

Neighbourhood Development Plan: section 6

Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage

Evidence Base document - 6th draft June 2019

Contents

1. Purpose of this Evidence Base report
2. Structure of the Report
- 3. Evidence base report on Environment and Nature**
 - 6.1 Policy Overview**
 - 6.2 Baseline**
 - 6.2.1 Landscape Character
 - 6.2.1.1 Landscape Description units
 - 6.2.1.2 AONB's and Areas of Great Landscape Value
 - 6.2.1.3 Historic Landscape Characterisation
 - 6.2.2 Historic Environment
 - 6.2.2.1 Listed Buildings
 - 6.2.2.2 Conservation Areas
 - 6.2.2.3 Scheduled Monuments
 - 6.2.2.4 Registered parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields
 - 6.2.2.5 Features on the Heritage at Risk Register
 - 6.2.2.6 Archaeology
 - 6.2.3 Biodiversity
 - 6.2.3.1 Agricultural Land Classification
 - 6.2.3.2 Mining and Minerals Safeguarding
 - 6.2.3.3 Flood Risk
 - 6.3 Community Consultation responses**
 - 6.4 Key Issues and Opportunities**

6.1 Purpose of this Evidence base report

This evidence base report has been prepared to support the development of the D&TNP. It has been structured to support the collation of information in a coherent format to:

- Allow the presentation of evidence to demonstrate the needs of the community in an objective way
- ensure that the evidence presented is proportionate and robust and supports the choices to be made and the approaches taken
- support the careful analysis of evidence gathered and ensure that it informs key themes and priorities to be developed in the NP
- allow us to use the supporting evidence to explain the intention and rationale of the emerging policies in the draft NP
- ensure that all evidence is clearly referenced and presented in an accessible way. For the purposes of independent Examination and for the benefit of residents, landowners and developers who will be reading the plan.

Neighbourhood Development Plan Themes

Neighbourhood Plan theme	What has been considered?
1. Population and Health	Demographics Population change Health Deprivation
2. Housing	Existing Housing Stock Housing Needs Affordable Housing Older people's Housing
3. Business Economy and jobs	Economic Activities Tourism Employment (including youth unemployment)
4. Community Facilities and Green Infrastructure	Existing Community facilities and resources Open Space Key green infrastructure assets
5. Accessibility, Communications and Transport	Road Networks Broadband Networks Public Transport Community transport Walking, Cycling and riding routes Accessibility Travel Patterns Parking
6. Landscape, Biodiversity And Heritage	Landscape Character Historic Environment Biodiversity Agricultural and Mining classifications Flood characteristics

6.2 Structure of the Evidence base

This Evidence base report has been structured under each of the six themed headings. For each of the themes the following elements are presented:

6.1 Policy Overview

This explores the wider policy context for the theme, through reviewing:

- Key National Planning Policy Framework policies and issues
- Cornwall Council Local Plan (2016) regional and local issues for the topic covered.
- Other national or regional studies which provide intelligence on the topic

6.2 Baseline information:

- Liskeard and Looe **Local Insight Profile** March 2017
- Census information 2011
- Cornwall Interactive mapping information on the topic covered
- Cornwall Council Specialist research e.g. Housing numbers
- Cornwall Council Supplementary Planning Guidance e.g. Biodiversity

³⁹ Cornwall Wildlife Trust (1996 –2009) Cornwall's Biodiversity Plan Volumes 1-4 [online] available at:

http://www.cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/conservation/Biodiversity_and_Geodiversity_Action_Plans/Cornwall_Wildlife_Trust_Biodiversity_Action_Plan_BAP

- Issues raised in D&T NP Initial Questionnaire written responses (2017)

6.3 Community Consultation Feedback

- Results of Initial NP Questionnaire
- Results of Community Questionnaire 2018 exercise
- Roadshow events feedback
- Results of Stakeholder meetings :
 - Landowners
 - Businesses
 - Young people
 - Older people
 - Families
 - People with disabilities
- Etc.

