub’ plants such as heather and gorse. Valley mires (wet acid peat-forming bogs) occupy some of the lower ground and support wetland plants such as cotton-grass, bog asphodel and bog-mosses that are dependent on the supply of clean unpolluted water. Beyond the Common vegetation is part of the enclosed pasture of the farmland with low growing trees and scrub.
Land use	Open common land and enclosed farmland. Caravan accommodation at Bosavern. Lies within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park set up to encourage communities to preserve and protect dark sites through responsible lighting policies and public education.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Predominantly small scale field pattern, many with irregular boundaries. Fields bounded by Cornish hedges with sparse or low growing vegetation on the upper slopes and more vegetation in the lower areas.
Woodland	Some wind sculpted trees and stands associated with houses and farms
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	Buildings are predominantly granite with slate roofs both in the open countryside and settlements. More modern development of estate housing has not respected and the local vernacular building styles.

Settlements	Villages of Carnyorth, Trewellard and Higher Boscaswell, and the southern edge of the town of St Just. These have historic cores with more modern development on the periphery extending away from the B3306. Each of the villages has a separate identity. Away from these settlements the rest of the LCT has isolated farms and individual residential properties.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	The busy B3306 runs along the western edge of this LCT with the two branches of the B3318 crossing the are in the north. Other highways are narrow meandering rural lanes. Few highway signs A number of footpaths connect the settlement with the common land, and also extend to the west onto the Coastal Plateaux.
Infrastructure	2 domestic scale wind turbines associated with farmsteads. Radar and telephone masts. Overhead power lines.
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	All of this LCT lies within the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site (WHS). A number of barrows can also be found on the eastern edges linking with the adjacent Inland Plateau LCT. Old granite farm houses. Ancient field pattern
Distinctive features	Granite Cornish hedge field patterns. Domestic scale wind turbines. Granite boulder coming up through the thin soil.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	This is a settled busy landscape in the north west around Trewellard and Pendeen. Away from this the landscape quickly becomes more tranquil. The landscape is influenced by the sea to the west, and the rising ground feels the effects of the coastal winds. A feeling of big skies was noted.
Key views and visual amenity	The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. Views increase as you move east to the higher ground. In some locations views to St Michaels Mount and Goonhilly on the Lizard.
Condition	
Largely well managed. Some Cornish hedges in need of repair	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
This LCT is the more steeply sloping land between the flatter lower Coastal a Plateaux LCT IB and the more elevated Inland Plateaux LCT IC.	

LCT 2B Shallow Slopes in St Just Parish

LCT 2B Shallow Slopes in St Just Parish

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



View looking south from McLaren Villas on the A3071



View across Higher Bosavern Common

Key distinctive characteristics (only LCT area east of Castle an Dinas surveyed)

- Large areas of heath and scrub associated with the common land, with areas of enclosure to the western areas
- Evidence of historic mining and china clay extraction with modern block works at Leswidden
- Mosaic pattern of vegetation including heath, grassland, rough ground, scrub
- Lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Wildlife site around Busvargus and Tregeseal Common. • Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. • The busy A3071 runs through the northern area of this LCT • The northern area lies within the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site • This area is quiet, open and empty with little activity away from the A3071 • Open, exposed with panoramic views towards distant hills and the coast to the west. A landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	This LCT consist of shallow slopes that form the transition between the elevated land at Bartinney Downs and Chapel Carn Brea to the east and south. To the west it is intersected by a number of valleys, forming a series of ridges between these valleys.
Drainage/ hydrology	Flooded china clay pit to the south of the A3071 on Bosvargus and Tregeseal Common. Underground reservoir on Carn Bosavern. Springs and streams which drain to the west into the valleys.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	The northern area around Busvargus lies within the Bog Inn County Geological Site. Much of the area is covered by acidic loams with exposed granite rock on the commons.
Biodiversity	Much of this LCT lies within the County Wildlife site of Busvargus & Tregeseal Common to Dowran Common & Bosworlas Moor. Contains a variety of habitats and landscape features that could shelter or feed protected species including small; clumps of stunted trees, mixed scrub, heathland, mature hedges (mostly Cornish hedges). Owls nesting in barns. Some horse grazing.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	The eastern area lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated to protect an extensive area of heathland, acid grassland and wetlands. This landscape supports one of the largest expanses of lowland heath in Britain, characterised by scrub, heath and gorse. The relatively undisturbed landscape is habitat for reptiles, small mammals and nesting birds
Land use	Large areas of heath and scrub associated with the common land, with areas of enclosure to the western areas. Leswidden Block Works and a flooded Chain Clay pit. The LCT lies within the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park designed to encourage communities to preserve and protect dark sites through responsible lighting polices and public education.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Much of the area is open common land. Enclosure to the west of the LCT is pastoral and arable small and some medium scale fields. The Historic Landscape Characterisation shows that field systems have been substantially altered by large-scale hedge removal in the 20th century. Most boundaries are Cornish Hedge – some stunted trees in hedgerows.
Woodland	Non present, some small groups of trees along Lafrowda Common to the north of the A3071
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	Farm buildings and houses forming small isolated clusters. Leswidden Block Works

