

# Lanteglos-by-Fowey local landscape character assessment

## 1. COASTAL CLIFFS

Assessed by Lesley Kay, with contributions by other volunteers

### Topography and drainage

The underlying rock, silvery slates known as Cornish killas, results in an undulating coastline with some bare rock faces, steep slopes falling to low cliffs, rocky shores, rockpools and wave-cut platforms and some deep thickly vegetated clefts. The up-tilted formation of the killas can be seen in the cliffs and bare outcrops, and along the shore at low water.

Lantic Bay is particularly important geologically, designated a RIGS (Regionally Important Geological Site) for its raised beach, fault planes, folding and fossils. There are several short coastal streams rising from springs on or just below the inland ridge, some ending in waterfalls onto the shore as in West Coombe, Lansallos, where the Reed Water stream forms the Lanteglos-Lansallos parish boundary.

There are a handful of beaches or coves pitting the coast. At some – like Lantivet - the depth and extent of sand varies depending on the action of storms. There is footpath access to Great Lantic Beach (and Little Lantic at low water), Lantivet Beach, Watch House Cove, Palace Cove and Lansallos Beach.

### Biodiversity

All of the coast in the parish, except for Furze Park, is owned and protected by the National Trust, and the Trust and its tenants actively manage the cliff tops and slopes for the benefit of native wildlife. Extensive rough vegetation, with a wide variety of wildflowers and grasses, provides important habitats.

Traditional coastal grazing by Dexter cattle on Pencarrow Head has resulted in a mosaic of different habitats from scrub and thickets of blackthorn providing shelter for birds to close-cropped turf carpeted with flowers like primroses and bluebells and busy with butterflies in spring and summer. Grassland fields have been managed by Trust tenants in a much less intensive way for the past 25 years slowly restoring a much more diverse habitat. The Coast Path and other footpaths, where they run through scrub or thickets, are cut wide to encourage wildflowers and insects and the creatures that feed on them. Old Cornish hedges support fungi, mosses and lichens, insects, slugs and snails.

Rocky cliffs are natural rock gardens draped in thrift, lichens, sea campion and rock samphire whilst rockpools



Waterline at low tide showing rock layers.



Palace Cove, showing rocky shore.



Lantic Bay rock formations.



Dexter cattle grazing Pencarrow Head.



Natural rock gardens.



Primroses beside the wide-cut path to Lantic Beach.



Bluebells on Pencarrow Head.

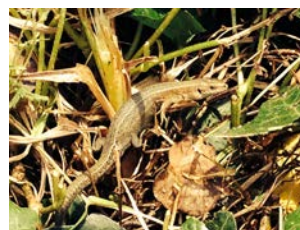
teen with starfish, crabs, winkles and many varieties of anemone. Densely vegetated clefts and cliff faces are undisturbed worlds of their own harbouring many species of bird, animal and plant. The shingly sand of Great Lantic Beach supports some very rare protected plants above the tideline.

Birds to be seen along the coast include ravens, peregrine falcons, buzzards, kestrels, fulmars, many gulls, shags, oystercatchers and turnstones. Skylarks above Lantic Bay. Rabbits are plentiful and sometimes deer, foxes, stoats, lizards, slow-worms and adders may be seen.

There are some outcrops of buddleia, an invasive species escaped from gardens, growing on the cliffs near Polruan.



Spotted wood butterfly, lizard and snail.  
*Lesley Kay*



### Land cover and land use

Largely semi-natural vegetation with some grazed pastureland. Scrub and thickets - areas of gorse, blackthorn, bracken and bramble - are interspersed with areas that are mown and grazed by livestock, with short-cropped grass and wildflowers. A few rough pasture fields fall within this designated area, some of which are annually topped and some cropped for hay.

At The Peak in Polruan, three fields of grassland are used for informal recreation by locals and visitors, and by the primary school for outdoor studies. The grassed area around the NCI is used as an overflow car park at busy times.

The old Polruan rubbish dump at South Down, overlooking Lantic Bay, was bought, closed and camouflaged by the National Trust.

The South West Coast Path runs the entire length of the coast within the parish, with other maintained footpaths linking it to the road, to car parks and to beaches.

Lantic Bay and Pencarrow Head, showing mosaic of habitats and pasture fields.



The three fields on The Peak used for recreation.



### Field and woodland pattern

No ancient woodland, but some small areas of shelter that have developed into coastal woodland eg in the short steep valley between Frogmore and Palace Cove. Several stunted wind-sculpted trees, commonly ash or sycamore, amongst the scrub and thickets between Polruan and Lantic Bay. Belts of oak, sycamore and sweet chestnut planted as shelter at side of Snail Park. A few evergreens and conifers planted around Furze Park.

Field boundaries are mostly old Cornish hedges made from local stone (small former quarries are still visible along the cliffs), and well-vegetated so they appear as banks. Extra stock-proofing provided by post-and-wire and by electric fencing.



Wind-sculpted tree by coast path.



Wooded cleft (in foreground) inland from Palace Cove.



### Building distribution

Very few buildings within this area. Because of this, those that do exist tend to stand out in the landscape.

Of note are:

- Old coastguard watch house on Lantivet Bay, built after the 'Lantic Hill Affair' of 1835
- Various structures on The Peak (St Saviour's Point) – remains of St Saviour's Chapel, still used as a landmark by sailors and fishermen; former coastguard station and pilots' lookout, now NCI lookout, dating from 1860s; part of the Royal Naval Reserve's firing range wall (late 19<sup>th</sup>-century).
- Small stone animal shelter in field next to coast path (just outside this zone).



Clockwise from top left: Lantivet watch house; The Peak; field shelter; firing range.

### Transport pattern

No roads. The South West Coast Path runs the length of this area, mostly maintained by the National Trust, with wayfinding signposts made from oak. Mostly gated, but two stone stiles. Several paths - some public rights of way, some National Trust permissive paths - link the coast path to the road, to car parks, and to beaches/coves – including long steep flights of steps down to Great Lantic Beach.

Photos of coast path, clockwise from top left: National Trust oak fingerpost above Lantic; stone stile and bridge above Palace Cove; coast path in Lantivet Bay; long steps to Lantic. *Lesley Kay; NTI/Rhys Parry.*



### Historic features

The buildings described above.

Two Bronze Age barrows on spine of Pencarrow Head. Flight of steps cut by coastguards from Lantivet watch house down to the cove where their boat was kept (45° slope near foot of steps trimmed to accommodate the boat hauled clear of the sea).

The site of the Grenville family's (of Boconnoc) 1809 'pleasure house' on the western flank of Pencarrow Head is still visible, as are the clues to a 1920s/30s coastguard lookout near the end of the point, but nothing much remains of a much older 'watch tower' that stood on the high spinal ridge above.

At Sandingway, remains of an engineered donkey or packhorse track (for carrying sand and seaweed up to Frogmore Farm) leads down towards Lantivet Beach, with a spring diverted into a brick-built trough to water the animals.