6.4 Issues and Opportunities arising from the Evidence base

Landscape , Biodiversity and Heritage

6.1 Policy Overview

National Planning Policy Framework

Key messages from the NPPF include-

- Heritage assets should be recognised as an ‘irreplaceable resource’ that should be conserved in a ‘manner appropriate to their significance’, taking account of the ‘wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits’ of conservation, whilst also recognising the positive contribution new development can make to local character and distinctiveness.
- Proposals should set out a ‘positive strategy’ for the ‘conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment’, including those heritage assets that are most at risk.
- Protect and enhance valued landscapes, giving particular weight to those identified as being of national importance.
- Consider the effects of climate change on the long term, including in terms of landscape. Adopt proactive strategies to adaptation and manage risks through adaptive measures including well planned green infrastructure.
- Contribute to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in diversity by minimising impacts and achieving net gains in biodiversity wherever possible.
- Promote the ‘preservation, restoration, and recreation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species’. Plan for biodiversity at a landscape scale across local authority borders.
- Set criteria based policies for the protection of internationally , nationally and locally designated sites, giving weight to their importance not just individually , but as part of wider ecological network.
- Take account of the effects of Climate change in the long term. Adopt proactive strategies to adapt and manage risks through measures including green infrastructure (i.e. a network of multi functional green spaces, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, quality of life benefits for local communities’).
- Plan positively for ‘green Infrastructure’ as part of planning for ‘ecological networks’.
- High quality open spaces should be protected or their loss mitigated, unless a lack of need is established

Cornwall Local Plan

Key messages from the Cornwall Local Plan include:

- New proposals will be required to be of an appropriate scale, mass and design which recognises and respects the distinctiveness and diverse landscape character of Cornwall
- New development should have regard for the sensitivity and capacity of landscape assets
- New development must sustain and enhance the historic environment and not detract from the significance of heritage assets or their settings, including non designated assets.
- Protect conserve and enhance the historic environment of designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings, including historic landscapes, settlements, conservation areas, marine environments, archaeological sites, parks and gardens and historic buildings.

Other plans and studies

Cornwall Biodiversity Action Plan

The Cornwall Biodiversity Action Plan³⁹ is presented in 4 volumes:

- Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 1: Audits and Priorities
- Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 2: Action Plans
- Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 3: Action Plans 2004
- Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 4: Priority Projects 2010-2015.

In 1996 the Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative (CBI) produced Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 1: Audits and Priorities. Following on from the recommendations in this document, Action Plans were produced for the Cornish priority habitats and species and published in Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 2: Action Plans.

A further volume, Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 3: Action Plans 2004, was produced in line with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) process. This highlights the UK BAP priority habitats and species that occur in Cornwall and comprises 25 habitat and 127 Species Action Plans, each written by local experts. In this context Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 3: Action Plans 2004 guides local conservation work to contribute to UK BAP targets and to ensure that Cornwall's wildlife continues to be an inspiration for future generations.

These action plans have not been replaced and the targets and actions are still useful tools for developing the priority project areas which have been identified in Volume 4.

A Geodiversity Action Plan is currently being prepared for Cornwall.

Cornwall Biodiversity Guide (2018)

This document was adopted on the 16th October 2018 by Cornwall Council and is a material consideration in planning decisions. It is supplementary to policies of the Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies (2016) in light of the amended NPPF (2018) and the Council's emerging approach to calculating and securing Environmental/Biodiversity Net Gain, the document will be reviewed alongside engagement on the Council's approach to Net Gain and adopted in a revised form as a Supplementary Planning Document, forming part of a suite of adopted guidance designed to promote good practice in the built and natural environment in Cornwall

The document sets out:

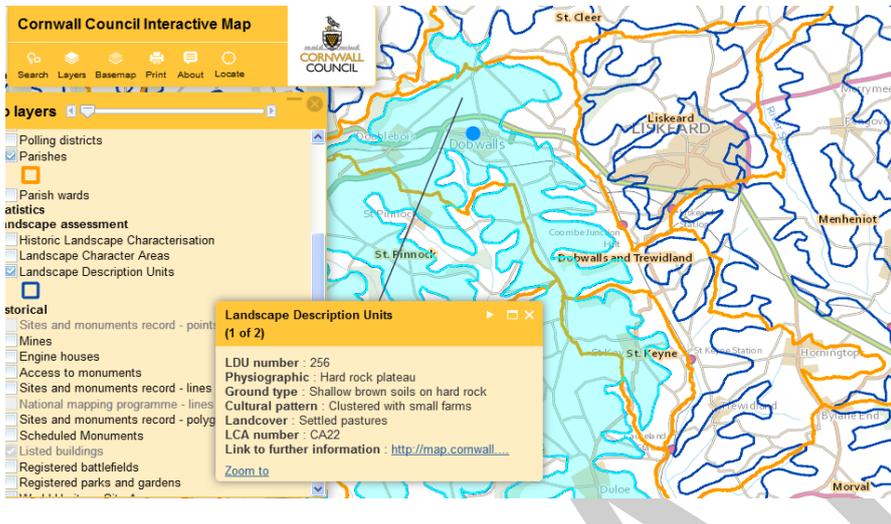
- The legislative framework governing how biodiversity considerations must be taken account of in the planning process.
- Why we need high-quality ecological information and to promote transparency and consistency in the quality and appropriateness of ecological information submitted to support planning applications and forward planning documents.
- How this information will be used by Cornwall Council.
- What applicants need to provide within their development proposals in order to adequately protect habitats and species.
- How applicants can provide enhancement for the environment within sites, allowing them to deliver environmental growth for Cornwall

6.2. Environment and Nature: Baseline

Landscape Designations: Summary

The character of the parish landscape is strongly affected by the Upper East Looe valley, which dissects the parish and acts as a barrier between the north western Dobwalls area, and the Trewidland section of the parish.

6.2.1 Landscape Description Units



The major settlements of Dobwalls and Doublebois sit in the LDU256 section of the South east Cornwall hard rock plateau, characterised by shallow brown soils and clustered with small farms, and settled pasture.

Dobwalls itself sits between the upper reaches of the Fowey river valley (to the north west) (LDU254); the upper section of the West Looe river (to the south), and the East Looe river to the east (LDU227). These valleys share their hard rock slopes and ridges, cover of ancient woodlands and clusters of small farms.