Settlements	No settlements, the south eastern edge of St Just meets the LCT boundary to the west.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	The busy A3071 runs through the northern area of this LCT and is the main road connecting this area of West Penwith with Penzance. No hedges to the A3071 along the open moors, some sections with highway bollards. From this highway branch narrower winding rural lanes. There are no street lights. A network of public footpaths cross the common land, following the routes of historic tracks which connected former mines and small hamlets and farmsteads.
Infrastructure	Covered reservoir to the south of St Just at Carn Bosavern. Wind turbines associated with farmsteads. Radio mast
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	The northern area of this LCT lies within the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site. Many remaining relics of the mining past. Field pattern of Prehistoric and Anciently Enclosed Land or Post-Medieval Enclosed Land.
Distinctive features	Open expansive moorland. Overhead power lines. Leswidden Block Works. China Clay spoil tips and flooded pit. Chimneys. Radio mast.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	This area is quiet, open and empty. Little activity away from the A3071. Passing bird-sound overhead. Insects and butterflies. Seasonal interest when the heather and gorse is in flower on the Commons.
Key views and visual amenity	Open, exposed and panoramic views towards distant hills of Bartinney Downs and Chapel Carn Brea. Views out to Scilly, Longships on a clear day. The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality..
Condition	
Managed grazing and maintained Cornish Hedging with some areas of farmland. Limited trees which are stunted in their growth due to the exposure.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
These more shallow slopes connect the Coastal Plateau LCT1B to the west with the Higher ground of the Hills and Carns LCT1A to the east, and lie at the heads of the Valleys LCT3A extending to the west. There is no marked change in the LCTs the change from one to the other is more of a transition.	