At Palace Cove, the beam holes and platform of the old pilchard 'palace' are visible, as are cut steps and mooring rings in the rocks in the bay where boats were kept.






A water-powered corn mill once stood at the bottom of West Coombe, just above where the Reed Water tumbles onto Lansallos Beach.

The almost intangible remains of the WWII radar station located in the field north of Blackbottle.



Above: Lantivet watch house, with steps down into cove; below: rock-cut steps in Palace Cove.



<p><b>Condition</b></p> <p>Natural, relatively slow erosion of cliff face. Unrestored and overgrown condition of some old Cornish hedges supports wildlife.</p> <p>National Trust land managed deliberately to encourage native wildlife</p> <p>South West Coast Path and other paths maintained in good condition by the Trust. Litter can be a problem on paths and beaches, but is regularly cleared by Trust staff and volunteers, and by local individuals.</p>	 <p>National Trust land at Pencarrow.</p> <p>Beach cleaning on Great Lantic Beach.</p>
<p><b>Aesthetic and sensory</b></p> <p>Spectacular coastal scenery and extensive views. The sensory experience is weather dependent: ranging from tranquil, with softly breaking waves and birdsong (particularly skylarks above Lantic Bay) to the bracing fury and noise of a storm. Predominantly SW winds, but with frequent easterlies. Northerly winds leave the coast warm, quiet and sheltered even in winter.</p> <p>Minor light pollution from Fowey and beyond to the west. The coast path can be busy on fine weekends and holidays, as can the beaches and waters of Lantic Bay – with the noise intrusion that comes from visiting boats and occasional jet-skis.</p> <p>The Peak is also busy and popular with visitors.</p>	 <p>Lantic Bay in stormy weather.</p> <p>Below: busy coast path and Lantic Bay in summer.</p>
<p><b>Distinctive features</b></p> <p>Unspoilt nature of the cliffs.</p> <p>Views far to the west and east.</p> <p>The jewel in the crown that is Lantic Bay .</p>	 <p>Lantic Bay and Pencarrow Head.</p>
<p><b>Views</b></p> <p>Good viewpoints at Blackbottle and South Down, overlooking the magnificent arc of Lantic Bay.</p> <p>Views out to sea and across the harbour from the crest of the hill at The Peak.</p> <p>From Pencarrow Head on a clear day you can see from Black Head on the Lizard 70 miles up the coast to Bolt Head in Devon. Very fine too is the closer view of the long, unspoilt sweep of Lantivet Bay, with the tower of Lansallos Church and the soaring patchwork of Lansallos Cliff beyond.</p>	<p>Lansallos from Pencarrow Head.</p> 
<p><b>Key characteristics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Far-reaching views</li> <li>• Geology of Lantic Bay</li> <li>• Changing colours of sea, wildflowers and vegetation</li> <li>• Sounds of the sea, wind and birdsong</li> <li>• Undeveloped 'natural' feel of the coastline</li> </ul>	 <p>Rainbow in Lantivet Bay.</p>
<p><b>Relationship to adjacent landscape character type</b></p> <p>Naturally merges with pasture and arable fields, lanes, hedges and woodland of the 'plateau' zone.</p>	



# Lanteglos-by-Fowey local landscape character assessment

## 2. PLATEAU

Assessed by Roger Talling, Edward Talling and Gillian Palmer, with contributions by other volunteers

### Topography and drainage

Exposed high land slightly undulating with very few truly flat areas, leading into more undulating farmland (covered under the 'Undulating' zone). Soils are loam overlying shillet, so drainage is good. A few natural streams, springs and water sources.



Plateau land above Lantic Bay

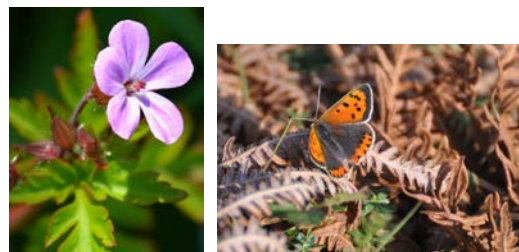
### Biodiversity

Cornish hedges have abundant vegetation including hazel, sycamore, honeysuckle, brome grasses, pink campions, herb robert, ferns, brambles, 'worts', foxgloves etc - all providing cover and food for birds, insects and small mammals such as rabbits, mice etc.

On the open plateaux there are skylarks and other ground-nesting birds. Owls in the trees along boundary hedges - including little owls seen at Tremeer and Frogmore.

Overwintering of stubble from spring-sown crops provides food for birds and insects in winter months, when snipe and woodcock take cover in rough grazed semi-wetland.

No invasive species except for ragwort, which is mostly controlled by landowners.



Herb robert (left), small copper butterfly (right)



Lichen above Lantic Bay



Skylark

### Land cover and land use

Some pastureland, but most of the land in this zone is arable (both organically and conventionally farmed) with crops both winter- and spring-sown such as barley, wheat, oats, potatoes and temporary grass leas.

Small pockets of woodland and orchards, and Big Moor at Carneggan is an area of semi-wetland left for rough grazing, an ideal habitat for wading birds (see above).

Isolated farmsteads and dwellings are mostly surrounded by permanent pasture.

Polruan school playing field lies within this zone, as does



View west from Carneggan

the National Trust car park for Lantic Bay. Tredudwell Manor used for weddings and events. Inland from Pencarrow Head and overlooking Lantic Bay, the grazed pasture fields are frequented by walkers particularly in the summer months. Lanteglos Highway is the main domestic settlement in this zone (see Building distribution).



Field at Whitecross



Walkers above Lantic Bay

### Field and woodland pattern

Some small areas of woodland (copses) within the plateau areas – mostly of native trees, but with a few non-nature species including various firs.

Field sizes from small (3 acres) to large (25 acres), with the average size being around 10-12 acres.

Field boundaries are mostly Cornish hedges made and repaired using local stone, and well-vegetated so they appear as banks. They are managed according to good agricultural practice and following various 'stewardship' scheme protocols, which may entail leaving 6-metre strips of unplanted headlands.

Some hedges were removed in the 1950s-60s, as recommended by Government, to encourage more efficient agriculture, but none removed since then.



View towards Butts Park from near Tredudwell



View towards Lawhippet from Highway

### Building distribution

Scattered clusters of farmhouses and farm buildings, plus occasional private or council domestic dwellings.

Some farmhouses date back to 16<sup>th</sup> century (Trevedda – with an E footprint - in 'Undulating' zone) and earlier (parts of Tremeer – in 'Undulating' - and Carneggan).

Tredudwell Manor (17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup>-century country house, settlement recorded in 13<sup>th</sup> century) and new wedding venue are also within this zone

Most of these old houses built with local stone, often quarried within the parish or recycled from older buildings being demolished.

Most have gardens and once all farmsteads had an orchard, but these have mostly been grubbed out over the last 40 years or so.

Gateposts are mainly modern tantalised wood, with some old granite gateposts, randomly located.

