



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

Local Landscape Character Assessment for 6 Penwith Parishes

VOLUME 03 – MADRON LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

June 2023

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:

Louise French BA (Hons) DipLA CMLI

Ref: CEC3247

Document Control

This document was prepared by Kathryn Statham Principal Landscape Architect with CEC Ltd.

Version	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Draft V1	Louise French CMLI BA (Hons) DipLA CMLI Senior Landscape Architect	Birgit Höntzsch CMLI BA (Hons) DipLA CMLI Principal Landscape Architect	Birgit Höntzsch CMLI BA (Hons) DipLA CMLI Principal Landscape Architect
Final	Kathryn Statham BA (Hons) DipLA CMLI Principal Landscape Architect	Louise French BA (Hons) DipLA CMLI Principal Landscape Architect	Louise French BA (Hons) DipLA CMLI Principal Landscape Architect

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1. Introducing Madron Parish

1.1. Introduction

This report presents the Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA) for Madron 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.

Madron 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 Madron LLCA sits within a suite of Parish LLCAs (Volumes 02 onwards) with Volume 01 Penwith LLCA Overview providing full details on the background, methodology and outputs of the overall LLCA project.

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

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

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

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

This LLCA is an assessment created by the Madron community, who's preparation has involved much hard work by a group of community volunteers, who have engaged in both desk and field survey work (come rain or shine). The completed fieldwork sheets were returned to PLP who collated these and the volunteer's photographs and then CEC Ltd compiled the LLCA report. It was necessary for CEC to supplement areas of the assessment where returned survey forms did not contain detailed information, or LCTs had not been assessed. The Covid pandemic created substantial delays in the delivery of the overall project which also affected the Project team's ability to organise consultation events.

It was not possible to organise a one-day consultation event for Madron, and so, to ensure the wider community had the opportunity to contribute what they valued about the landscape to the LLCA process, an alternative community consultation was organised for Madron. The presentation display used for 3 of the other Parishes was condensed into two large display sheets and these were circulated in early May 2023, on the wall in the Landithy Hall for the Parish Council meeting, taken to all PLP meetings in the village and put up at Tryhall School. PLP sent out notification of this consultation to Parish groups and posted the details on local social media.

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

- **Section 1** - Introduction to Madron Parish.
- **Section 2** - Summary of survey, engagement and consultation work undertaken in Madron 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 Madron Parish and have been identified by community volunteers through extensive field work and consultation events.
- **Section 5** – Future Project Ideas
- **Appendix 1** - Figures.
- **Appendix 2** - All character descriptions of each of the Landscape Character Types identified within Madron Parish – based on information collated by the volunteers and PLP (including supporting photographic record).
- **Appendix 3** – Parish Pack maps and survey forms used by the volunteers to undertake the character assessment. Due to its size, this document has been saved as a separate pdf to this report.

1.2. Parish Overview

Madron is a Parish of varied landscape character stretching down the western coastal edge of West Penwith. Refer to Figure 1.

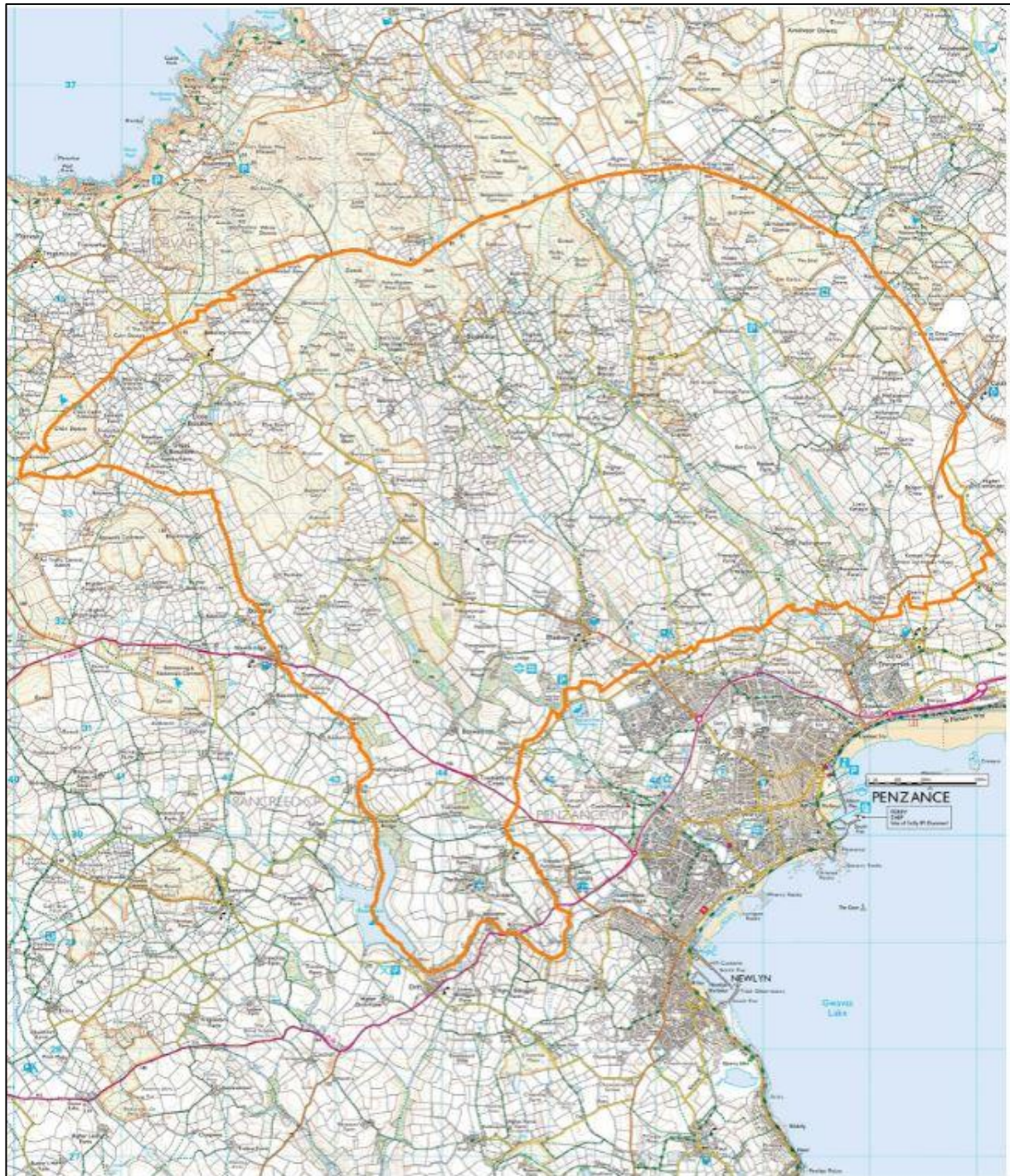


Figure 1: Madron Parish location plan

2. Survey and Consultation Summary

2.1. Volunteers

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

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

Penwith Landscape Partnership

Kynsa ha Diwettha – Agan Tirwedh Bewa ha Gonis


First and Last – Our Living Working Landscape


Structure for the Day


10am	Arrival and tea / coffee
10.10am	Welcome and Introductions – What to expect from the day. Housekeeping. Signing in.
10.15am	Workshop 1 – Outdoors – Reviewing Field Survey Forms and how the different categories may be presented in the field / what to look for.
11am	Workshop 2 – Indoors – Understanding the Landscape Character Hierarchy- Reviewing the National Character Area 156 West Penwith profile, Landscape Character Area descriptions for LCA03 Penwith Central Hills and LCA04 Mount's Bay. Looking at the draft Landscape Character Types for Madron to compare to NCA and LCA. Discussion.
11.30am	Workshop 3 – Indoors - Reviewing the Parish Packs – Maps and Background Information. Marking up Maps and reviewing Draft Key Features Map. Reviewing LCTs and example photos. Discussion. Summary of Morning Session.
12.00pm	Lunch break (Pasties, tea and coffee provided).
12.20pm	Presentation – Introduction to Field Work.
12.30pm	Workshop 4 – Outdoors – Field Work Practice - completing survey sheets and taking photographs at two locations. This is an outdoor activity and we will drive in shared cars to suitable areas to practice. Please wear suitable clothing and sturdy footwear (walking boots or wellies, do not wear sandals or shoes with no grip). Bring drinking water and sun screen / hat.
3.30pm	Return to venue – tea, coffee, biscuits. Informal discussion / questions.
4.00pm	What next – likely dates and survey timeframes, marking up plan of Parish survey areas per team. Distributing survey material and equipment to volunteers.
4.15pm	Close

That's our Parish

Yth yw agan Pluw


cornwall environmental
consultants ltd


Kynsa a Ddwr
National Area of Outstanding
Natural Beauty


LOTTERY FUNDED
AIGHYAS DRE YARI DALL

Local Landscape Character Assessment for Penwith

Parish LLCA Training

Figure 2 - Programme for the volunteer training day

2.2. 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.