5.4 LCT 2C Coastal Slopes in St Just Parish

LCT 2C Coastal Slopes in St Just Parish

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



Looking south along the Coastal Slopes LCT towards Geevor and Levant



View south from Wheal Edward



Wheal Zawn

Key distinctive characteristics

- Transitional landscape between the cliffs and the coastal plateaux
- Largely unenclosed, wild undeveloped and exposed to all the coastal forces
- Very popular for recreation
- Extensive evidence of the important mining past
- Little modern development
- Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality • The LCT is covered by the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	This LCT consist of shallow and sometimes steep slopes that form the transition between the cliffs and the coastal plateaux. It has a very strong link with the cliffs and the sea to the west.
Drainage/ hydrology	Springs and small water courses drain over this LCT from higher the Coastal Plateau to the east.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Much of the area is covered by shallow acidic loams with exposed granite rock. County Geological Site of Wheal Cock at Botallack Head. Mineral safeguarding areas for metals are identified along the coast at Botallack, and Geevor.
Biodiversity	The mosaic of habitats, support diverse and abundant invertebrates, including Red Data Book species. Nationally scarce butterflies, and jewel beetle can also be found. Peregrine falcon, chough and raven nest on secluded cliff slopes. LCT lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Sennen Cove to Carn Glouce County Wildlife site in the south of the Parish. Good habitat for reptiles and birds including Perigine Falcons, and Choughs
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	All but the most southerly area of this LCT lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The grassland communities of the cliff slopes are dominated by red fescue, which often forms a matresy sward, and Yorkshire-fog. Thrift, wild carrot, sea campion, sea plantain and ox-eye daisy are common. Where trampling occurs, or on thin soils, the grassland is characterised by buck's-horn plantain, ribwort plantain, kidney vetch and spring squill. Scrub communities, including pure stands of bracken occur on the slopes. European gorse, bramble. and blackthorn are frequent, associated with cock's-foot, bluebell and, locally, and ivy. Fields of Corn marigold and vipers bugloss at Boscregan Farm
Land use	Largely unenclosed land too steep to farm. Some enclosure of small scale fields to the west of Lower Boscaswell. The South West Coast Path runs much of the length of the LCT very popular for recreation. Northern section is part of the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Some enclosure of small scale fields to the west of Lower Boscaswell. Largely unenclosed land too steep to farm. So evidence noted of earlier field patterns.
Woodland	None present
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	Few isolated granite buildings/farmhouses and residential properties
Settlements	No settlements, largely uninhabited

Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	Small minor rural lanes and tracks cross this LCT from the east terminating at the coast largely serving farms and houses. The South West Coast Path runs much of the length of the LCT
Infrastructure	None.
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	Numerous Schedule Monuments at Kenidjack Castle and Botallack Calciner, Levant including a number of barrows. Pendeen Lighthouse is Grade II listed. Northern section is part of the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site.
Distinctive features	Relics from the mining industry - buildings and chimneys. Pendeen Lighthouse. Open and expansive views along the coast.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	A landscape directly associated with the sea and cliffs. Undeveloped rugged and wild. Experiencing the coastal exposure first hand with strong winds, low growing vegetation which becomes clothed in flowers in spring and summer.
Key views and visual amenity	Magnificent and dramatic expansive views from the South West Coast Path for much of the coastline. The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. Views to Scilly on a clear day
Condition	
Largely unmanaged, some grazing. Low growing vegetation stranded by the coastal exposure.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
The area of transition between the vertical cliffs and the Coastal Plateaux. Distinction can be determined where the coastal scrub changes to enclosed farmland.	

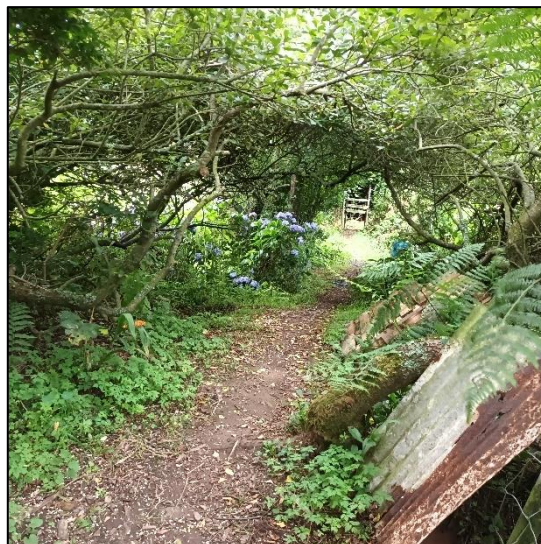
5.5 LCT 3A Coastal Valleys in St Just Parish