Whitecross Village Hall is within this zone – formerly the parish board school, built 1896 with a walled enclosure



Lanteglos Highway – 19<sup>th</sup>-century above, 20<sup>th</sup>-century below





and two stone buildings that were formerly the boys' and girls' toilets.

A disused phone box at Whitecross is now an information point in the care of the village hall committee. Close to the hall is the hamlet of Whitecross comprising 14 houses, mostly of 1950s social housing construction.

Lanteglos Highway is the main settlement in this plateau zone, comprising a row of mostly 19<sup>th</sup>-century traditional stone-built cottages, two former chapels converted to residences and one new detached house recently built as infill between two older houses. This high row commands spectacular views and is a distinctive feature in the landscape for many miles around. Further along the road to the SW is row of detached mostly dormer bungalows built largely in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Approx. 20% currently second or holiday homes.



Whitecross –red phone box, housing and village hall



Whitecross village hall (previously school, with old school toilets on right)



Tredudwell Manor with wedding venue

### Transport pattern

B road through Lanteglos Highway to Bodinnick car ferry, other minor roads and lanes. They are mostly winding and hedged, narrow with occasional passing places. The B road has some wide vegetated verges. Lanes mainly in good condition, with some recently repaired and sprayed with tar and chippings.

Very few public rights of way within plateau areas – they are trimmed by a contractor working for the parish council, and feature signposts and stiles.



Above left: B road towards Highway from the west (and old guidepost at Whitecross).

Right: lane towards Mixtow from Highway, footpath stile on right



B road towards Highway from the east

### Historic features

Early 19<sup>th</sup>-century granite guidepost (listed grade 2) and red phone box at Whitecross.

1896 board school at Whitecross (now village hall).

Listed farmsteads and Tredudwell Manor.

Three Bronze Age standing stones and site of barrow along ridgeway between Polruan and Triggabrowne.



Above left: listed guidepost at Whitecross.

Right: ridgeway between Polruan and Triggabrowne



Old board school at Whitecross

### Condition

Well-managed plateau areas according to good agricultural practice. Hedges occasionally trimmed according to various 'stewardship' protocols, and often repaired using stones collected from the fields to prevent damage to machinery.

The land is rotationally cropped to provide habitats for flora and fauna.



Gateway at Whitecross



Roadside hedge near Highway

### Aesthetic and sensory

Reasonably calm and undisturbed, apart from the B road. High ground has far-reaching views, and is exposed to wind and weather from all directions (predominant wind direction is south-westerly). Minor light pollution from Fowey and St Austell westwards.

Fields change throughout the seasons from planting to harvest and beyond.



View north from Polruan road above Lantic



Coastal view of the plateau



### Distinctive features

Whitecross red phone box (right top).

Phone mast on Hall Farm land, camouflaged by trees.

Lanteglos Highway row of houses (right below).



### Views

Vantage points in this zone (with wide views over the parish and much further) include the top of Highway, Whitecross green, Carneggan, Big Moor (Trevarder cross, looking west), footpath towards Pencarrow Head from Lantic car park.



View south from Whitecross



View north from Highway

### Key characteristics

- Far-reaching views of rolling countryside and coast/sea
- Changing colours over the seasons
- Unspoilt farmed landscape with few buildings
- Distinctive settlements of Lanteglos Highway and Whitecross



### Relationship to adjacent landscape character type

Naturally merges (without visible boundary or appreciable change on the ground) with fields, lanes and hedges of the 'undulating' zone.

# Lanteglos-by-Fowey local landscape character assessment

## 3. TIDAL ESTUARIES AND CREEKS

Assessed by Helen Doe, Gavin Shakerley and Margaret Shakerley, with contributions by other volunteers

### Topography and drainage

The Fowey Estuary is a classic example of a 'ria' – a coastal inlet formed by the partial submergence of an unglaciated river valley – a drowned river valley that remains open to the sea. The three creeks of the Fowey ria that are included in this landscape assessment are: Pont Pill, Mixtow Pill and Penpoll Creek. All three are tidal; all three have some areas of mudflat at low tide. Pont Pill is occasionally dredged at its western end, Mixtow Pill is regularly dredged to allow mooring of boats at Penmarlam Quay.

The bedrock is Lower Devonian.

From far inland, a dendritic (tree-like) network of tributary creeks feeds the main Fowey River, dissecting the land between high exposed rounded landforms. The steep enclosing slopes of the creeks descend in places from 120m above the river in gradients as much as 1:3. Due to the topography, drainage from the land is very good with small streams running into the larger watercourses.

### Biodiversity

Pont Pill and Penpoll Creek are designated as part of a Marine Conservation Zone, to protect nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology.

The mudflats and sandbanks provide an important food and habitat resource for wading birds and wildfowl. Communities of plants and animals are adapted to conditions of low wave energy, strong tides, freshwater inflows, and high amounts of suspended silt. The mud and sand habitats are perfect for bivalves and worms.

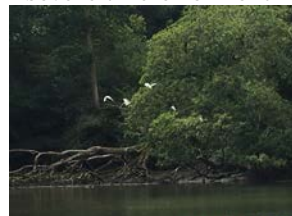
The estuarine rocky areas provide alternative habitats for non-sediment species, contributing to the richness of life. Evident are nesting swans, kingfishers, herons, little egrets, cormorants, oystercatchers, tawny owls, ravens, small native birds, otters and otter spraint, grey mullet, sea bass, gilt-head bream, crabs and European eels. Native wildflowers, including thrift, primroses, pink campions and bluebells, bloom just above the high water mark.



Mudbanks at Mixtow



Above left: heron on Pont Pill. Right: sandpipers



Little egrets



**Land cover and land use**

The foreshores of Pont Pill and Penpoll Creek, where tidal waters meet the land, are unspoilt with no footpaths or means of vehicular access. Trees grow down to the foreshore, except for where gentler slopes have been cleared for pasture on Penpoll Creek.

The north side of Mixtow Pill is largely developed to enable access to the water from houses and gardens above. Penmarlam Quay on the south side of the pill is used for boat storage, repair and launching. A gangway and pontoons stretch out into the pill, and there is an additional floating pontoon and mooring buoys.



Above left: sessile oak growing on the foreshore. Right: Mixtow Pill

**Field and woodland pattern**

None in this zone – see adjacent ‘steep-sided valleys’ zone.

**Building distribution**

Pont and Penpoll creeks remain unspoilt, with very few buildings along the estuary banks. Nearer the high-water mark and first crossing point, buildings reflect the historic living and working life of the area. (See adjacent ‘steep-sided valleys’ zone for more info).



Pont Quay

**Transport pattern**

These waterways were the main arteries of transport in the days before the combustion engine. At Pont Quay, Mixtow Quay and the hard at Bramblecombe (Penpoll), sailing barges offloaded coal, wood, fertiliser, roadstone, building stone and limestone, and loaded farm produce and livestock.

There are no waterside footpaths, tracks or roads along the lengths of Pont Pill and Penpoll Creek, contributing to their undeveloped nature.