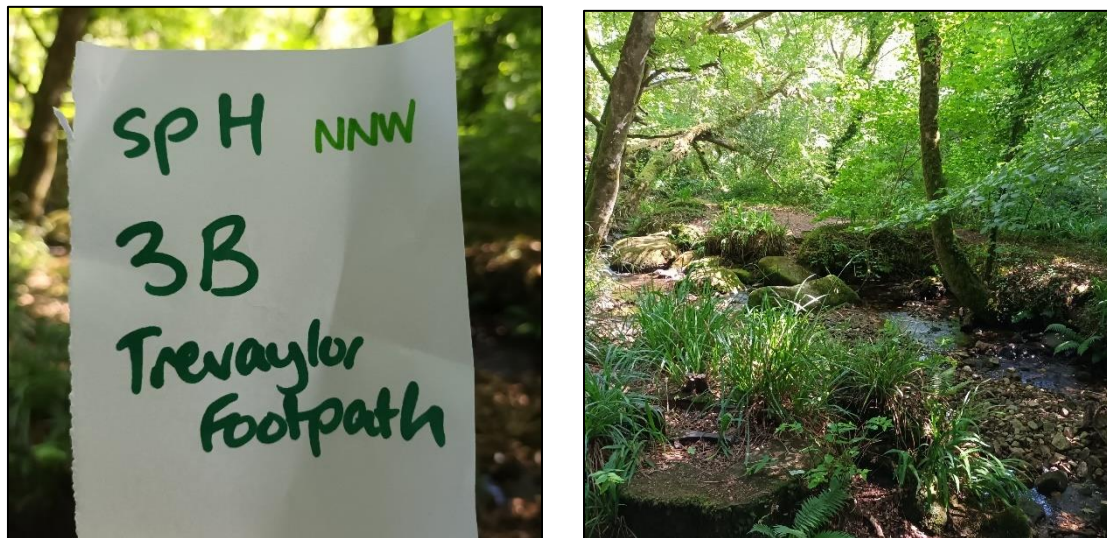


Figure 3 - Field survey photo record with corresponding field survey photo

Penwith Landscape Partnership		Kynsa ha Diwetha - Agan Tirweith Bwa ha Gons	
First and Last - Our Living Working Landscape		First and Last - Our Living Working Landscape	
Parish: Madron	LCT type: 3B Chandon Brook	Date: 11	Assessor: 11
Character attributes	Key Features	Guidance notes	Assessor comments
Topography and drainage	Landform / Topography Is the area high ground or low? Is it flat or sloping? How steep are the slopes? Are any valleys wide or narrow? Do they run or run straight? Which way does the land run?	Flat Cliff Plateau Hill Shallow Harbour	Slope, narrow valley. Winding stream, muddy banks and areas of very boggy, muddy ground. The valley runs SSE.
Drainage / Hydrology	Are there any water bodies obvious within the landscape? Are there any which are identified more by the vegetation around them? Are there obvious flood plains / wetlands? Are there any signs of man-made flood control?	Reservoir Ditch Stream Flood	The stream is shallow most of the way - with 'steps' in places marking the changes in level. It is fast flowing and floods in the area on either side in places. There are mainly places and some very swampy like places. No sign of man-made control.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	Geology and Soils Is the soil texture / colour particularly distinctive? Are there remains of particular mining / quarrying? Are the rocks distinctive in type or size / shape? Are there signs of coastal erosion?	Free draining Acidic loam Granite Mudstone Quarrying Woodland	Wet, dark soil. Gravelly stream bed. Small boulders sit in stream, all the way along the length. In some places there isn't really a bank - it just winds along in a shallow path. In other places the bank is well defined.
Biodiversity	Are there any landscape features which could shelter or feed protected species?	Wet peaty acid loam Kiln (laterite) Stream Mature hedgerows	Lots of small and medium trees, many twisted. Lots of tall grass growing. All the trees are well covered with lichens and ivy. Small birds.

Figure 4 - Extracts from completed survey form

3. Character of Madron's Landscapes

3.1. Introduction

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

The landscape of the Madron 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 Madron 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 Madron landscape that make it special and distinctive.

3.2. National Character Areas (Natural England)

On a national level, the majority of Madron lies within the West Penwith National Character Area (NCA) 156, with the southern area within NCA 153 Cornish Killas. Full descriptions are available on the government website, link as follows:

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

The profiles for NCA 152 and 156 give a high level summary of landscape character information and provides:

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

3.3. Landscape Character Areas (Cornwall Council)

On a more detailed county level, West Penwith is overlain by four of the 40 landscape Character Areas (CA) which make up the 2007 Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment. The parish of Madron is covered by two of these CA (refer to Figure 5 and Figure 6 below):

- **CA03 Penwith Central Hills** - the majority of the Parish excluding the south eastern edge
- **CA04 Mounts Bay** - the south eastern edge of the Parish

Summary descriptions for CA03 and CA04 are provided in Volume 01 Penwith LLCA Overview.

Underpinning each LCA are Landscape Description Units (LDUs), the building block for the Cornwall CA. These were used in the initial preparation of the parish's Landscape Character Types (LCT). Within the Madron parish, there are 4 LDUs, each linked to an overarching CA:

- LCA03 Penwith Central Hills – LDU no. 276, 282, 274
- CA04 Mounts Bay – LDU no. 417, 139

Full descriptions of CAs are also available in Volume 1 – Overall Report Appendix 5. 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=145558&ycoord=31505&wsName=ccmap&layerName=Landscape%20Character%20Areas:Landscape%20Description%20Units>

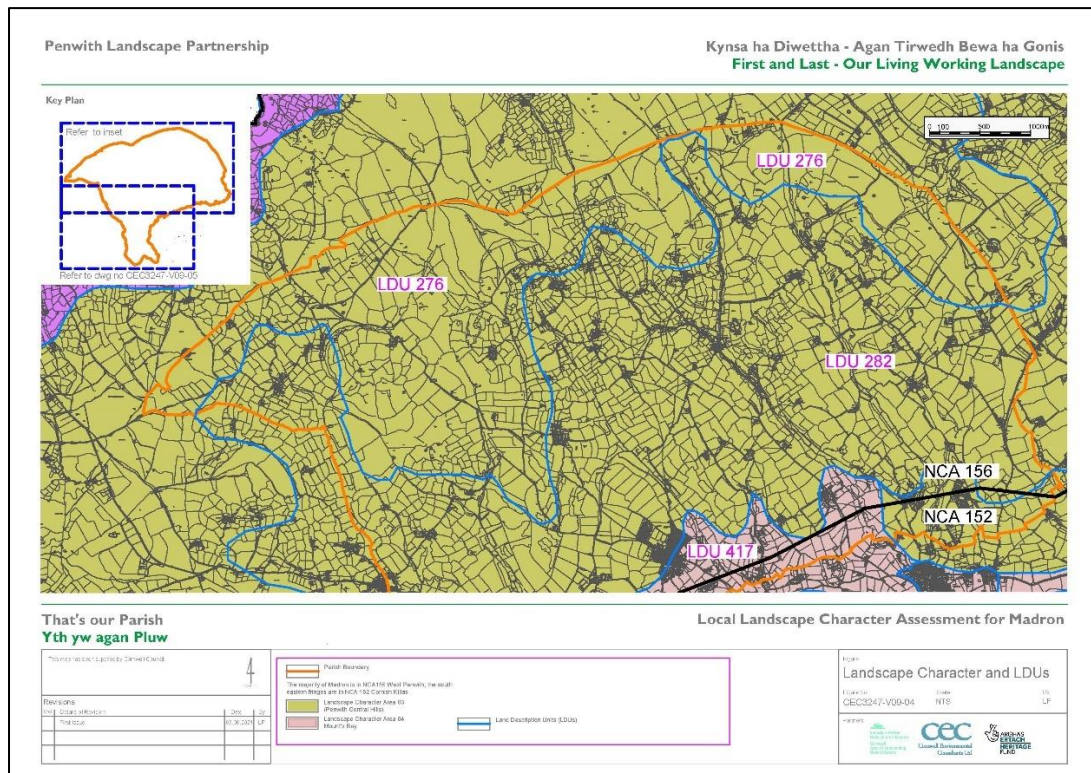


Figure 5 – Cornwall Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Description Units (north)

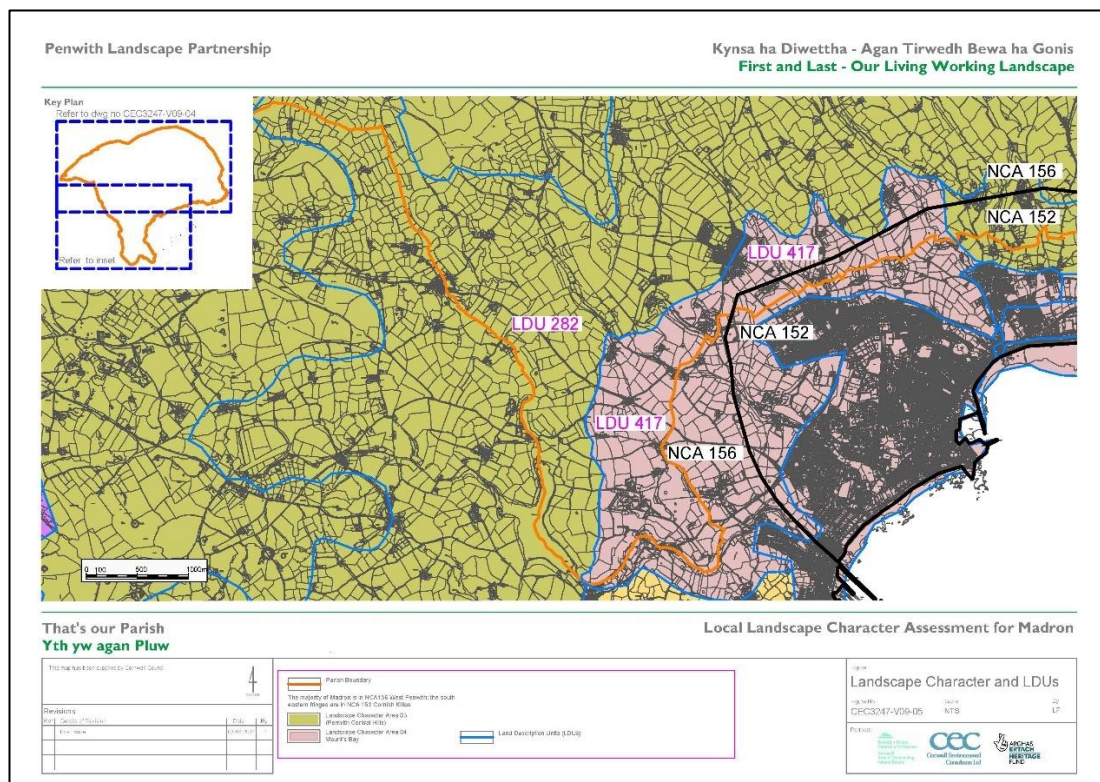


Figure 6 – Cornwall Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Description Units (south)

3.4. Historic Landscape Character Overview

Cornwall Council holds a wealth of information on designated historic areas and assets and has also undertaken an extensive study of the historic landscapes of Cornwall – the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) (Cornwall Council 2014). Refer to Figure 7 and Figure 8 below.

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

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

The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) published in 1994, gives an excellent snapshot of the pattern of historical landscape survival. 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.

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

The HLC identifies the historic landscape of Madron Parish as a patchwork of historic land cover principally characterised by the northern high ground being Upland Rough Ground, with the central and southern areas being predominantly Prehistoric Farmland interspersed with deciduous woodland in the valleys, ornamental land cover and disused industrial land cover around Ding Dong Mine and the working mining at Castle and Dinas.

Much of the elevated areas in the north of the Parish both the Hills and Carns (LCT1A) and the Inland Plateaux (LCT1C) are characterised by Upland Rough Ground on granite or impoverished poorly drained and particularly exposed downland which supports rough grassland, heathland, and open scrub, typical of areas of higher or more exposed ground in Cornwall. This landcover is a product of prehistoric human intervention, which was maintained through medieval and early modern land use systems. Over time parts of these extensive historic areas have been enclosed by both industrial labourers and by an expanding agricultural population in the 19th century.

Prehistoric Farmland, with either medieval or prehistoric origins, known to be the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose irregular field patterns are very distinct from the generally straight-sided field shapes of later enclosure. Here the impact of human action is often underestimated and this HLC is regularly regarded as largely ‘natural’ or ‘wild’. In fact, it usually has the longest history of human interference/utilisation with its principal attribute, impoverished soil supporting essentially heath/scrub vegetation communities, usually being a product of prehistoric human intervention, which was maintained through medieval and early modern land use systems. Today this is a landscape of small scale fields accessed by sinuous narrow lanes bounded by granite Cornish hedges.

On the edges of the Prehistoric Farmland are areas of Post Medieval Land, enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground or medieval commons. These areas are generally on relatively high, exposed or poorly drained parts of the Parish.