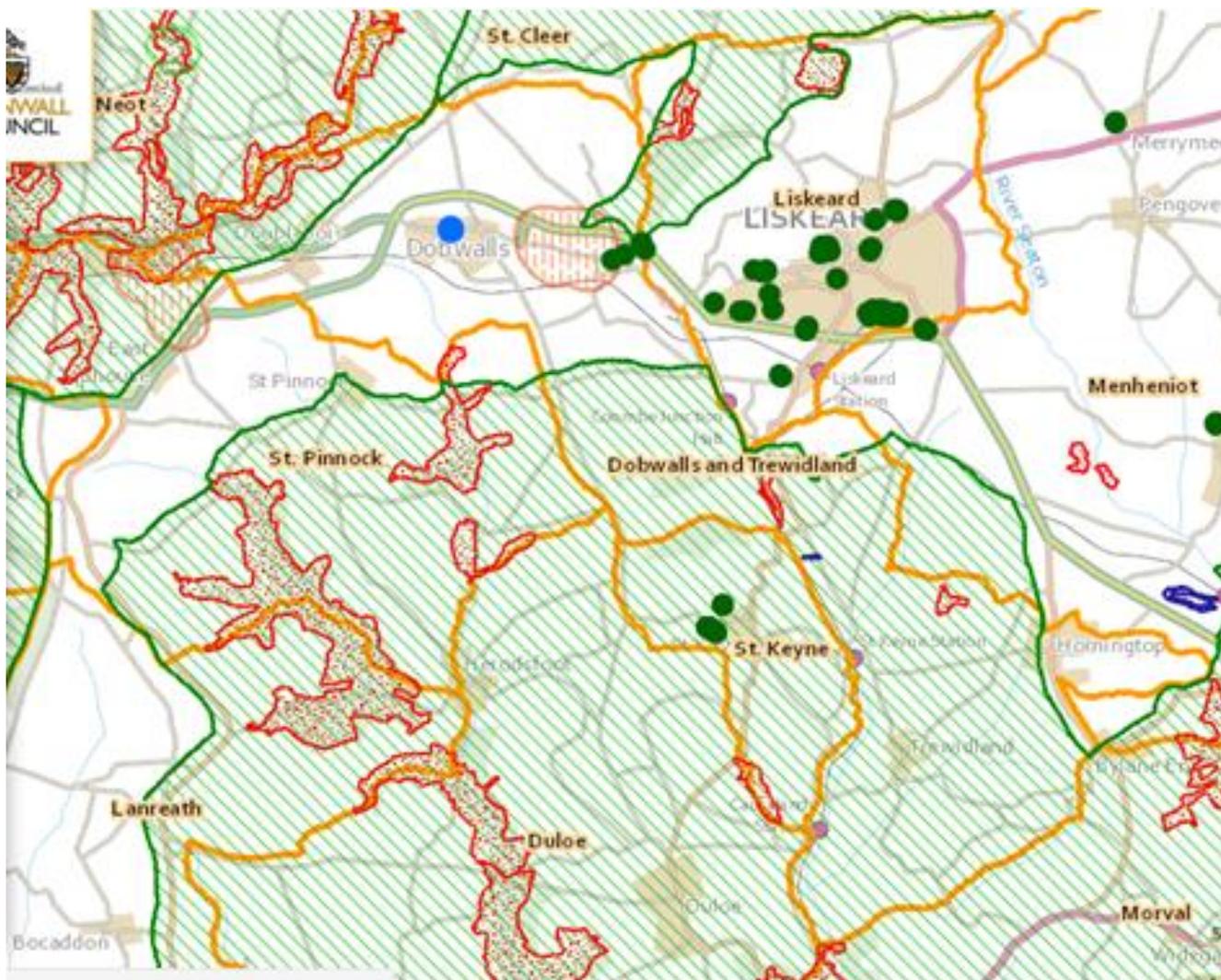
The Trewidland section of the parish is split between the higher eastern settled pastures which are part of the South East Cornwall plateau (LDU224) which is deeply cut by tributaries of the East Looe river valley's (LDU227) hard rock slopes and ridges, clustered with all farms and ancient woodland.

Source : Landscape Description Units (Cornwall Council Interactive map)

Areas of Great Landscape Value: Summary

Most of the southern part of the parish falls within the Looe valley area of Great Landscape Value, as does the north western Fowey valley, and the area to the north east of Looe Mills.

<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=4&xcoord=220833&ycoord=62214&wsName=ccmap&layerName=Parishes:Areas%20of%20Great%20Landscape%20Value:Areas%20of%20Outstanding%20Natural%20Beauty>



Areas of Great Landscape Value and County Wildlife Sites(CC interactive Map)

County Wildlife Sites / Tree preservation orders Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