Head of Penpoll Creek



Limekiln on Bramblecombe Quay

**Historic features**

- Bridge at Pont noted by William of Worcester in 1478 (this was the predecessor of the current road bridge by the sawmill, not the footbridge)
- Visible shipwrecks in all three creeks
- Mixtow quays date from 18<sup>th</sup> century
- Old sanding ways (eg Sandy Quay, Pont)
- Old mooring rings at Pont Pill and Wiseman’s
- Remains of fish store at Wiseman’s
- Mixtow Dock used for seasoning timber for boatbuilding (as were parts of Pont Pill)



Mixtow’s quays



Wrecks and hulks





Mixtow Dock

**Condition**

All three estuaries partially sheltered, depending on tide and wind direction, and so suffer minimal erosion. Pont Pill is prone to suffer a 2/4-year event when extreme high tides coincide with strong SW winds creating bores and readjustments to sandbanks and mudflats.

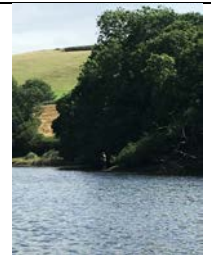


Sheltered Penpoll Creek

**Aesthetic and sensory**

Tranquil and unspoilt beauty – with no public access on foot or vehicle along the banks of Pont or Penpoll. At high tide, canoeists, fishermen and people in small river craft can enjoy the creeks, but they return to nature at low tide. The dawn chorus is particularly magical here in springtime.

Mixtow is livelier, with road access and pleasure craft and the contrasting industrial bustle and ship movements at the docks opposite.



Canoeing and fishing on Penpoll Creek



Penmarlam boatyard on Mixtow Pill

**Distinctive features**

Unspoilt beauty of the creeks themselves.





**Views**

In the upper reaches, views are restricted by topography – bringing nature closer to the observer. Pont Pill opens up to reveal stunning views of Fowey, contrasting with the unspoilt and quiet foreground of the pill.

Penpoll Creek’s views are of the enfolding grazed fields, and across the river towards Golant. The views of Fowey Docks from Mixtow are particularly striking, and enlivened by the occasional movements of large china clay ships to and from the jetties.



Head of Penpoll Creek



Fowey Docks from Mixtow Pill

**Key characteristics**

Unspoilt beauty, wildlife.

**Relationship to adjacent landscape character type**

The adjacent landscape zone for all three creeks is ‘steep-sided valleys’.

**Extra notes on protection**

Pont Pill has a very high level of protection – with the creek itself being part of the Marine Conservation Zone and much of the adjoining land in the ownership of the National Trust. There remain very few parts that could be eligible for consideration for development

Mixtow Pill has a low level of protection – it is not part of a Marine Conservation Zone, and although part of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the northern bank is regularly redeveloped and infilled. The south bank is being further developed by the FHC.

Penpoll Creek has a medium level of protection – it is part of the Upper Fowey Marine Conservation Zone, and the southern bank is partly owned by the National Trust and partly by local farmers.

# Lanteglos-by-Fowey local landscape character assessment

## 4. STEEP-SIDED VALLEYS

Assessed by John Pollard, Angie Crown, Sal Erskine, Liz Luck and Toby Wakeham, with contributions from other volunteers

### Topography and drainage

This zone includes the eastern slopes of the Fowey River estuary (ria), the tributary creeks of Pont Pill and Mixtow Pill; the southern flank of Penpoll creek; and the valley sides of the small feeder streams. The lower courses of steep-sided river valleys have been drowned by an ancient sea level rise, becoming arms of the sea, whilst the upper courses remain true river valleys. Slopes are steep, frequently lying in the range 20-30° in parts of Penpoll, Mixtow, and the main estuary channel between Henwood and the entrance of Pont: the maximum of c. 35° is reached below Hall Walk. The underlying geology of Devonian mudstones and siltstones, metamorphosed in the Variscan orogeny to slates and shales, is only exposed below the high tide mark.

From the high coastal ridge inland from the cliffs ('plateau' zone), a number of streams run N or NW to join the estuary in Pont Pill or the main stream of the parish – the Peakswater – which rises near Lanreath and flows to Pont Pill. These streams include one that rises below Churchtown Farm/St Wyllow Church and flows N down the steep-sided valley to Pont where it joins the estuary, and one from near Frogmore that joins the Peakswater near Porthpean House.

The main Peakswater from Pont up to Wren Wood is joined by several little brooks on either side, which help to drain the higher ground. The footpath from Porthpean House up to Coombeland / Trethake, alongside the river, can become heavy going in wet weather. Drainage at Watergate, Pont and Coombeland / Trethake Mill, where streams join the Peakswater, can become inundated during heavy rain.

### Biodiversity

Most of the steeper slopes are wooded (largely secondary, not ancient, woodland), predominantly hardwood species with oak and hazel dominant, but also including holly, beech, ash, willow and sycamore, with a dense undergrowth, and much dead, rotting wood, which supports healthy insect populations. Three mature elm trees located in the principal area of woodland south of Penpoll have escaped Dutch Elm Disease. Numerous Cornish hedges, some in current use and others degenerate, are mainly old/established and thus well-



The Fowey estuary, Polruan, Pont Pill and Bodinnick



Mixtow Pill



Above left: view SW from Wren Wood. Right: Penpoll Creek



Snowdrops in woods above Pont Quay



vegetated incorporating trees, bushes, and low-growing plants. The woodland floors and banks are carpeted with many types of ferns, especially hart's tongue ferns, mosses and lichens, and wild flowers in spring and summer including bluebells, ramsons, stitchwort, campion, primroses and herb robert. The range of wildlife supported is thus exceptionally wide from insects through amphibians and reptiles to birds and mammals. Dormice, badgers, kingfishers, egrets, buzzards, herons and owls are particularly noteworthy. Both Lombard Woods on Penpoll Creek and Pont Woods have dormice boxes/tubes for monitoring.

Management by the National Trust of many of the steep valley sides in the parish (including much of Pont Pill) is directed at increasing and supporting native biodiversity.

The Pont / Peakswater valley from Porthpean House up to Wren Wood is managed for pheasant shooting. Large and open grassy glades are cut, and carpeted with wild flowers in season attracting a variety of butterflies and other insects. There are also large areas of brambles and ferns as well as marshland plants on the riverbanks. There is an abundance of wildlife in this valley and the surrounding woods: deer, foxes, badgers, pheasants, tawny owls, kingfishers, woodpeckers, pigeons, ducks and herons can all be found here and there are also nesting buzzards and sparrowhawks. Within the river itself trout and minnows can be found.



Lichens



Owl box in Penpoll Woods



Carpets of primroses opposite Porthpean House

### Land cover and land use

Combination of grassland (mainly improved pasture, but some unimproved/rough grazing) and largely deciduous woodland, the latter providing almost continuous cover along the Fowey River and much of Pont Pill and Penpoll Creek. Much of the woodland is not ancient, as within living memory most of the creek/estuary valley sides were open pastureland/rough grazing/heath and bracken. There are still some open areas of scrub and gorse in patches, and some steep sides are still grazed (eg the fields near the head of Pont Pill, south side, grazed by ponies, and the valley running from Watergate towards Frogmore past Carne Hill – here you can see the distinctive corrugations caused by soil movement known as ‘solifluction terracettes’ – grazed by cattle).