Within the Prehistoric Farmland are areas shown to be ‘Plantations’ in the more sheltered lower valley areas for the production of timber, as replantings of ancient woodlands which had been

previously intensively harvested. A number of Ornamental historic character areas can also be found at Tregwainton, Trewidden and Kenegie. Here the landscape has been deliberately and carefully manipulated where parklands and gardens surround these large country houses, normally of 18th and 19th century origin.

Although there has been some modern development in the Parish it has largely retained the historic settlement pattern of isolated farms and farming hamlets with the small settlement of Madron which has developed both west and north from the historic core of the Church of St Maddern, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Smithy, and Penzance Union Workhouse.

There are a number of Grade II and Grade II* Listed buildings in the parish, predominantly farmhouses, outbuildings, Mills and cottages. There are also a number of Listed bridges and boundary stones along the highways. The Methodist Chapel at Bosulow is Grade II listed, and the Church of St Maddern in Madron is Grade I Listed, with Grade II churchyard wall and headstones in the grounds.

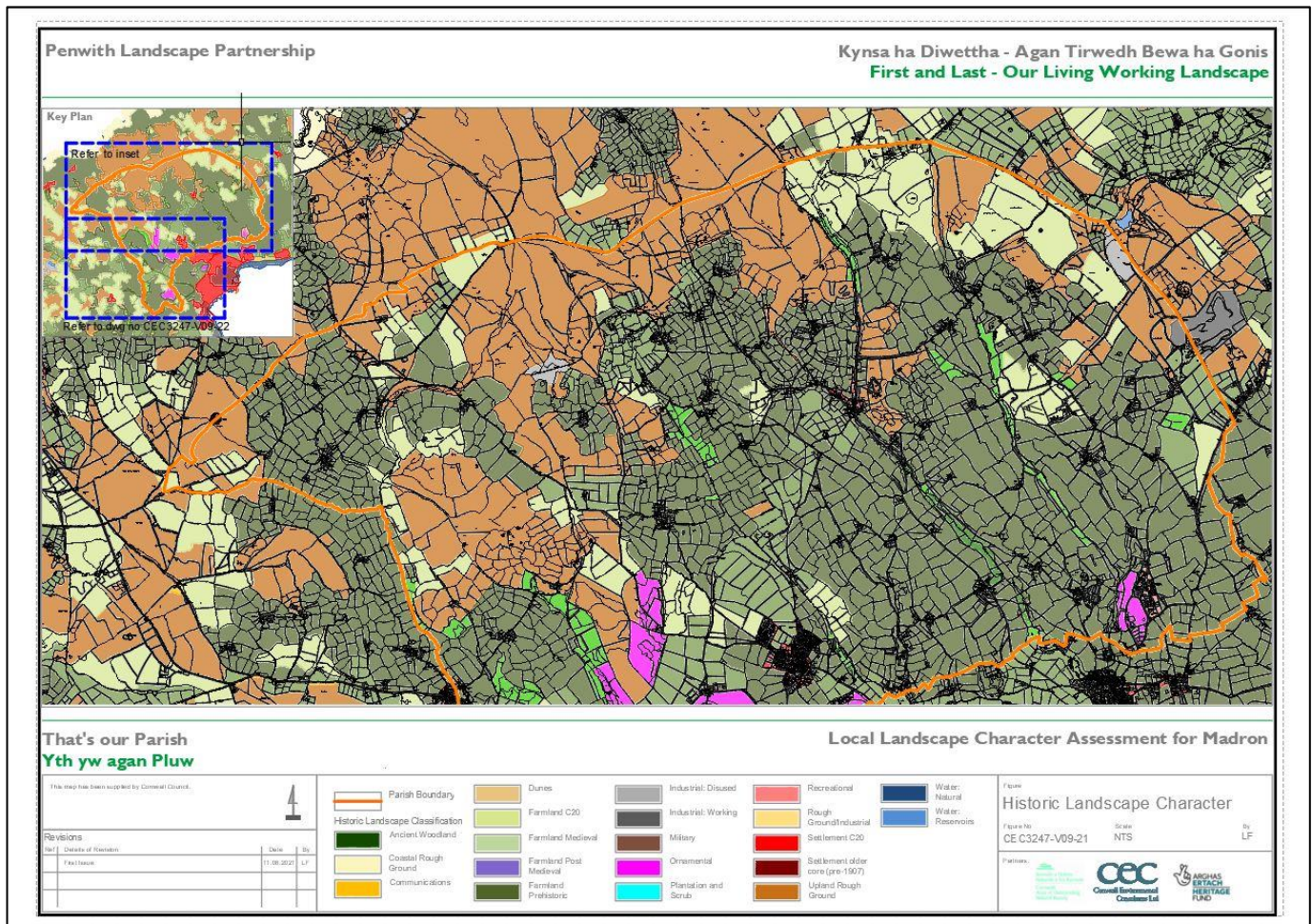


Figure 7 - Historic Landscape Character (north)

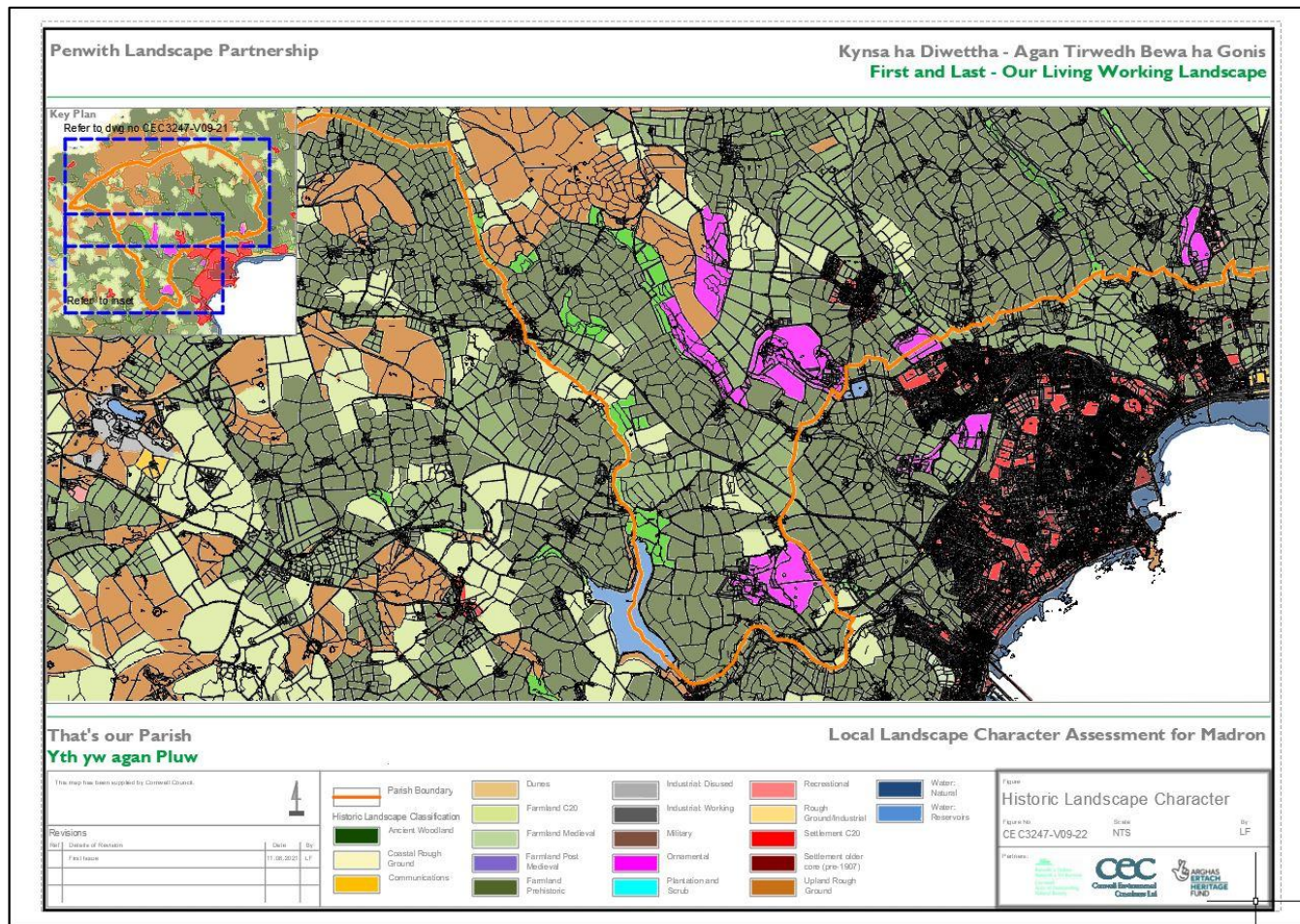


Figure 8 - Historic Landscape Character (south)

3.5. The Landscape Character Types in Madron

The LLCA process has identified the following Landscape Character Types (LCTs) within Madron Parish. These are illustrated on Figure 9 below.

- **LCT1 – High Ground and Plateaux**
 - LCT1A – Hills and Carns
 - LCT1C – Inland Plateaux
- **LCT2 – Hillsides and Slopes**
 - LCT2A – Steep Slopes
 - LCT2B – Shallow Slopes
- **LCT3 – Valley and Lowland Areas**
 - LCT3B – Inland Valleys

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

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



Figure 9 – Madron Parish Landscape Character Types

Madron Parish Landscape Character Assessment – June 2023

That's Our Parish – Penwith Landscape Partnership

CEC3247 Cornwall Environmental Consultants

3.6. Describing Madron'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 Madron, 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