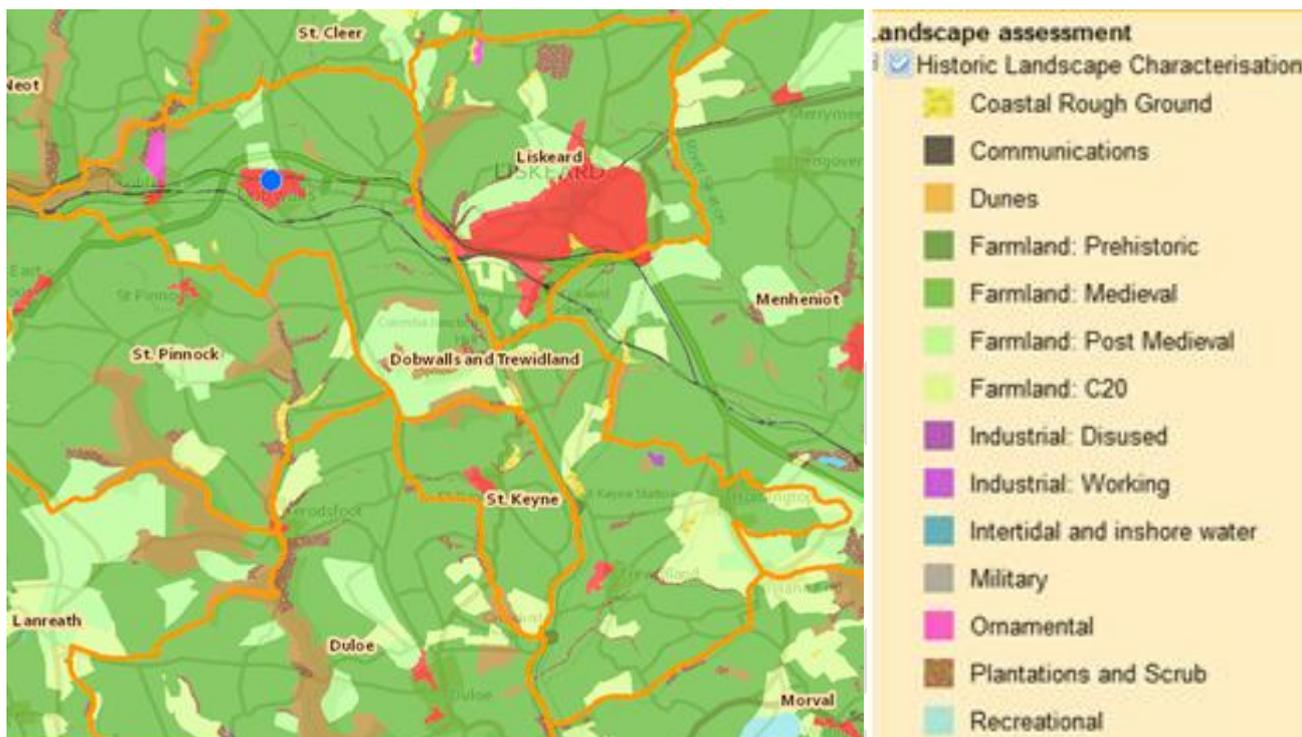
In addition to the AGLVs, the parish has several small areas which have been identified as County Wildlife sites (shown in red), four tree preservation orders (green dots on trees at Looe Mills), and one Site of Special Scientific Interest near Rosenun (in blue). (CCIM)maps

sources <https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=4&xcoord=220833&ycoord=62214&wsName=ccmap&layerName=Parishes:Areas%20of%20Great%20Landscape%20Value:Areas%20of%20Outstanding%20Natural%20Beauty:Tree%20preservation%20order%20points:Proposed%20mineral%20safeguarding%20areas:County%20Wildlife%20Sites%20-%20no%20implied%20public%20access:Sites%20of%20Special%20Scientific%20Interest>

August 21st 17

Historic Landscape Characterisation: Summary

Much of the rural farmland (70%) of the parish is identified as Medieval by the Historic Landscape Characterisation maps “



Historic Landscape Characterisation map (CC Interactive map)

In addition to the Medieval landscapes, there are areas of Post medieval enclosed land to the south of the Dobwalls section of the parish—“*Land enclosed in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, usually from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground and often medieval commons, generally in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of the county.*”

To the southeast of the Trewidland section there are areas of C20 modern enclosed land “*Mainly Anciently Enclosed Land or Post-Medieval Enclosed Land whose field systems have been substantially altered by large-scale hedge removal in the 20th century. It also includes, however, 20th century intakes from rough ground, woodland and marsh.*”

Settlements

The settlement of Trewidland is first recorded in 1297 (b1). The name is Cornish and contains the elements tre farmstead and widland and a personal name (b1). Tre implies a site of Early Medieval origin.