It is this diverse nature of the land cover (rather than, say, the uniformly dense oak woodland on other parts of the Fowey ria and the Helford ria) that gives the steep valley sides in Lanteglos their particular character. An exception is Lamellyon Wood at Pont, which is named as ancient woodland. The woodland above Pont Quay House, named



Changes in land cover on Pont Pill / Hall Walk slopes between 1950s (above) and present day (below)



The Grove, and Wren Wood at the NE edge of the parish are also shown and named on old maps. Elsewhere, apart from a few individual ancient trees, the woodland cover is mostly recent.

The land is largely devoid of buildings apart from concentrations at Bodinnick, Mixtow, Penmarlam and hamlets at Pont Quay, Pont / Watergate, Trethake, plus isolated farms and buildings mostly old and associated with previous land use and employment. There are various footpaths including the Hall Walk, which is a very popular walk with locals and visitors.

There are areas of non-native coniferous plantation in the valley from Porthpean House up to Wren Wood past Coombeland/Trethake. The whole of this valley is a working valley, where two privately owned shoots take place for the length of the shooting season from October to February.

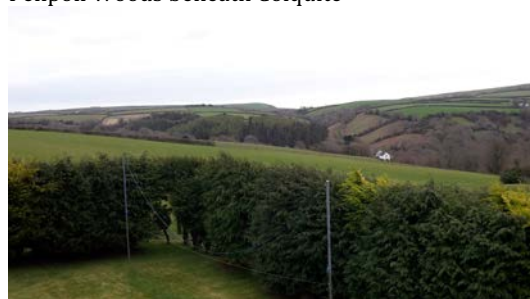
There are old allotments and poultry raising enclosures on the steep slopes near Polruan.



Pont Pill



Penpoll Woods beneath Colquite



View towards coniferous plantation, left, old fields and native woods, right, in steep-sided valleys near Pont



Poultry pens and allotments in woods near Polruan

### Field and woodland pattern

Fields are small to medium size largely bounded by Cornish hedges composed of both local shale/slate stone and earth, heavily vegetated. Where contained within woodland, hedges are often only just discernable having degenerated to low banks.

The woodland itself occupies most of the steepest land descending to the Fowey River and its creeks, as well as tributary streams. It is almost exclusively native woodland, and mostly secondary rather than ancient – see above, plus some non-native coniferous plantations in the valley above Porthpean House.



Old hedges near Polruan and in Penpoll Woods



Fields at Carne Hill





Woods cloaking Pont Pill

### Building distribution

Most buildings in this zone are concentrated in two locations: Bodinnick village, most of which climbs the hill inland rather than fronting the water, and Mixtow hamlet, which extends southwest and thence west from the head of Mixtow Creek towards Wiseman's Point. Some properties in both villages serve as second home/holiday accommodation.

Bodinnick dates back to the early Middle Ages, growing up around the important river crossing.

At Mixtow, apart from a few waterside boathouses and two sets of old farm buildings (Dorset Farm and Mixtow Farm), few old buildings remain. Many cottages above the quay and slip were demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and replaced by 'gentrified' houses, with another round of infilling and development in the 1960s and later. On the south bank, Fowey Harbour Commissioners are developing Penmarlam as a recreational boat launching and storage area.

At the head of Pont Pill, picturesque buildings cluster around what were important early quays – all are now either stabilised ruins (two sets of old limekilns), or protected warehouse/boathouse, or have been sympathetically converted to domestic holiday use, but they used to be a pub (Ship Inn), malthouse and storehouses associated with the quays, stables, cow houses and other farm buildings.

Penpoll also has the remains of a limekiln on its south bank, and two cottages (one recently demolished and rebuilt).

Throughout this zone, there are other isolated farmsteads and traditional buildings, often associated with past functions and businesses (in what was previously a busy and self-sufficient rural parish) and nearly always in scale and in keeping with the landscape, built in the local vernacular style and using local materials. (The few modern houses in isolated positions tend to sit less well in the landscape.) Old mills driven by the Peakwater and its tributaries include the sawmill at Pont, Lombard Mill and Trethake Mill (corn mills) and Gragon Mill now Porthpean



Waterside boathouses etc at Mixtow



Above left: head of Mixtow Pill. Right: houses at Mixtow



Mixtow and Penmarlam



Bodinnick new (left) and old (right)



Buildings on south Pont Quay then (left) and now (right)



Buildings on northern quay at Pont (left) and old sawmill (right)



House (tucking mill and later papermill). The hamlet at Pont / Watergate includes a former smithy (listed), an old cottage (listed) and a former pub at Ring o' Bells ('Bells' on old maps). On the main river, there is Prime Cellars (previously fish cellar and ale house, now holiday home). There are also clusters of buildings at Essa and Trethake (Domesday settlements), Pencalenick and Carne Hill, and at Churchtown Farm and St Wyllow Church (in 'Undulating' zone).

Many buildings are listed Grade II, including Trethake Mill and Trethake Millhouse.



Hamlet at Pont (Watergate) and Ring o'Bells



Trethake Mill and Millhouse

### Transport pattern

Much of this zone is inaccessible to the general public. Minor roads – single track with passing places - provide access to the heads of Penpoll, Mixtow and Pont Creeks, to Trethake and through Pont to Polruan via Essa. An ancient sunken lane extends from Lombard to the head of Mixtow Pill. The most significant modern route is the road to the Bodinnick-Fowey car ferry which detours to the west to avoid the exceptionally steep main street of the old village (this was the original main road). No verges or pavements are provided.

Public rights of way are of variable quality and not always signposted. The best is the original Hall Walk from Bodinnick village to the Quiller Couch monument on Penleath Point, which is wide, of firm foundation, and frequently used throughout the year. This section is an early example of an ornamental promenade – dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> century (see later). The rest of the walk to Polruan is now known as Hall Walk too, and the route we know today was reopened in 1960 when the National Trust rebuilt the decayed footbridge across Pont Pill. Most of Hall Walk is now owned and looked after by the National Trust. The path is cut wide to encourage wild flowers. Paths on National Trust land have routed oak signposts.

The old church path (an ancient route) runs from Pont Quay up the valley to St Wyllow Church, crossing the road by Little Churchtown. Another old church path (green lane in parts) runs from Tredudwell to Carne Hill (bridleway) and then up the steep valley side to join the Carne farm track towards the church.

Another bridleway runs from Tremeer Farm down to Trethake Mill – an old mill road.

A footpath (signposted to 'Lanteglos Highway') runs alongside the Peakswater through the pheasant wood from Pont / Porthpean House to Trethake / Coombeland.