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

Topography and Drainage

Landform within the Parish is illustrated on

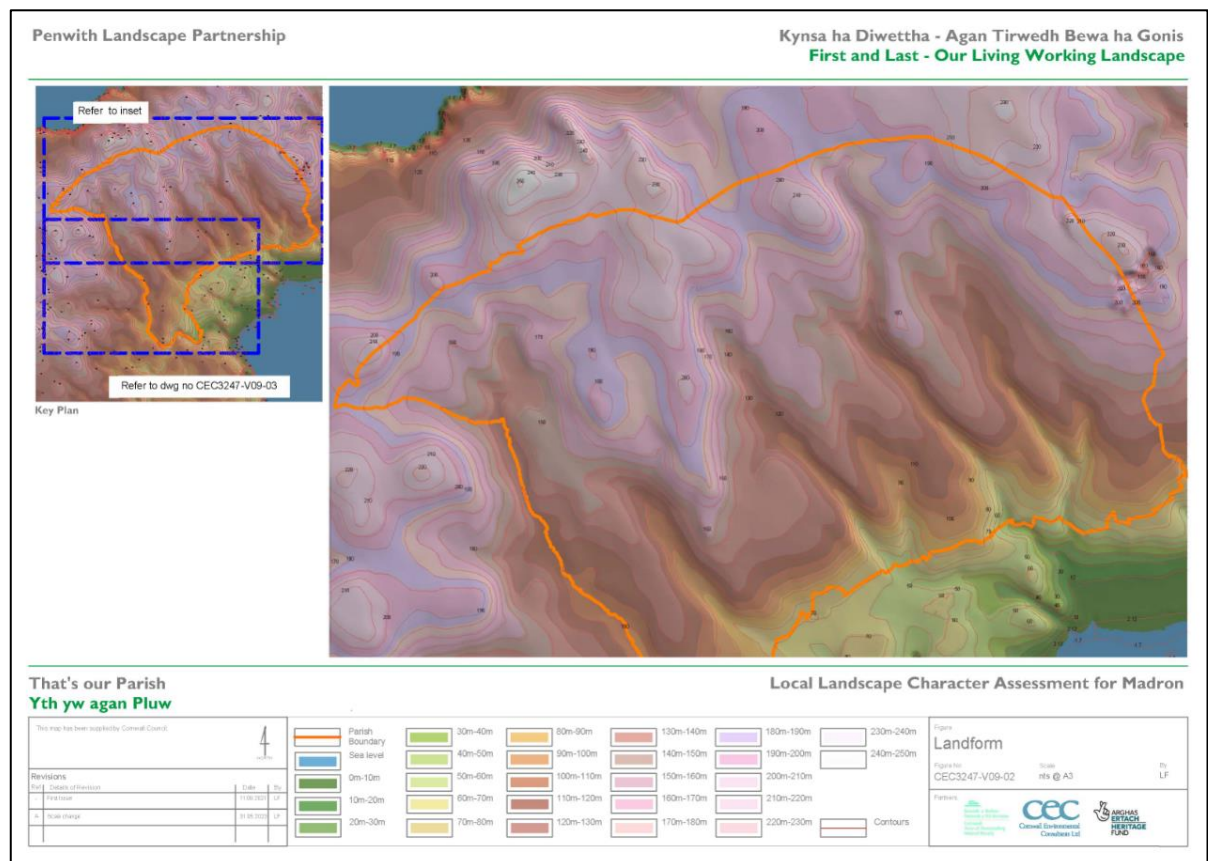


Figure 10 and Figure 11 and images below.

Madron is one of two land locked Parishes in West Penwith (Sancreed being the other).

The northern area of the Parish forms part of the spine of uplands which extends down the western

coast of Penwith. The three areas of high ground in the Parish rise above the surrounding inland plateaux, Chun Downs at 214m AOD, Mulfra Hill approx. 218m AOD, and the moors to the north of Ding Dong Mine at 220m AOD.

From this elevated high ground and surrounding exposed inland plateaux the landscape falls over gently sloping ground to the east and west into a series of inland valleys. These valleys are in turn all falling to the southeast to the coast around Penzance.

Each of these valleys contains a fast-flowing stream fed by springs from the high ground and surface water drainage from the surrounding gently sloping topography.

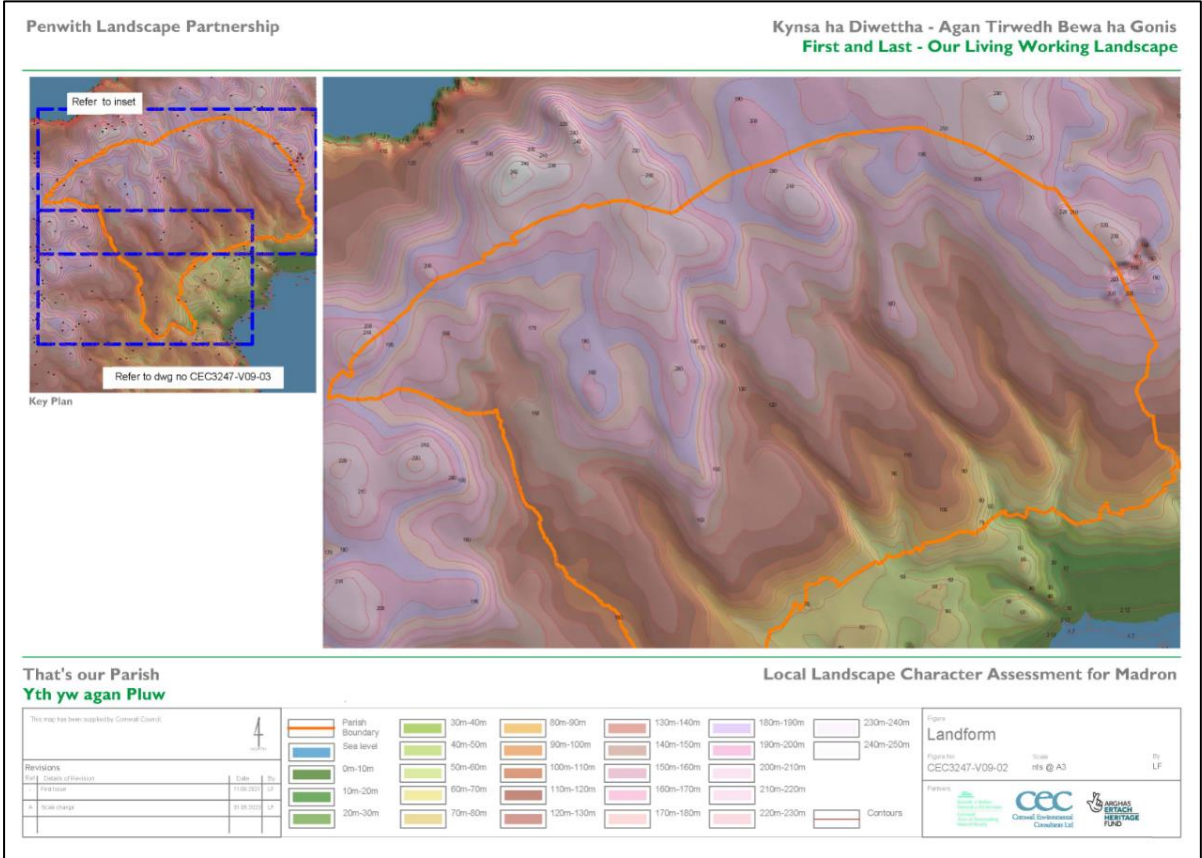


Figure 10 - Landform in the north of the Parish

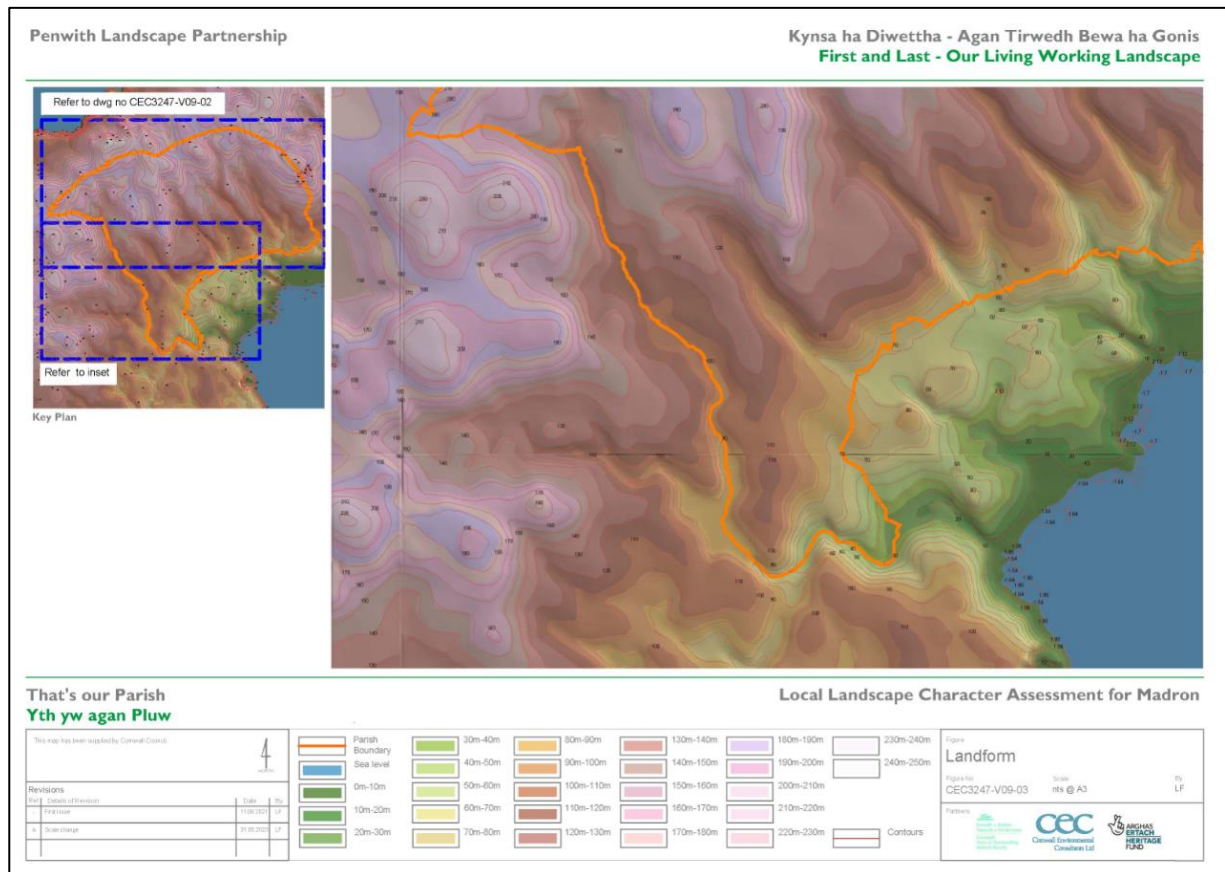


Figure 11 - Landform in the south of the Parish



Figure 12 – Watercourses flowing it the inland valleys

Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Cornwall Council has identified a Mineral Safeguarding Area around Castle-an-Dinas for possible future aggregate extraction.

Impoverished thin stoney soil and acidic loams often with poor drainage is typically associated with the hills and carns. Here exposed granite outcrops of rock and boulders are visible on Mulfra Hill.

Farming practices have influenced the soils over time on the plateaux and valley slopes.

The Parish is largely managed farmland which has a reduced overall biodiversity value. The key habitats are the interconnecting Cornish hedge field boundaries, which are important wildlife corridors. Spring and summer sees many of these burst into life with wild flowers benefitting butterflies, invertebrates and insects, in turn feeding larger birds and mammals. Pockets of mixed scrub gorse, moor grass and heath create valuable habitats and areas for feeding protected species of small mammals, birds and reptiles.

The higher open moorland in the parish is largely designated as part of the Penwith Moors Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) affording protection to the extensive areas of heathland, rocky hill tops, 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. The designation reflects the rich diversity of flowering-plants, lichens, insects and birds that find their home on the Penwith Moors.