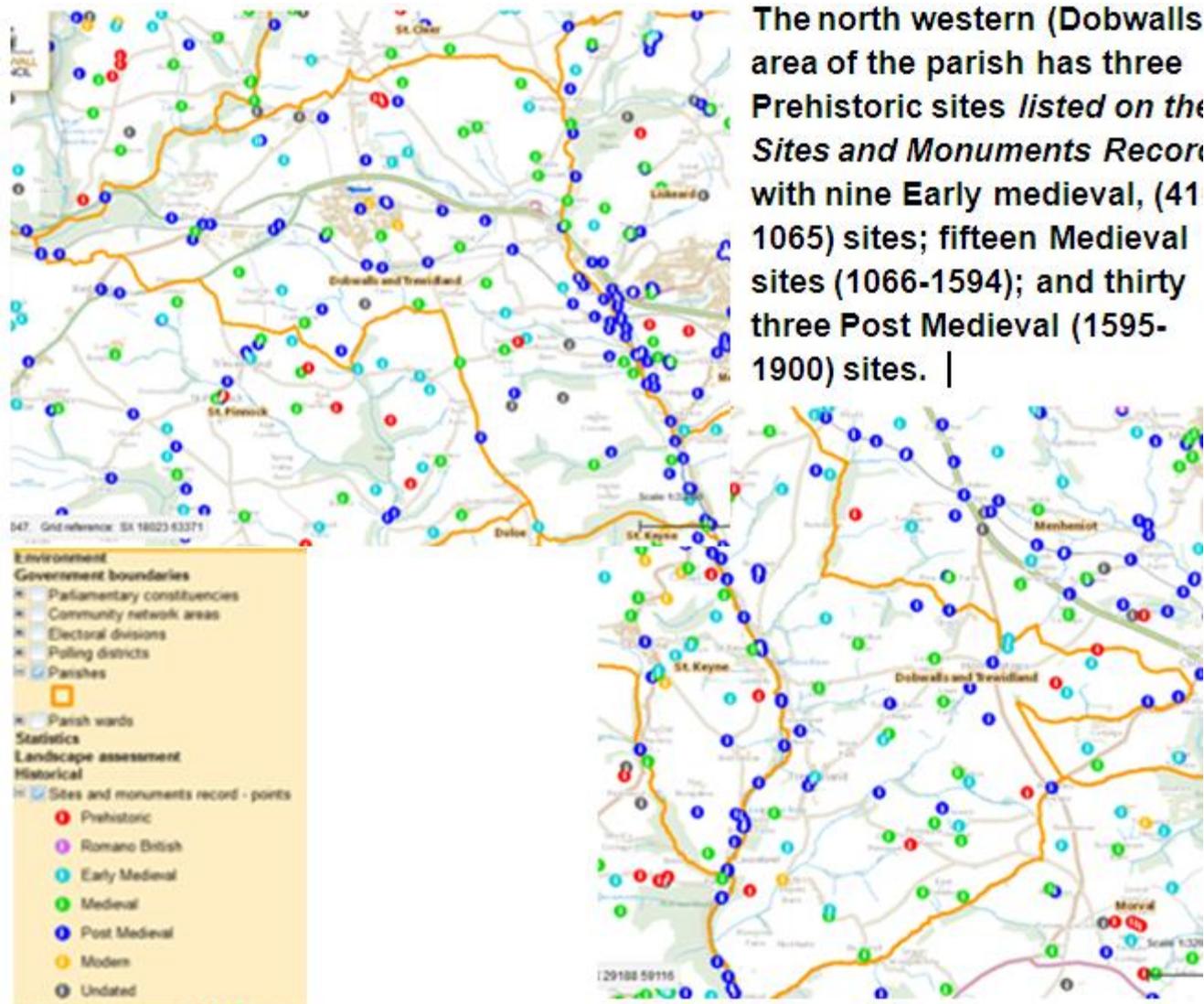
<1> Gover, JEB, 1948, *Place-Names of Cornwall* (Bibliographic reference)

Dobwalls

Information on Dobwalls and Doublebois to come

6.2.2 Historical Environment:

Summary: In Dobwalls and Trewidland Parish there is a long history (and evidence) of human settlement from prehistoric times. The evidence for this is in the designated sites and monuments which are shown in the CCIM maps



The north western (Dobwalls area) of the parish has three Prehistoric sites listed on the Sites and Monuments Record with nine Early medieval, (41-1065) sites; fifteen Medieval sites (1066-1594); and thirty three Post Medieval (1595-1900) sites. |

Sites and Monuments recorded sites (CC Interactive map)

The south eastern (Trewidland) part of the parish has five prehistoric sites; fourteen Early Medieval sites; seventeen Medieval sites; and twenty nine Post Medieval sites. Many of the post medieval sites are associated with the development of the Liskeard to Looe canal and railway in the 19th century.