Above left: minor road into Trethake Valley. Right: minor road linking Whitecross Hill to Furzeball Hill



Differing styles of signposts at Pont (Watergate)



Above left: original section of Hall Walk. Right: footpath from Penleath Point to Pont (modern-day Hall Walk)



Junction on Hall Walk between Pont and Polruan



Other paths cross agricultural land such as from Lanteglos Highway to Colquite and the eastern end of Penpoll, and from the top of Ferry Hill to Mixtow. Some (eg near Colquite) pass through tree tunnels. There is no public access to the Mixtow to Henwood stretch of the Fowey River bank or around the southern entrance to Penpoll Creek. A permissive path does exist for part of the southern shore of Penpoll through National Trust land at Lombard Woods, it leaves the public footpath near Colquite.

The southern shore of Pont creek has a network of several pathways off the main Hall Walk path– some dipping down to the shoreline,. Closer to Polruan, the path ‘North Down lane’ leads through a tree tunnel to the road.

Some old footpaths have disappeared altogether, such as the footpath shown on early 20th-century maps linking Hall Farm with Lamellyon.



Above left: church path signpost. Right: church path emerges in churchyard



Old church path between Tredudwell and Carne Hill



Stile in tree tunnel at Colquite

### Historic features

- The original Hall Walk (ie just the section from Bodinnick to Penleath Point) is a rare 16th-century ornamental promenade. It was part of the terraced garden of the ancient house at Hall, then owned by the Mohun family, which zig-zagged down the steep hillside to the river. It is one of the few surviving garden features of this age to be found anywhere in Cornwall and is of great historic interest. It was famously and beautifully described by Richard Carew in his ‘Survey of Cornwall’, written in 1585 and published 1602, and the description still largely holds true today:

‘It is cut into the side of a steep hill whose foot the salt water washeth, evenly levelled to serve for bowling, floored with sand for soaking up the rain, closed with two shorn hedges, and banked with sweet scenting flowers. It wideneth to a sufficient breadth for the march of five or six in front, and extendeth to not much less than half a London mile; neither doth it lead wearisomely forthright, but yieldeth varied and yet not over-busy turnings as the ground’s opportunity affordeth...and is converted on the



The original Hall Walk



Hall Walk plaque written by Foy Quiller-Couch

foreside into platforms for the planting of ordnance and the walkers' sitting, and on the back part into summer-houses for their more private retreat and recreation.'

- The open-fronted shelter behind Q memorial with unusual cantilevered roof of small slatey stones – possibly 16<sup>th</sup>-century survivor of one of the 'summer-houses' described by Carew.
- Plaque describing Hall Walk and the famous incident when Charles I was nearly shot here in 1644, written by Q's daughter Foy Quiller-Couch.
- Monuments and memorials: war memorial to the men of Fowey and Lanteglos who died in two world wars near start of Hall Walk; Q memorial to Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch on Penleath Point (1948).
- Listed 19<sup>th</sup>-century limekilns near Bramblecombe on south bank of Penpoll Creek
- Two listed limekilns at Pont, the one on the south bank is early 19<sup>th</sup>-century, the north bank one slightly smaller and later in age.
- Listed warehouse and boathouse on north bank, plus Pont Quay also listed.
- WW2 pill box in woodland close to Polruan, and another in Bodinnick
- Old noticeboard showing quay charges on the old Ship Inn (now National Trust holiday cottage) on Pont Quay (south bank).
- Bodinnick has been the crossing point over the Fowey since at least the 14<sup>th</sup> century, carrying the main route west through Cornwall from the Cremyll ferry. The original passage house (inn serving a ferry crossing) was not the present Old Ferry Inn – which was a manor house - but the house now called Ferryside. Ferryside late became an important boat-building yard and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the holiday home of the du Maurier family and the place where Daphne du Maurier began her writing career (house recently listed Grade II for these two associations). Figurehead of *Jane Slade* mounted on Ferryside wall in the 1930s.
- Mill wheels and mill leats still exist at Pont Sawmill, Lombard Mill, Trethake Mill. Some other historic remnants of industry remain.
- Several old disused stone quarries throughout this zone eg in Lamellyon Wood.
- Nothing remains of the port's 19<sup>th</sup>-century Isolation Hospital at Pencalenick, burnt down in the 1990s, except the slipway.



Above left: war memorial on Hall Walk. Right: Q memorial on Penleath Point



Above left: limekiln at Penpoll. Right: smaller of Pont Quay's two limekilns (north bank)



WW2 pillboxes in Polruan woods (left) and Bodinnick (right)



Old noticeboard on Pont Quay



Lombard Mill – with wheel and sluiceway



### Condition

The steep hillsides are no longer as intensively managed as they once were, and this has led to a range of semi-natural or fairly wild environments that allow nature to flourish. The National Trust land is managed for wildlife and nature, as well as for public access.

From a negative perspective, the condition of rights of way is poor in places particularly in respect of signposting. Some stiles make access difficult. More positively, recently installed untreated oak routed signposts (right) on National Trust-managed footpaths work well in the landscape.



Pont Pill



### Aesthetic and sensory

An area stimulating interest through the variety of its scenic attractions and ecology. Peaceful and relaxing throughout, the degree of tranquility contrasts between the extreme quietness and undisturbed nature of Pont and Penpoll creeks to the sounds of recreational and commercial activity in the main river channel and at Fowey Docks, and the busy boatyard noises drifting across the water from Fowey and Polruan, although none of the latter could be considered intrusive. Walkers are attracted throughout the year, although in much fewer numbers north of Mixtow/Lombard. Hall Walk can be very busy at holiday times.

The main roads Bodinnick to Lanteglos Highway, and Whitecross to Polruan are busy in summer with traffic noise, particularly when the ferry comes in. The deciduous trees provide seasonal contrast, but weather patterns remain consistent in terms of largely westerly influences, while night skies are influenced by weather more than light pollution.

Enclosures of trees shrouded in old man's beard. Birdsong and clouds of butterflies.



Boats at Pont Quay



Penpoll Creek

### Distinctive features

- Hall Walk
- Memorials
- St Wyllow Church tower
- Limekilns
- Pont Pill and quay buildings
- Fowey Estuary and its creeks
- Dense semi-natural woodland with varied wildlife environments
- Elm trees
- Range of stiles
- Tree tunnels
- Steep woodland



St Wyllow Church tower and Pont valley



Pont Quay and buildings

**Views**

From Hall Walk over Fowey, the estuary and coast to the west (to the Dodman).  
 Views of Fowey Harbour activity  
 Views over Pont Pill  
 Quiet inland views, secret valleys  
 Picturesque Penpoll Creek from footpath  
 Big rolling rural views to north from slopes above Penpoll towards St Veep parish and Bodmin Moor (two very large wind turbines now in this view).