County Wildlife Sites can also be found at

- Central Moors
- Boswarva Carn
- Chun Downs to Boswens Common
- Trewern & Lower Bodinnar Moors
- Trengwainton Woods and Carn
- Drift Reservoir
- Tremethick Moor
- Newmill Quarry
- Trevaylor Stream Woods
- Rosemorran Stream Valley and Boscreege Moor
- Churchtown Common to Trendine Hill
- Trenowin Downs



Figure 13 – the contrasting habitats of Ancient Woodland and Upland Rough Ground

Land Cover and Land Use

The type of land cover is directly related to the topography, underlying geology and soils. The poor thin stoney soils of the highest ground in the Parish over the hills and carns are open with little enclosure, small areas of scrub with parts used for grazing.

On the gently sloping land and shallow open valleys, there is evidence of the intact Prehistoric field pattern of enclosure. Here the small scale field pattern is created by granite Cornish hedges. This landscape is dominated by pasture with some arable use and pockets of scrub and trees. The Parish popular with locals and visitors for recreation with a number of Manor Houses open to the public and important historic and cultural sites to visit.

There is a presence of industrial workings across the Parish, both in the form of the active Castle-an-Dinas quarry as well as past mining activities around Ding Dong Mine to the north.

There are also some seasonal camping and caravan sites.



Figure 14 – Arable and pastoral farmland and open heath and grassland

Field and Woodland Pattern

There is little enclosure on the tops of the hills which make up the highest land in the Parish.

The sinuous and irregular field pattern found on the lower lying land across much of the Parish is described by the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as being of Prehistoric origin where farming settlements are documented before the 17th century AD. These remain largely intact with small losses of Cornish hedges to enlarge fields to accommodate modern farming techniques. However the field pattern remains small (<0.5Ha) to medium (1.5Ha). The largest fields in the parish are found on the eastern boundary around Garris Farm, and Great Downs where they are up to approx. 9Ha. The fields are bounded by Cornish hedges which in the more sheltered lower lying landscape support native scrub and small trees.

Irregular field boundaries are a key characteristic of the Prehistoric field pattern, rather than the areas of land in the centre of the Parish which have been enclosed from previously upland rough ground and these areas can be distinguished by the straight sided field enclosures.

The shelter of the gently sloping land and inland valleys allows trees to mature to a much greater height than in the rest of the Parish where the elevation and coastal exposure significantly limit the vertical growth of vegetation.

Ancient Woodlands can be found Rosemorran Wood, and Trevaylor Wood which is also covered by an area Tree Preservation Order (TPO) Trevaylor And Boskenwyn (ref P/7/10 TPO1). There is a second TPO at Poltair Manor (ref TPO16/00022). Exensie tree cover is indicated on the 1875 1st Edition Historic maps.



Figure 15 – View of Boscollow from Chun Downs (left) Madron Carn looking SW (right)



Figure 16 – Cornish hedges in the Parish

Buildings and Settlement Pattern

This is a largely unsettled Parish, particularly in the north, with isolated farms and small clusters of properties forming hamlets such as Boswaarthen, and Newmill on the lower lying land. The largest settlement on the southern boundary is the historic village of Madron, which has developed to the north and west around the church of St Maddern (Grade I listed) Methodist Chapels, Bellair House, Landithy, and the Penzance Union Workhouse, all shown on the 1875 1st Edition mapping.

Farms are often made up of a farm house and a number of out buildings constructed in granite, with larger more modern timber clad barns.

There are a number of Listed Buildings across the Parish including the Parish Church, chapels, tombs, headstones and crosses, manor houses, farmhouses, mills and bridges.



Figure 17 – Individual houses and farms in the largely unsettled landscape



Figure 18 – Newmill and Bay of Biscay nestled in the valley bottom

Transport and Infrastructure

Two main roads cross the Parish, the busy A3071 connecting Penzance with St Just and the B3312 from Heamoor travelling north west to the north coast and the B3306. Both of these roads see a significant increase in traffic outside the winter months. Across the wider Parish there is a limited network of narrow minor rural highways mainly within the inland valleys. The roads are sinuous following the irregular field boundaries and are bounded by granite Cornish hedges 1.2m in height, sometimes higher where the shelter from the coastal exposure has allowed them to develop shrub

and tree growth.

The east and south of the Parish is covered by a network of public footpaths and bridleways, which become less concentrated as you move west and north west. However in these areas there are extensive individual areas of Open Access Land in the north of the Parish associated with the elevated of the Hills and Carns (LCT1A) Inland Plateaux (LCT1C) and Steep Slopes (LCT 2A). Public footpaths surrounding the hamlets, and villages are well used as are many of the path leading to high ground and historical and cultural features.

Wooden poles carry overhead lines along many of the rural lanes, which are much more visible on the elevated open land than on the sloping land and inland valleys. Mapping indicates a domestic scale wind turbine at Sunny Corner, Tregwainton and at Kenegie Home Farm.



Figure 19 - Rural lane in the Inland Valleys (left) and footpath over Mulfra Hill (right)



Figure 20 – Granite stiles on public footpaths in the Parish

Experiencing the Landscape

This is a Parish of contrasts from the open and exposed common land supporting low growing heath in the north of the Parish to the more intimate and enclosed character of the inland valleys.

The open nature of the elevated northern common land affords impressive views across the parish and beyond to the wider West Penwith and Mounts Bay the south east. This open and elevated landscape has significant time depth and has been valued over thousands of years. This is evident in the high number of important settlements and sites of worship and burial. There are over 50 Schedule Monuments in the Parish and the majority of these are located on the higher ground to the northern area. These include the important sites of ancient settlements at for example Chun Downs, Chysauster and Bosillack, and numerous barrows, rounds hut circles and standing stones.

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

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

The majority of the Parish with the exception of the southern and south-western area, is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) for its exceptional scenic quality. The purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape and carries the same weight in planning terms as a National Park. The AONB is also the boundary of the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park designated in 2021.

The south-western area of the Parish forms the northern extent of the St Buryan Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) a designation which recognises landscapes of value to Cornwall.



Figure 21 – The varied landscape character of the Parish

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4. What makes Madron special to its local community?

4.1. A Wealth of Designated Areas and Assets

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

Through community consultation held in early May 2023, local people of Madron 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 Madron landscape whose value is already recognised and protected through designations and presents those aspects of the landscape recognised as being of importance to the local community.

The landscape and heritage of Madron are valued and protected through a wide variety of international, national and local designations that help convey the recognised importance of features within the Parish. Figures illustrating the presence of such designation are included within the Madron Parish Pack mapping in Appendix 3.

The northern area of the Parish lies within the **Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – Section 7 West Penwith**. These unique and ancient landscapes have been shaped by their granite geology and geographical location at the end of the land. Of relevance to the parish and noted within the AONB Management Plan's Special Qualities of West Penwith, are the Penwith Central Hills, known locally as the Penwith Hills which form a granite spine along the northern edge of the peninsular. Within the parish these include Mulfra Hill and Chun Downs. The AONB Management Plan describes these open elevated moors as being interspersed with granite outcrops in areas of open moorland. The Parish also contains an intricate network of small pasture fields bound by the ancient local style of Cornish hedge that is prehistoric in origin and unique to West Penwith.

The northern area of the Parish also lies within the **Heritage Coast** (Penwith area). These areas are defined rather than designated and were established to conserve the best stretches of undeveloped coast.

The **St Buryan Area of Great Landscape Value** extends into Madron and overlies the southern area of the Parish connecting to the AONB boundary. This is a local designation indicating landscapes of value to Cornwall.

There are over 50 **Scheduled Monuments (SM)** within the Parish, many of which directly indicate the time depth of the human influence on the landscape of the Parish, particularly in the north of the Parish. This includes 12SM settlements, more than 10 standing stones and stone circles, and numerous hut circles, barrows and rounds. A record of SMs within Madron Parish is included within Table 1 below.

Table 1 - List of Scheduled Monuments within Madron	
1.	Trewern Round
2.	Cross-Head In Madron Churchyard, South Of The Church
3.	Settlement 450yds (400m) NW of Middle Carnaquidden
4.	Ancient house and enclosures 250yds (230m) N of Mulfra Farm
5.	Settlement 450yds (400m) NW of Middle Carnaquidden
6.	Round 500yds (460m) NW of Nancothan Cottages, Trewidden
7.	Barrow 800yds (730m) WNW of Boswens Farm

8.	Courtyard houses NE of Newmill
9.	Mulfra Quoit (Cromlech)
10.	Chysauster ancient village
11.	Hut circles with associated field system 400yds (360m) SW of Little Higher Bosulow
12.	Standing stone N of Newmill
13.	Menhir 50yds (45m) SE of Tremayne Farm
14.	'Nine Maidens' or Boskednan stone circle
15.	Bosulow Trehyllys (hut circles)
16.	Standing stone 60yds (55m) N of Nine Maidens
17.	Courtyard house 200yds (180m) NNE of Try Farm
18.	Ancient village and fields at Boswarva Carn
19.	Stone cross 200yds (180m) NE of Boscathnoe Farm
20.	West Lanyon Quoit
21.	Courtyard houses NE of Newmill
22.	Two round barrows 300yds (270m) E of Little Higher Bosulow
23.	Settlement 450yds (400m) NW of Middle Carnaquidden
24.	Round barrow 300yds (270m) W of Nine Maidens
25.	St Madron Well 500yds (460m) SE of Boswarthen
26.	Courtyard house 300yds (270m) NW of Middle Carnaquidden
27.	Courtyard houses NE of Newmill
28.	Madron Well Chapel
29.	Cist 200yds (180m) E of Tredinnick
30.	Stone cross
31.	Bosiliack prehistoric settlement, field systems, entrance grave, cairns and later tinworks
32.	Cross at Rosemorran
33.	Cairn 200yds (180m) SSE of Nine Maidens
34.	The Men Scryfa, an early Christian Memorial Stone
35.	Round barrow 530yds (480m) NW of Nancothan Cottages
36.	Hut circles and enclosure NE of Try Farm
37.	Chun Downs prehistoric landscape complex, incorporating Chun Cromlech, Chun Castle, and barrow 200yds (180m) SW of Chun Farm
38.	Lanyon Quoit
39.	Settlement 450yds (400m) NW of Middle Carnaquidden
40.	Two round barrows 250yds (230m) NNE of Nine Maidens

41.	Cross N of Trengwainton Carn
42.	Ancient village and fields at Boswarva Carn
43.	Two round barrows
44.	Settlement 450yds (400m) NW of Middle Carnaquidden
45.	Two round barrows 250yds (230m) NNE of Nine Maidens
46.	Ancient village and fields at Boswarva Carn
47.	Cairn on Carnaquidden Downs
48.	Trembath Cross 200m ENE Of Buryas Bridge
49.	Men an Tol
50.	Standing stone 550yds (500m) E of Bosiliack
51.	Wayside Cross In Madron Churchyard, west of the Church
52.	Settlement 75yds (70m) W of West Lanyon Quoit
53.	Round 300yds (270m) NE of Newmill
54.	Cairn 150yds (140m) W of Little Carnaquidden
55.	Village settlement N of Bodrifty
56.	Menhir 150yds (140m) NW of Trewern Round
57.	Courtyard houses NE of Newmill

There are a number of **Listed Buildings** and structures across the parish including, chapels, gravestones manor houses and farms and the Grade I listed Church of St Maddern in Madron.