LCT 3A Coastal Valleys in St Just Parish

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



Dense bracken and scrub vegetation in Cot Valley some Knotweed



Footpath down Cot Valley



Image needed



Image needed



Image needed



Image needed

Key distinctive characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Series of valley systems with intimate enclosed character created by the topography and trees which becomes more open as you approach the coast. Streams often fast flowing and shallow with visible stream beds (consisting mainly of rocks and gravels). Vegetation typically associated with stream edges i.e. rushes/ grasses, trees and linear belts of woodland as well as small areas of wet meadow and rough pasture. Higher presence of scrubby woodland further inland i.e. hawthorn and willow carr. Small irregular fields on the valley sides bounded by Cornish hedges Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. The LCT is covered by the Aire Point to Carrick Du, and Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Enclosed and intimate landscape away from busy road networks and villages which becomes more open and exposed as you reach the coast 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	Series of 4 valleys which become narrower and steeper as they reach the coast. Erosion noted on the cliffs at the mouth of Cot Valley
Drainage/ hydrology	Typically, fast flowing narrow water courses - shallow with visible stream beds (consisting mainly of rocks and gravels). Some rocks are quite large and create small waterfalls. Some areas of impeded drainage evident in marshy areas and pasture, providing valuable wetland habitats.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Mining spoil heaps evident in the lower valley sections. Thin soils over granite
Biodiversity	High presence of tree cover (including ancient and veteran trees) and woodlands (often linear) offer important habitat for birds and small mammals. Some marsh, rushes, butter cups etc. Mature dense hedges with willow carr and hawthorn along the edge of the watercourse. The upper reaches of the Nanjulian Valley at Nanquidno Downs are part of the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	Riparian species (including rushes and marsh), meadow grassland, woodland and tree cover. Cot Valley is the most wooded with Kenidjack Valley more open with stunted tree growth. The mouth's of each valley are part of the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Some Japanese Knotweed noted at the head of Cot Valley, other valleys have pasture in the upper areas. Extensive areas of bracken down stream.
Land use	Rough grazing adjoining the watercourses with small fields. Some holiday camping and caravans. Youth Hostel in Cot Valley, and car park at the mouth of the valley. In Kenidjack Valleys a saw mill and China clay works in the upper reaches. The allotments are also well used. Overall popular for recreation.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Small irregular sized fields defined by hedgerows (typically stone-faced Cornish hedges) some larger vegetation growth in the hedges due to the more sheltered conditions. Timber and wire fencing used for field boundaries in some places.
Woodland	Linear belts of broadleaved woodland along the valley systems – more notable in the upper reaches. Higher presence of scrubby woodland further inland i.e. hawthorn and willow carr.

Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	Building associated with isolated residential/farm properties and former mills. Some tourism (campsites and hotel grounds). Building decrease in number as you move closer to the sea in the west.
Settlements	Occasional isolated farms and residential properties. Tregeseal lies in the valley to the north of St Just with clusters of dwellings in the upper reaches of the valleys.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	Small winding minor rural lanes with frequent tree tunnels, are all unlit and follow the valley sides and bottoms. Footpaths tend to cross the valleys, some have footpaths which also run along the valley bottom to the coast. Lower footpath sections connect to the South West Coast Path.
Infrastructure	Sewage treatment works to the west of Tregeseal with outlet noted at Cot Valley. Overhead cables. Lower Bostraze China Clay Works to the east of Tregeseal in the upper reaches of the valley system.
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	The northern valleys lie within the St Just Mining World Heritage Site. Grade II listed buildings at Nacherow Farm, Cot Mill and Manor, Nanjulian Farm. The Historic landscape Characterisation shows the valley bottoms as Rough Ground and the valley sides as Prehistoric farmland with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose field patterns are morphologically distinct from the generally straight-sided fields of later enclosure. Increase in mining remains as you move towards the coast. Grade II listed Miners Dry and Pumping Engine House at Wheal Drea in the Kenidjack Valley
Distinctive features	Tree tunnels. Local stone in Cornish hedges. Enclosed character in contrast to the open and expansive commons and plateaux surrounding them. Engine houses and chimneys. Overhead power lines in the upper reaches
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	A predominantly quiet natural landscape - little used roads. Occasional sound of car or tractor. Sound of running river, tranquil and soothing. Kenidjack and Cot valleys are more busy than the others with a small car park towards the mouth of Cot Valley. The valleys are often more wooded and intimate in character in the upper reaches and as you approach the coast they become more open and exposed. Much busier in the summer months
Key views and visual amenity	Views are enclosed and short within this landscape, typically limited by natural land form, and plants/trees
Condition	
Some abandoned vehicles and machinery in the Kenidjack Valley.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
The 4 valleys extend in land from the coast, bisecting the Coastal Plateaux LCT	