Views from Hall Walk



**Key characteristics**

- Steep slopes descending to both sea inlets/creeks and minor water courses
- Significant areas of woodland, virtual all hardwoods, and most deciduous
- Range of environments, some managed for wildlife, some semi-natural or wild.
- Minimal building away from main settlements – mostly isolated and historic, in scale and in keeping.
- Attractive landscape, some of which is inaccessible to the general public
- A network of footpaths providing woodland walks with glimpses of creeks and harbour



**Relationship to adjacent landscape character type**

Transitions above, as slopes decline, to 'undulating' zone. Fairly abrupt change at foot to 'tidal estuaries and creeks' zone.



# Lanteglos-by-Fowey local landscape character assessment

## 5. UNDULATING

Assessed by Margaret Shakerley, Gavin Shakerley, Graham Brooks, Toby Wakeham, Janet Downes and Pat Moore, with contributions by other volunteers

### Topography and drainage

Away from the coast the landscape is inward-looking but dramatic, with rolling hills sloping towards the 'Steep-sided valleys' landscape zone fringing the creeks and estuary, and with gently rounded but exposed hills between the creeks.

The two main areas of the 'Undulating' landscape zone are in the north and west of the parish between Pont and Penpoll creeks (bordered by 'Steep-sided valleys' below and 'Plateau' above), and in the south and east of the parish from Churchtown via Trevarder to Trenewan (bordered by 'Steep-sided valleys' below, 'Plateau' above, and 'Coastal cliffs' to seaward of Frogmore and Trevarder).

Many springs (some seasonal) throughout the Undulating areas feed the main watercourses of the parish, as well as ponds and marshy areas, such as that near Vicarage Cross just north of Frogmore Farm. On Colquite land there is a spring that has never dried. In the Hall and Lamellyon area there is a spring line at around 75-90m level with constant flow to the south and east, and seasonally to the west.

The bedrock is lower Devonian. Soils are loam overlying shillet. Drainage good.

### Biodiversity

Cornish hedges (exhibiting differing patterns of stone laying) throughout this landscape zone are abundantly vegetated - ash, hazel, oak, blackthorn, hawthorn, sycamore, spindle, elder, honeysuckle, pennywort, cow parsley, and masses of grasses, ferns, worts and wild flowers – all providing cover and food for birds, insects and small mammals such as rabbits, mice, voles, grey squirrels and rats. Bats have a summer roost. Foxes, muntjac and roe deer, stoats, slow worms and pine martens are also seen. Evidence of dormice (neatly holed and hollowed-out hazelnut husks).

On most of the field hedges, trees are allowed to grow to maturity, and become a natural part of the pattern of the landscape rather than dominating.



Saffron Lane leading to Churchtown



Looking towards Lantivet House from near Tredudwell – typical undulating farmland



Typical vegetation on a Cornish hedge

Various habitats in arable fields encourage birds such as corvids, gulls, ducks, geese, herons, buzzards, pheasants and, more rarely, partridge. Hall and Lamellyon and Churchtown farmland in this zone is organically farmed. Invasive species include some ragwort on unworked land, plus garden escapees in hedges such as Spanish bluebells, crocosmia, fuschia.



Buzzard (left). Slow worm (right).

### Land cover and land use

This zone is almost entirely mixed agricultural land – mostly arable with some pasture for sheep and cattle.

Hall and Lamellyon organic farmland is mostly grassland for sheep and cattle, rotated with cereal and fodder crops. Elsewhere, more of the land is arable and includes both winter and spring sown crops such as barley, wheat, oats, fodder crops and temporary leys. One pasture field has not been ploughed in more than 40 years.

Some vestigial remains of traditional orchards, with some replanting.

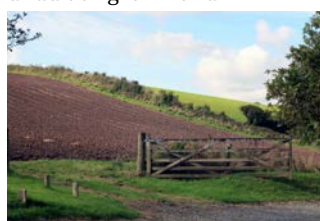
Farm buildings are generally low-key and not intrusive in the landscape.

Where there are domestic dwellings in the landscape, their gardens feature ornamental plantings of trees and shrubs.

A small proportion of this zone is given to tourism – including the caravan park at Penmarlam on former Yeate farmland, some holiday lets, and yurts at Tremeer. There's a simple National Trust picnic site with a view of the harbour (no picnic benches or other infrastructure) set aside at the junction of the church road (Saffron Lane) with the Polruan-Pont road.



View S from Tredudwell towards Triggabrowne – typical undulating farmland



Frogmore arable field. Churchtown pasture.



Penmarlam caravan park

### Field and woodland pattern

A few small patches of woodland in sheltered areas and hollows – no ancient woodland. But more commonly, trees occur as occasional hedgerow specimens or as linear belts along hedgerows, extending up out of the woodland on the valley sides.

Throughout this zone there are fields that are small, medium and large, with evidence of some removal of hedges. The field pattern is largely influenced in character by medieval enclosures, in places altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to larger fields. However, whether recent or ancient, the fields can appear large-scale, their shape and size distorted by the convex landform, field hedges running over the rounded slopes and plunging into the valleys.



Hedgerow trees nr Tremeer (above left) and Lantivet (right)



Frogmore field patterns



Most, if not all, fields retain their historic names. Cornish hedges mostly of shillet with few big stones. Some hedges are cut annually as part of general farm practice; on organic land they are cut every five years or so. Some arable fields have 6m margins, and some have no buffer zones.



Above left: view S from Tredudwell towards Triggabrowne.  
Right: view N towards Carneggan from near Trevarder

### Building distribution

Mainly scattered dwellings and isolated farms, built of rubble stone with slate roofs. Where there were many small farms in the past, there are now a few larger ones and the previous farmhouses, cottages and buildings have generally been converted into permanent residences or holiday lets.

These are often very early sites, recorded first in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, which have been continually settled since the early medieval period whatever the age of the buildings today.

Many of the farmhouses date back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century and earlier, with much adaptation over the centuries. Most built with stone quarried nearby or using stone from older demolished buildings.

Modern dwellings tend to be low, 1 or 2 stories, some using the local vernacular of slate roofs with red ridge tiles, colour wash, local stone.

Castle Farm is typical of working farmsteads in this zone with farmhouse, converted older barns and modern buildings for animals, fodder and machinery storage.

Henwood is unusual in this zone, being a single isolated house in a prominent position overlooking Golant, the Fowey River and Penpoll Creek and reached by a long lane from Castle.

Frogmore Farm is a busy family-run tenanted farm owned by the National Trust, where old and new buildings sit well in the landscape.

Nearby Lantivet House used to be known as Glebeland and was a single-storey building until the 1940s when the first floor was added.

Notable listed buildings and historic farmsteads include: Lamellyon (early medieval origins, now residential – the farm operation, with modern sheds and barns, relocated to the edge of Bodinnick); Hall, nestling in a hollow above Bodinnick, the site of an important manor since the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with



View up West Coombe to Trevarder



Trevarder Barn



View towards Lombard and Castle Farms from near Whitecross



Frogmore Farm



Lantivet House

remains of 14<sup>th</sup>-century chapel;  
 Lanlawren, early 17<sup>th</sup>-century manor house  
 (outbuildings are now a cluster of holiday lets);  
 Carne with listed farmhouse;  
 Trevarder, early 18<sup>th</sup>-century with listed barn;  
 Lawhippet, with listed ruinous horse engine house  
 (similar, restored, at Triggabrowne);  
 Churchtown Farm, always an important farm in the  
 parish, with large 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup>-century farmhouse and  
 adjoining listed farm building.