The Parish is covered by a number of designations relating to flora and fauna including the **Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** and a number of **County Wildlife Sites**. These are described further in section 3.

There is an extensive network of **public footpaths and bridleways** which cover the Parish with the greatest density to the north and west of Penzance.

The parish also contains extensive areas of **Open Access Land (OAL)**, notable ones are those associated with the Penwith Hills area including Mulfra Hill, Castle-an-Dinas.

4.2. Community Consultation

The local landscape character assessment (LLCA) carried out by the community volunteers is a factual account of the elements and feature which come together to make the landscape of the Madron Parish distinct from other areas of West Penwith and Cornwall. Being a factual description, this assessment did not look at the value placed on the landscape by the local residents. Understanding what it is that the community values about their landscape and why they consider it important is more subjective and personal but an important final part of the LLCA. So, the LLCA looked to gather this detail from the community towards the end of the Project.

It was not possible to host an in-person consultation in the Madron Parish, but the community were still asked to give feedback on what they valued about the place where they lived. The presentation display used for 3 of the other Parishes was condensed into two large display sheets and these were

circulated in early May 2023, on the wall in the Landithy Hall for the Parish Council meeting, taken to all PLP meetings in the village and put up at Tryhall School.

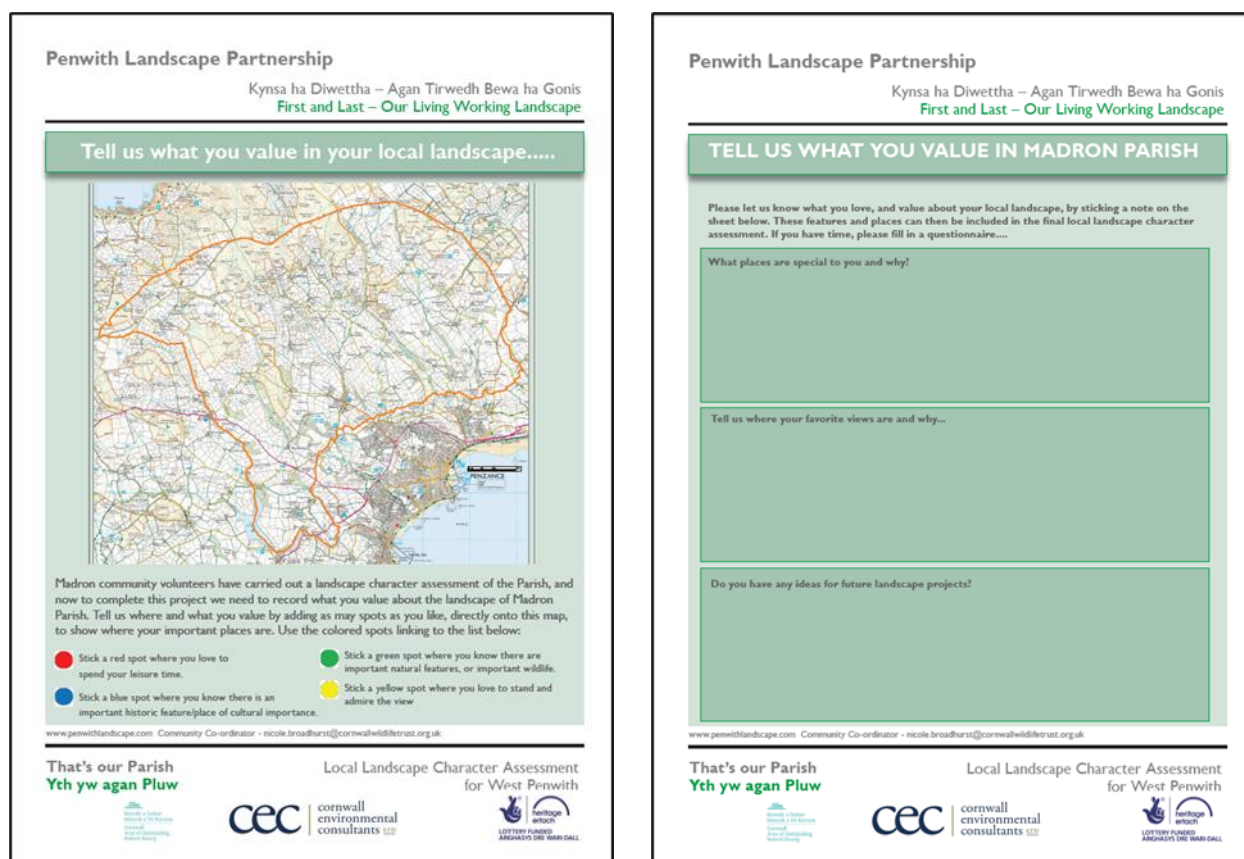


Figure 22 – Madron community consultation boards

The displays are shown above in Figure 22 above. One sheet asked people to record what they valued by adding coloured spots to an OS map of the Parish, and the other asked people to answer the questions posed by writing comments on post it notes. The responses were as follows and the completed map with stickers giving a spatial understanding of landscape value is included in Appendix 1 Figure 24 - :

Do you have any comments on the work completed so far?

- The work done by PLP and the Madron volunteers has been really useful for the Parish.

Tell us what historic or natural features you know about. Post it notes said...

- The house and garden at Trengwainton – historic house and gardens.
- Boswarthen Chapel and Well and cloutie tree – a special place with a long history.
- Lanyon Quoit.
- Nine Maidens – and also the view across the landscape from there is amazing.
- Ding Dong mine – historic mining complex remains.
- Men an Tol – holed stone and standing stone.
- Men an Scryfa.
- Bodrifty settlement.
- Chun Castle.
- Mulfra Quoit.
- Chysauster settlement.
- What places are special to you and why?

- Where are your favourite views and why?

Blue spots indicating a valued historical or cultural place were put on the map at:

- Mulfra Quoit.
- Chysauster Settlement.
- Carnaquidden Downs.
- Nine Maidens.
- Ding Dong Mine.
- Men-an-tol.
- Lanyon Quoit.
- Madron Well.
- Remains of Madron Chapel.
- Chun Castle.
- Bosulow Trehyllys Settlement.
- Nine Maidens.

Green spots indicating a naturally important place were put on the map at:

- Chysauster.
- Ding Dong Mine.
- Boswarva Carn.
- Chun Downs.
- Mulfra Hill.

Tell us where your favourite views are and why. Post it notes said...

- The view from Greenborough engine house – long view across to the sea in one direction and over to Galver on the other.
- From Chun Castle you can see nearly all of the parish.
- The view from Madron memorial is lovely.
- Mulfra Hill from the top there is almost a 360 degree view.
- Carnaquiddon Downs.

Yellow spots to indicate a valued view were placed on the map at:

- Carnquidden Downs.
- Mulfra Hill.
- Mulfra Quoit.
- Ding Dong Mine.
- Chun Downs.
- Footpaths south of Madron.
- Footpath north of Boswarthen.

What places are special to you and why

- The ding dong mine ridge – beautiful walks and views across to the mount.
- The three parish stone.
- Boswartha common – a special place – with so much wildlife!
- Boswerris common – wildlife and flora – fantastic!
- Mulfra Hill – birds and bees.
- Trengwainton Carn – so many animals and birds.

Red spots indicating places valued for recreation were put on the map at:

- Chysauster.
- Mulfra Hill.
- Men-an-tol.
- Nine Maidens.
- Lanyon Quoit.
- Mount Whistle.
- Boswarva Carn.
- Madron.

Following on from this Local Landscape Character Assessment is there anything you would like the parish community to look at in more detail?

- The changes caused by the shift in seasons caused by climate change.
- Listing of wildlife activity in the Parish.

Do you have any ideas for future landscape Projects?

- A regular walking group looking at and recording any changes in the landscape would be a good idea.

5. Future project ideas

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

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

Appendix 1 – Figures

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

- Figure 23 – Madron’s Landscape Character Types
- Figure 24 - Madron’s valued places and cherished views



Figure 23 – Madron Landscape Character Types

Madron Parish Landscape Character Assessment – June 2023

That's Our Parish – Penwith Landscape Partnership

CEC3247 Cornwall Environmental Consultants

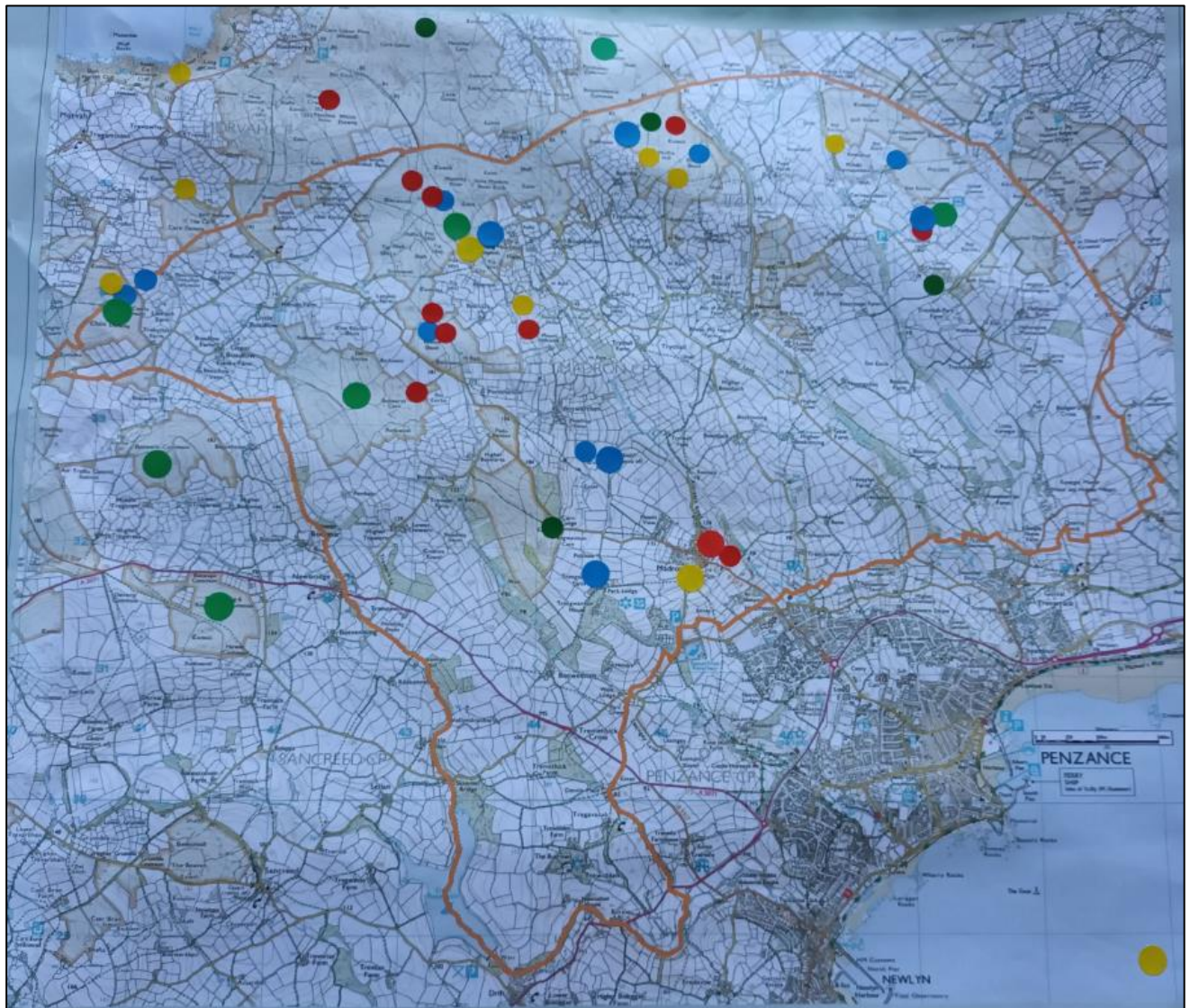


Figure 24 - Madron's valued places and cherished views

Appendix 2 - Madron Parish LCT Character Descriptions

A2.A The section contains the character descriptions of each of the Parish LCTs and is based on the desk and fields surveys undertaken by community volunteers including photography work. LCTs described include:

LCT1 – High Ground and Plateaux

- LCT1A – Hills and Carns
- LCT1C – Inland Plateaux

LCT2 – Hillside and Slopes

- LCT2A – Steep Slopes
- LCT2B – Shallow Slopes

LCT3 – Valley and Lowland Areas

- LCT3B – Inland Valleys

LCT 1A - Hills and Carns in Madron Parish

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



Chun Downs with Carn Downs in the background.



View of Mulfra Hill from the northeast



The sky tips of Castle-an-Dinas on the eastern Parish boundary



Mulfra Quoit



Aerial view of Chun Castle on Chun Downs

Key distinctive characteristics

- Three hills at Chun Downs, Mulfra Hill and Castle-an-Dinas (only the western lower slopes of the hill are in Mardon Parish) rising from the inland plateaux (LCT1C) and shallow slopes (LCT2B) with the summit of Mulfra Hill at approx. 218m AOD.
- 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.
- Limited footpaths with extensive areas of Common Land.
- Outstanding high, open and panoramic views extending across neighbouring LCTs, wider Penwith, and Mounts Bay.
- Designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
- Lies within the Heritage Coast 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	Mulfra is a hill extending north to south with a large and open plateaux on the top. Mulfra Hill lies at 218m AOD. This rounded elevated landform is clearly visible from the
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	surrounding landscape. The Parish boundary splits the landform of Chun Downs which rises gently from the Inland Plateau (LCT1C) to approx. 214m AOD on the western Parish boundary. Castle-an-Dinas continues to sharply rise to the east of the Parish boundary to a height of 230m AOD, however only the lower slopes to approx. 220m AOD are within Madron Parish.
Drainage/hydrology	Poor impoverished thin soil over granite bedrock has led to small marshy areas in the depressions in the surface and in places on the lower slopes even in dry weather.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Granite outcrops typically associated with the hills and carns known as ‘grounders’. The survey noted some of these are the size of sheep and some elephants. Castle-an-Dinas is mined for aggregate, and Cornwall Council has set a Mineral Safeguarding Area for aggregate, over the landscape surrounding Castle-an-Dinas.
Biodiversity	A variety of habitats for protected species including mixed scrub, gorse, brambles heathland, moor grass, bracken. Reeds and marsh plants associated with the poorly drained areas. Patches of Rhododendron were noted on the more sheltered slopes of Mulfra Hill. Lots of insects and bird life was noted. All three hills are designated within the Penwith Moors Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and County Wildlife Sites of Chun Downs to Boswens Common, Central Moors, and Trenowin Downs.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	There is a mosaic pattern of vegetation across these hills dominated by mixed grassland areas of heath scrub stunted trees, rough ground, and gorse.
Land use	Rough grazing for cattle, with a few enclosed areas and the scattered remains of predominantly ancient local style Cornish hedges. Natural revegetation is widespread. Popular for recreation as much of the area is Open Access Land.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	No enclosure on the hills themselves. On the lower slopes are small scale irregular fields enclosed by Cornish hedges some of which have collapsed or are badly damaged. Hedges are covered in lichen and where stunted trees and shrubs grow, they are sculpted and shaped by the coastal winds.
Woodland	None present.
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	No buildings.
Settlements	No modern settlements.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	There are no roads. These areas have Open Access Land as well as public footpaths and bridleways. Some paths and tracks had become overgrown at the time of the survey.
Infrastructure	The operational Castle-an-Dinas aggregate quarry is operational on the eastern Parish boundary. The excavation pit is in Ludgvan Parish but the tips of excavated material (some revegetated and some bare and white) are within Madron Parish.
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	The Schedule Monuments are concentrated in the north of the Parish. These elevated areas of land have significant historical importance and today there remains the prehistoric settlement at Chun Downs, an ancient house and enclosures at Mulfra Farm, and the portal dolmen of Mulfra Quoit which survives as rectangular chamber, defined by three large, upright orthostats with a fallen capstone. Chun Castle Fort you can see the remains of an iron age hill fort, with two stone walls around the outside and piles of stone that are in circles on the inside. On the lower slopes are the enclosures of irregular stone field boundaries of prehistoric origin.

Distinctive features	Important historic landscape with Mulfra Quoit, Chun Castle. Exposed elevated land with commanding open and expansive views. Free of modern development having a timeless wild character.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	The lack of modern development and roads on these elevated exposed hills creates a sense of remoteness and tranquillity. Although often very windy, it is still possible to experience the sound of skylarks and buzzards overhead. Other sounds from tractors and farm vehicles.
Key views and visual amenity	Wonderful 360-degree panoramic views from these elevated areas of landscape extending across neighbouring LCTs and onto Castle-an-Dinas, and Mounts Bay. Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
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. Surveys noted that some footpaths are deeply incised, and others are prone to surface water erosion.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
There is a distinct change in the topography where these hills forming the Landscape Character Type of 'Hills and Carns' (LCT1A) rise from the surrounding 'Inland Plateaux' (LCT1C). There is less of a discernible change, more of a merging with LCT2B Shallow Slopes to the southwest of Mulfra Hill.	

LCT 1C - Inland Plateaux in Madron Parish

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



Bosollow viewed from Chun Castle with Mounts Bay in the distance



The Men-an-tol with Ding Dong Mine on the horizon



Greenburrow engine house at Ding Dong Mine



Valued habitat found on mine waste at Ding Dong Mine



View from Bosiliak Lane

Key distinctive characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevated fairly flat topography with gentle undulations. • Rocky, rough moorland with Shallow soils, and granite breaking through the ground. Large grounders and layered rock formations. • Important historic landscape with significant time depth shown in the many examples of past land use in mining, and areas of worship including prehistoric field enclosure mixed with open heathland, barrows rounds and hut circles, ancient settlements, and stone circles and burial chambers. • Little modern development, only isolated farms historic farms. • Specific plant species that have adapted to the exposed often windy conditions predominantly heath. • Parts lie within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). • Extensive areas of County Wildlife Sites. 	
Topography and Drainage	
Landform and topography	This elevated inland gently undulating plateau is found in 4 places in the Parish. The three areas along the northern Parish boundary lie between 180m AOD to the south of Chun Downs, and 220m where the lower slopes of the southern side of Carn Galver meet the inland Plateaux. There is a gentle gradient from north to south with the land falling from 220m AOD on the northern boundary to 180m AOD southwest of Boswarthen, over a distance of approx. 3km.
Drainage/hydrology	Springs issue on this elevated land and drain as small streams into the inland valleys. Occasional areas of standing water, such as Great Downs in the northeast, and north of Bosulow. Wet areas can be found where there are changes in vegetation to reeds.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Some small granite outcrops in fields.
Biodiversity	Extensive Cornish hedge network supporting varied wildlife which form vital natural corridors linking habitats of wetland and pockets of woodland. Important habitats associated with the mine waste at Ding Dong Mine. Penwith Moors Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI) covers much of this LCT. County Wildlife Sites can be found at Carn Downs, Central Moors, Churchtown Common to Trendrine Hill, and Trenowin Downs.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	Mixed scrub, heath and grassland mixed with a pastoral landscape. The Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated to protect an extensive area of heathland, acid grassland and wetlands overlies much of the LCT. 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.
Land use	This LCT is a mix of pastoral farmland of sheep and cows and open common ground with some isolated farms.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Fields are generally irregular small <1Ha forming the Prehistoric field pattern dating before the 17th century. Later enclosure of areas of the surrounding Upland Rough Ground has created some larger enclosures of 1Ha with characteristic straight sides. There is little or no enclosure in the northern areas of the Parish where the ground is more open heathland associated with the commons. Around Bosulow the historic field pattern of the 1 st Edition 1875 mapping remains largely intact.
Woodland	Small areas pockets of woodland have developed in the last 100 years around Cold Harbour and Penderleath
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	A small number of isolated farms buildings constructed in granite, with hamlets at Bosulow and Bodrifty.
Settlements	The historic hamlets at Bodrifty and Bosulow.

Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	<p>The largest road is the B3312 which crosses this LCT connecting Madron with the north coast highway. There is also a small network of minor rural lanes bounded by Cornish hedges supporting low growing shrubs and grass due to the elevated and exposed position.</p> <p>Much of the LCT is common land with open access. However, there is a good network of interlinking public footpaths over the LCT. Further paths have been worn through the heath vegetation on the Commons.</p>
Infrastructure	Some overhead lines on wooden poles linking isolated properties.
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	<p>This is an important and varied historic and cultural landscape. Away from the open commons the Prehistoric field pattern remains largely intact with the Prehistoric settlement at Bosilliack (Schedule Monument).</p> <p>Schedule Monuments include hut circles, barrows and rounds, with the famous Nine Maidens stone circle, Lanyon Quoit chambered long barrow, and the holed Men-an-tol, undoubtedly one of the most famous monuments in Cornwall. Traditionally children were passed through the hole as a cure for rickets.</p> <p>The landscape to the north and west of Boskednan lies within the St Just Mining District World Heritage Site. Within this area is the historic mining landscape around Ding Dong Mine, with mine shafts both dotted around the area, and following distinct lines where shafts were sunk to follow seams of ore. Greenburrow Engine House is Grade II listed and is clearly visible on the skyline from the surrounding landscape.</p> <p>Grade II listed farmhouses.</p>
Distinctive features	Relatively flat elevated topography. Exposure. Historic land use in the intact field pattern, remains of Courtyard Houses and numerous Schedule monuments including the Nine Maidens, Lanyon Quoit, and Men-an-tol.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	There is a lack of development and a strong sense of remoteness and tranquillity with plentiful birdsong. The exposed elevated topography means this landscape is often very windy.
Key views and visual amenity	<p>Distant views are enclosed by hills and slopes. However, where there is a view between the hills to the sea it was noted as a focal point.</p> <p>A strong visual relationship with the Hills and Carns LCT to the north.</p> <p>Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.</p>
Condition	
Field enclosures are managed. Light touch management with 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 plateaux has a marked change as it meets the steeper slopes of LCT1A Hills and Carns. There is more of a gradual transition as the land falls to the south, west and east to the Sallow slopes of LCT2B and LCT3B Inland Valleys	

LCT 2A - Steep Slopes in Madron Parish

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



Steep slopes in the north of the Parish

Key distinctive characteristics

- Elevated steeply sloping south and south west facing land, from approx. 200m AOD to 170m AOD.
- Pasture grazing in small irregular fields, part of Prehistoric pattern of enclosure which is largely intact.
- Areas of open heath and grassland also with pockets of woodland.
- A quiet and tranquil landscape.
- Trengwainton House has Registered Parks and Gardens.
- Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
- Central area lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Churchtown Common to Trendine Hill County Wildlife Site.
- Within the Heritage Coast which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty.