5.6 LCT 4A Cliffs in St Just Parish

LCT 4A Cliffs in St Just Parish

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



View from Wheal Edward looking north



Looking south from Roscommon

Key distinctive characteristics

- The cliffs vary with the underlying bedrock, carved by the sea into precipitous drops
- The Pendeen Cliff to Kenidjack County Geology Site runs along the cliffs in the northern area of the Parish
- Wild and dramatic. Undeveloped and natural
- Dominated by the sounds and smells of the sea below

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of this LCT lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	High vertical cliffs extending along much of the Parish's coastline cut into and eroded by the power of the Atlantic waves
Drainage/ hydrology	A number of springs and streams drain over/through the cliffs.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	The cliffs change, varying with the underlying rock, carved by the sea into precipitous drops and odd shapes, their colours ranging from greys to reds, deep purples to near-black. Mining relics along the top and adits leading inland at sea level hint at the mines which extend out beneath the sea bed. The Pendeen Cliff to Kenidjack County Geology Site runs along the cliffs in the northern area of the parish
Biodiversity	Inaccessible cliff ledges provide nesting sites for seabirds including fulmar, shag, black-legged kittiwakes and gulls. Also hunting ground for Buzzards and Kestrels.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	All of this LCT lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to conserve maritime grassland, heath and scrub communities which are found here and the fauna which live in this habitat. The maritime communities support Red Data Book plant and moss species. Scrub is sculpted by the strong coastal winds.
Land use	Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Natural vegetation and seabirds. The south West Coast Path runs along the tops of the cliffs along much of the coastline
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	None
Woodland	None
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	None
Settlements	None
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	No roads, some public access down section of the cliff to beaches below.
Infrastructure	None identified.
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	Mining adits cut into the cliffs
Distinctive features	Vertical ragged cliffs. Many seabirds
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	Rugged wild vertical cliffs can be appreciated from a distance along the coast, from a few beaches,

	and from out at sea. The cliffs change, varying with the underlying rock, carved by the sea into precipitous drops and odd shapes, their colours ranging from greys to reds, deep purples to near-black.
Key views and visual amenity	Magnificent broad expansive views from the tops of the cliffs on the South West Coast Path for much of the coastline. The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
Condition	
Some natural coastal erosion, also exacerbated by public access.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
There is a clear distinction between the dark vertical Cliffs and the coastal slopes. Much of the Parish’s coastline is edged by these scenic dramatic cliffs	

5.7 LCT 4B Prominent Headland in St Just Parish

LCT 4B Prominent Headland St Just

Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics



St Helen's Oratory and granite showing through the thin soils



Image needed



Looking south along the coast to Cape Cornwall.






Key distinctive characteristics

- Distinct headland jutting out into the Atlantic
- 19th-century chimney stack from the Cape Cornwall Mine is now used as an aid to navigation.
- Important maritime vegetation within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open and expansive views of the coast designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality • Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. • Popular tourist destination managed by the National Trust, very busy in the summer months 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	Conical granite headland jutting into the Atlantic
Drainage/ hydrology	Headland has now water present
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Here the granites meet the killas at the cliffs. Thin acid soils. Many areas where the granite is showing through the soil.
Biodiversity	Many seabirds nest on the Brisons rocks. The fields at Cape Cornwall are managed as hay meadows for wildlife. Six rare species of solitary bee have been recorded here. Ponies and cattle graze the land in the winter. Grey seals often seen off the west cliffs.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	All of this LCT lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) where the vegetation is characterised by maritime grassland, heath and scrub. The cliff faces support maritime rock-crevice plants, whilst on the shallow soils of rock ledges and outcrops are English stonecrop, thrift, buck's-horn plantain and kidney vetch. The cliffs also support Cornish cliff bryophyte flora and includes a number of rarities, most notably the Red Data Book moss <i>Tortula solmsii</i> .
Land use	Managed by the National Trust as a paying visitor attraction with car park and toilets. Priest's Cove to the south is still used by local fishermen. Popular for recreation being part of the South West Coast Path
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Semi enclosed with stone walls and Cornish hedges.
Woodland	None
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	Granite and whitewashed rendered buildings on the southern side and back from the headland to the east. Now used as holiday lets. 20 th century Coastguard Station on the west seaward facing side.
Settlements	None
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	One minor rural lane leads to a car park. Two footpaths give access to the north and south of the headland. The headland itself is in part open access to the west with many paths worn by visitors. South West Coast Path.
Infrastructure	Public toilets in the National Trust carpark
Historic and Distinctive Features	