The ancient tower of St Wyllow Church, the parish  
 church of Lanteglos, beautifully situated in a hollow  
 opposite Churchtown Farm, can be seen from many  
 places all over the parish and beyond. See below for  
 more.



St Wyllow Church and Churchtown Farm

### Transport pattern

All roads and lanes are minor, narrow and winding,  
 some with steep gradients, most settled deep  
 between hedges with only occasional passing places.  
 No verges or pavements. Where hedge trees have  
 been left to grow tall, they form a tunnel.

The only 'main' road is the unadopted B road from  
 Lanteglos Highway to Bodinnick Ferry.

Some of the lanes with heavier use have many  
 potholes, including main road to Polruan near  
 Frogmore, and the road towards Lerryn from  
 Highway, near Lawhippet.

Public rights of way across fields, mostly well-used  
 and well-signed. Some are old church paths, others  
 link to the well-known Hall Walk. Some sections are  
 steep and rocky, and others have been eroded by  
 water. A distinctive stretch of path is the old  
 packhorse track / tunnel path from near Frogmore  
 down towards Lantivet Bay.



Typical single-track lanes between high hedges



Above left: junction of Trevarder Lane with Polruan road.  
 Right: two church paths meet above Carne Hill.



Old track from Frogmore to Lantivet Bay



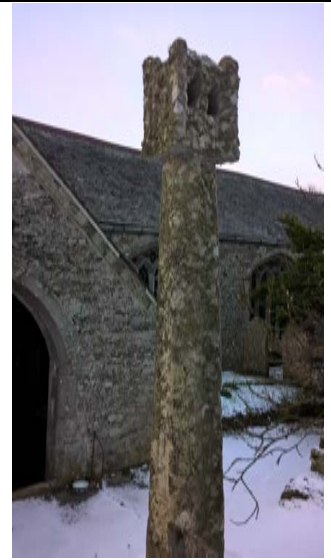
## Historic features

- The parish church of Lanteglos, dedicated to St Wyllow, is listed grade 1 and the most important historic feature in the parish. It is one of only 30 churches in Cornwall to feature in Simon Jenkins's book 'England's Thousand Best Churches' – and he gives it 'two stars' for its setting, its 15<sup>th</sup>-century carved bench ends and its sensitive Victorian restoration by Sedding. The setting - high up above Pont Pill and visible from many parts of the parish yet sheltered just inland from the sea in a gentle dip of the hills - is that of a traditional and simple Cornish churchtown: just an old church and an old farm on a quiet dusty lane. The name Lanteglos means 'church in the valley' in Cornish. The church stands within a curvilinear earthwork enclosure, which is a probable early medieval 'lann' site. Much of the present church building is late 14<sup>th</sup>-century – an excellent example of early Perpendicular Gothic style, with original wagon roofs. There are fragments of earlier buildings including Norman stonework in the south doorway and the probably pre-Norman XP carved into the door jamb. Outside is a beautifully preserved 14<sup>th</sup>-century lantern cross, two other medieval crosses, and a slate sundial made in Polperro.

From John Seymour's 'The Coast of Southwest England':

'Lanteglos has a church the interior of which is so movingly beautiful that anybody going anywhere near this part of Cornwall who does not go and see it is making a very bad mistake...Go and see it, and savour something of the clean simplicity of an uncorrupted faith.'

- Wheal Howell – also known as Wheal Providence – shafts and other remains of mine workings now hidden in trees beside 'church path' from Trevarder to Lansallos.
- 'Kiss-me-arse steps' – stones in hedge at Trevarder end of church path
- Possible prehistoric enclosures (seen as cropmarks in aerial photos) in field south of Carne Farm, and a demolished Bronze Age cist in field to the north.
- Bronze Age barrows on the ridge near Triggabrowne, no longer visible
- Remains of 14<sup>th</sup>-century chapel at Hall.
- Cropmarks on Dorset and Castle Farm land indicate possible prehistoric enclosures, field systems and barrows.



St Wyllow Church tower and 14<sup>th</sup>-century lantern cross



Churchyard – probable site of early medieval 'lann'



Sundial on church porch. 'Kiss-me-arse' steps.



Preserved ruins of Hall chapel

**Condition**

Mainly well-husbanded working farmland, or well-tended gardens attached to dwellings. Overgrown patches attract native wildlife. Hedges are trimmed according to various 'stewardship' protocols and following good agricultural practice.



Footpath on field edge at Carne

**Aesthetic and sensory**

Reasonably calm and undisturbed, tranquil with birdsong, natural sounds of the countryside including some farm machinery and dockyard noise. Some traffic noise from the ferry road and the roads to Polruan (usually bursts of concentrated busyness from the traffic coming off the ferry). High ground has far-reaching views, especially in winter, and is exposed to wind and weather from all directions (predominant wind direction is south-westerly). Minor light pollution from Fowey and St Austell westwards. Fields change throughout the seasons from planting to harvest and beyond.

**Distinctive features**

Two mobile telephone masts on the hill above Bodinnick. Farmland criss-crossed with telephone and electricity poles and cables. Views inland of large wind turbines in neighbouring parishes. Lantivet Bay tree tunnel. Local stone and wooden stiles, granite gateposts and troughs. Local stone in buildings of all ages, particularly farm buildings. Views of St Wyllow Church in the landscape.



Left: old stone trough on Trevarder Lane. Right: view towards wind turbine from near Tredudwell.



Lantivet tree tunnel

**Views**

Views to this landscape zone, and from it, are spectacular. These views are open, unspoilt and valuable. Each field gate provides a new vista.

Particular vantage points mentioned include: From the footpath crossing Colquite, and from the road by Lawhippet, looking north to church towers



View towards Tredudwell from near Triggabrowne



of St Veep and Lanlivery, with Brown Willy in distance, and north-east to Boconnoc obelisk and rolling woods and farmland.

From Lombard, views across to Clay Country and down towards Penmarlam and the Fowey River. Panoramic views of harbour from high footpath over Hall farmland.

View down the valley from Trevarder towards Lansallos cove.

View of the sea from the end of the tunnel of trees at Lantivet.



View north from near Lawhippet



View SW from near Tredudwell towards Gribbin

### Key characteristics

- Green and tranquil
- Open fields and woodland
- Views of rolling countryside, colours changing with the seasons
- Views of docks, sea and harbour
- Isolated farmsteads, barns and dwellings sitting snugly in their settings, in harmony with the landscape
- Well-managed farmland supporting a wide ecosystem of native plants and wildlife



### Relationship to adjacent landscape character type

Naturally merges (without visible boundary or appreciable change on the ground) with fields, lanes and hedges of the 'plateau' zone above, and the largely wooded 'steep-valley sides' below.