Topography and Drainage

Landform and topography	Elevated steeply sloping south and south west facing land, connecting the Inland Plateaux LCT1C to the south with the Inland Valleys (LCT3A). Ranging from approx. 200m AOD to 170m AOD.
Drainage/ hydrology	Springs and small streams can be found which flow to the Inland Valleys LCT3B.

Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Geology and soils	Free draining acidic loams with occasional exposed granite rock.
Biodiversity	In the areas of farmed landscape the greatest biodiversity is found in the hedges and field margins which form a continuous interconnecting habitat. These hedges were noted to have thick coatings of vegetation, and to provide sheltered habitats for numerous species of wildlife. Large areas of this LCT are also open heath and

	upland rough grassland, where the northern area of this LCT lies within the Churchtown Common to Trendine Hill County Wildlife Site and Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated to protect an extensive area of heathland, acid grassland and wetlands.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	Enclosed pasture and grassland against open heath and scrub from Carnaquidden Downs. Small pockets of woodland.
Land use	A combination of enclosed farmland and open heath and common land. Occasional isolated farms. Within the Heritage Coast which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. Trengwainton House has Registered Parks and Gardens.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	Prehistoric farmland irregular enclosures of granite Cornish hedges remain largely intact with vegetation including blackthorn, hawthorn, bramble and gorse. There have been some hedge losses to increase field sizes for modern farming techniques. Predominantly a small-scale field pattern of 1-2Ha.
Woodland	Some pockets of woodland which have developed in the last 100 years connecting to the inland valleys.
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	Isolated granite farm buildings.
Settlements	None present.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	Narrow minor rural lanes and farm tracks, bordered by Cornish hedges and scrub cross parts of this LCT. A series of footpaths and bridleways also cross the LCT connecting to a wider network of public rights of way beyond this LCT.
Infrastructure	Overhead lines on wooden poles.
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	A landscape with significant historic time depth. Schedule monuments including the ancient settlements at Chysauster and Carnaquidden, hut circles, courtyard house, standing stones, cairns.
Distinctive features	Granite Cornish hedge field patterns. Open heathland. Pockets of developing woodland.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	Noted as being wonderfully quiet and very tranquil with sounds of nature being the soundtrack of the area. Although there are overhead cables on wooden poles, they are not intrusive, there is also little development.
Key views and visual amenity	Open views to Mounts Bay The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
Condition	
Largely well managed.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
This LCT is the more steeply sloping land between the flatter Inland Plateaux LCT1C and the Inland Valleys (LCT3B). There is not abrupt change in the topography, it is more of a gradual transition.	

LCT 2B - Shallow Slopes in Madron Parish

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



Looking across the shallow sloping land from Chysauster.



Bodrifty looking southwest



Shallow slopes south of Mulfra Hill



An isolated farm within rural farmland landscape.

Key distinctive characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gently sloping farmland largely retaining the Prehistoric pattern of enclosure of small irregular fields. A quiet and tranquil landscape crossed by only a small number of farm tracks and narrow winding rural lanes bounded by vegetated Cornish hedges. The northern areas of this LCT are designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for exceptional scenic quality. The south western shallow slopes lie within the St Buryan Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) a local Cornish designation for landscapes of value to Cornwall. Lies within the Heritage Coast 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 slopes that form the transition between the Inland Valleys LCT3B and the more elevated land of the Inland Plateaux LCT1C. The topography varies between approx. 190m AOD and 140m AOD.
Drainage/ hydrology	Occasional streams cross this LCT draining down into the adjacent inland valleys. No ponds or standing water were noted.
Geology, Soils and Biodiversity	
Geology and soils	Predominantly acidic loams with exposed granite breaking through the topsoil in places.
Biodiversity	Arable and pastoral farmland where the greatest biodiversity is in the Cornish hedge field boundaries. These hedges form vital natural corridors connecting varied habitats and acting as forging routes. Other areas of scrub with trees developing create important habitats for wildlife. A number of County Wildlife sites cover this LCT including Central Moors, Newmill Quarry, Trengwainton Woods and Carn, and Tremethick Moor.
Land cover and Land Use	
Vegetation	Largely arable and pastoral farmland with some larger areas of scrub with trees developing. Cornish hedges with gorse, bracken, bramble and scrub, with wildflowers in spring and early summer.
Land use	Arable and pastoral farmland. Evidence of cattle grazing.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	The Prehistoric field pattern remains largely intact across this LCT where small scale irregular fields are less than 2Ha. Most boundaries are Cornish Hedges with low growing vegetation in the more exposed areas with an increase in trees and large shrubs in the more sheltered areas. Management of the vegetation on the hedges also varies across the LCT where some are cut back to a much greater degree than others.
Woodland	Small pockets of woodland which has developed in the last 100 years. Part of a Tree Preservation Area Order Trevaylor And Boskenwyn (ref P/7/10 TPO1) extends up the shallow slopes from the adjacent Inland Valley (LCT3B)
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	Isolated farm buildings and houses.
Settlements	No settlements.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	Minor narrow rural lanes with no streetlights, minimal verges bounded by Cornish hedges with low growing scrub cover Some public footpaths cross the area following the historic routes between farm steads.
Infrastructure	Overhead lines.

Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	Ancient hut circle settlement and enclosures at Boswarva Carn (Schedule Monument - SM). Portal dolmen at West Lanyn Quoit SM a funerary and ceremonial monument of the Early and Middle Neolithic period. Isolated historic farms constructed of granite. Cross at Rosemorran SM.
Distinctive features	Largely intact Prehistoric field pattern. Landscape sloping to the southeast into the Inland Valleys LCT. The Manor House and estate of Tregwainton.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	This area is quiet, tranquil farmland. Passing bird-sound overhead with insects and butterflies. Seasonal interest in the Cornish hedges
Key views and visual amenity	From more elevated areas long distance views are possible however topography and vegetation limit views at lower levels, where the landscape is more enclosed. The northern areas of this LCT are designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
Condition	
Managed grazing and maintained Cornish Hedging with some areas of farmland. Pockets of woodland and trees in hedges are stunted by the coastal exposure.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
There is no marked change between the adjacent LCTs the change from one to the other is more of a transition across this area, with the Steep Slopes of LCT2A to the north, Inland Plateaux LCT1C to the north and Inland Valleys LCT3B to the east and west.	

LCT 3B – Inland Valleys in Madron Parish

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



View of Newmill and Bay of Biscay



Granite bridge over a stream



Trevaylor Woods, Ancient Woodland



Rural lane at Newmill



Inland valley north east of Madron

Key distinctive characteristics

- A series of 5 separate wide valleys with their heads in the north of the Parish travelling to the south east towards Mounts Bay.
- Distinct sense of enclosure created by the topography and vegetation. Trees grow to a much greater height, and areas of Ancient Woodland line the lower levels of the valleys, creating tree tunnels over the rural lanes.
- Very peaceful and tranquil
- Trengwainton House has Registered Parks and Gardens.
- The northern areas of this LCT are designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for exceptional scenic quality.
- The valleys within to the south west of the Parish are covered by the St Buryan Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) a local Cornish designation for landscapes of value to Cornwall.
- The heads of the valleys lie within the Heritage Coast 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	A series of wide valleys with their heads in the north of the Parish, with the highest points north of Little Bosulow at approx. 190m AOD, and 180m AOD to the east of Mulfra Hill. These valleys drain to the south east to a much lower level at approx. 60m AOD to the north of Madron, and 50m to the north of Gulval.
Drainage/hydrology	Each inland valley contains a fast-flowing stream. These streams become much fuller after heavy rain. The eastern Parish boundary follows the edge of Drift Reservoir.

Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Geology and soils	Gravels and rocks in stream beds with free draining acidic loams adjoining
Biodiversity	Tree cover in the more sheltered lower sections Beech and Willow Carr and Hawthorn provide a rich habitat for birds and mammals. Fish were observed in the watercourse itself and ponds can be found in the upper reaches of the valley system.

Land cover and Land Use

Vegetation	Cultivated farmland and pasture, with areas of woodland. Trees have developed to a much larger scale in the shelter of the valleys than elsewhere in the Parish. Evidence of Japanese Knotweed on the banks of the stream at Newmill.
Land use	Cultivated farmland and pasture, with areas of woodland. Trengwainton House has

	Registered Parks and Gardens.
Field and Woodland Pattern	
Field pattern	The valley sides retain the small scale irregular Prehistoric field pattern where enclosures are predominantly less than 1Ha.
Woodland	A mixture of coniferous and native woodland line these sheltered valleys. Areas of Ancient woodland to be found at Rosemorran Wood and Trevaylor Wood
Buildings and Settlement Pattern	
Buildings	Isolated farms and residential properties.
Settlements	Hamlet of Newmill is the only settlement.
Transport and Infrastructure	
Transport pattern	The rural highway network tends to follow these inland valleys, where narrow winding rural lanes twist around the field boundaries. The shelter afforded by the topography has allowed the trees to develop to a much greater height and they form impressive tunnels over the lanes.
Infrastructure	Some overhead cables on wooden poles.
Historic and Distinctive Features	
Historic features	Trengwainton House has Registered Parks and Gardens.
Distinctive features	Sense of enclosure and shelter created by the topography. Large trees. Sound of running water. Small scale field pattern with granite Cornish hedges.
Experiencing the Landscape	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	A predominantly quiet and tranquil landscape with occasional sound of cars or tractors. Sound of running water is tranquil and soothing. Noted calls of pheasants
Key views and visual amenity	Many views are enclosed by topography Cornish hedges and vegetation. However, there are occasional spectacular views across the LCT and to Mounts Bay beyond.
Condition	
Some areas of Japanese knotweed associated with the Trevaylor Stream at Newmill.	
Relationship to adjoining character areas	
There is a gradual change between this and adjacent LCTs. The landscape character along the boundary of this LCT is one of transition with no obvious topographical changes to the Shallow Slopes of LCT2B.	

Appendix 3 – Parish Pack and survey forms

This section contains the survey forms and mapping used by the community volunteers to carry out the field work assessments to create the Landscape Character Type descriptions:

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