Historic features	The remains of the medieval St Helen's Oratory, a Schedule Monument
Distinctive features	The prominent headland juts out into the Atlantic. The 19th-century chimney stack, which stands at the peak of the Cape dates back to 1894, when Cape Cornwall Mine was in operation. Now used as an aid to navigation, and is visible for many miles along the coast. Priest Cove to the south is still used by local fishermen. The Brisons are two distinctive offshore rocks approximately 1 mile south west of the Cape.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	Windy and rugged on the seaward facing cliffs. The headland is a popular tourist attraction especially in the summer months, and can be very busy with people and cars.
Key views and visual amenity	Spectacular views long the Cornish coast designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. Views to Sennen, Lands End, Longships, and the Scillys.
Condition	
Managed by the National Trust as a tourist attraction, with more recent work to create wild flower meadows to increase biodiversity	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
The headland clearly juts out from the Cornish coast. Boundary to the main land is noted as a Cornish hedge	

LCT 4C Beaches in St Just Parish

LCT 4C Beaches St Just	
Description of elements that make up character of the LCT in St Just Parish and key distinctive characteristics	
	
Images needed	
	
Images needed	
	
Images needed	

Key distinctive characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandy beaches covered at high tide with rocks and boulders at the back of the beaches • Portheras is backed by cliffs and Gwynver by steep coastal slopes • Gwynver is a popular surfing beach with lifeguards in the summer months • Porth Nanven is a combination of sand and rounded boulders at the mouth of Cot Valley • Porth Ledden is a rocky beach with boulders to the north of Cape Cornwall. • Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality • Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. • Busy with people. 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	Landform is typically flat
Drainage/ hydrology	Intertidal zone.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Rock, sand and pebbles – mobile. Boulders on the beach have been worn round by the action of the waves
Biodiversity	Mean low water marks the boundary of the Lands End and Cape Bank Special Area for Conservation (SAC) areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive to provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats. Associated with the seashore.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	The beach is predominantly devoid of vegetation – the only vegetation noted is in associated with the linear belt to the back of the beach of marram grass, sea holly and occasional poppies.
Land use	Recreational
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	None.
Woodland	None.
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	None.
Settlements	Unsettled.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	No roads or footpaths on the beaches. Access to the beaches by public footpaths or bridleways or from the South West Coast Path
Infrastructure	Lifeguard huts
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	None
Distinctive features	Sand, and impressive waves

Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	Open, exposed, can be very windy, noise of sea. Very popular during the summer months
Key views and visual amenity	Open and expansive views out to sea, towards Scilly and along the coastline.
Condition	
Beach is clean and well kept. Paths to the beaches are well worn with some erosion apparent.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
This is the flat land at the base of the coastal slope or cliffs.	

6 Conclusions and Future Project Ideas for the Local Community

To be added following community consultation.

For example:

The local community has identified the following key things of importance to them:

- How to protect areas and features that are not designated from development and land management practices....
- Y
- y

Building on the hard work undertaken to date, the LLCA process has identified a number of potential projects that the local community may wish to pursue such as:

- Continue the characterisation of the Parish – completing sections that have not been covered.
- Explore value in links with other PLP sub-projects.
- Identify environmental implications of a changes to the landscape through management practices or development.
- Identify priorities for future land management and siting of development
- Identify the need for hamlet, village and town character appraisals

Appendix I St Just LLCA Landscape Character Types Map

This contains the Parish LLCA LCT map. Further background information and figures are included within the Parish Pack.



Figure X St Just Landscape Character Types

Appendix 2 Community Consultation Information

This contains information gathered through consultation events on landscapes and features of value within the Parish

Figure XXX St Just's Historic and Distinctive Features, Special or Valued Places and Cherished Views (to be prepared following field work completion and consultation)