Evidence: Sites and Monuments Record – maps, and lists of all identified sites in Dobwalls and Trewidland areas. (Prehistoric, Romano British, Early Medieval, Medieval Post Medieval)

<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=5&xcoord=221358&ycoord=64991&wsName=ccmap&layerName=Sites%20and%20monuments%20record%20-%20points> 5th

July 2017

Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments

There are fifteen *Listed Buildings* in the Parish, including Doublebois House, and the Church of St Peter in Dobwalls, the Moorswater Viaduct and limekilns, and several of the major farmhouses across the parish, including Tempellow, Lean, Trehere, Lowertown and Brendon farmhouses in the Trewidland section of the parish.



Land Based Historic Designations (DEFRA Magic map)

Scheduled Monuments: There is one Scheduled Monument in the Parish – the Bosent Cross on the Duloe road at the junction with St Pinnock parish.

Listed Buildings details - lists and detailed listings of all Listed Buildings in Dobwalls and Trewidland (CCIM and Heritage Gateway website) maps and Text) are part of the D&T Neighbourhood Plan appendix on Historic Environment.

Registered parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields

There are no Registered Parks, Gardens or Historic Battlefields recorded for the NP area

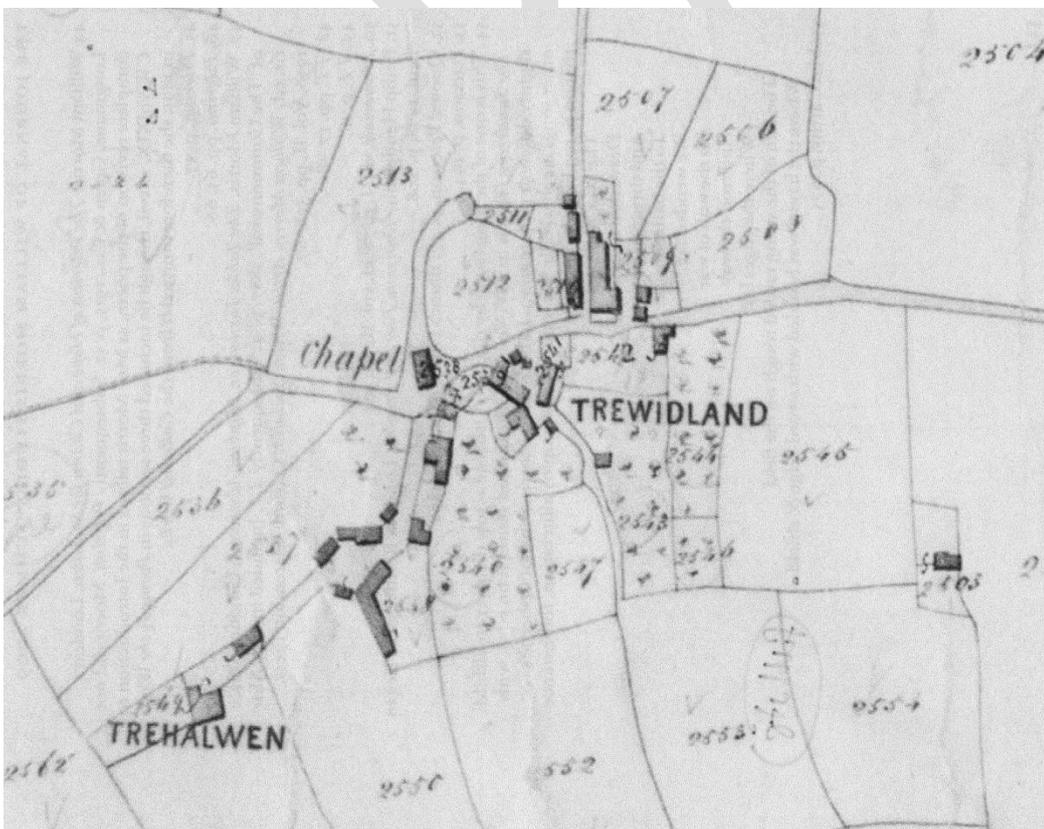
Features on the Heritage at Risk Register

There are currently no features in the Parish on the Heritage at Risk register.

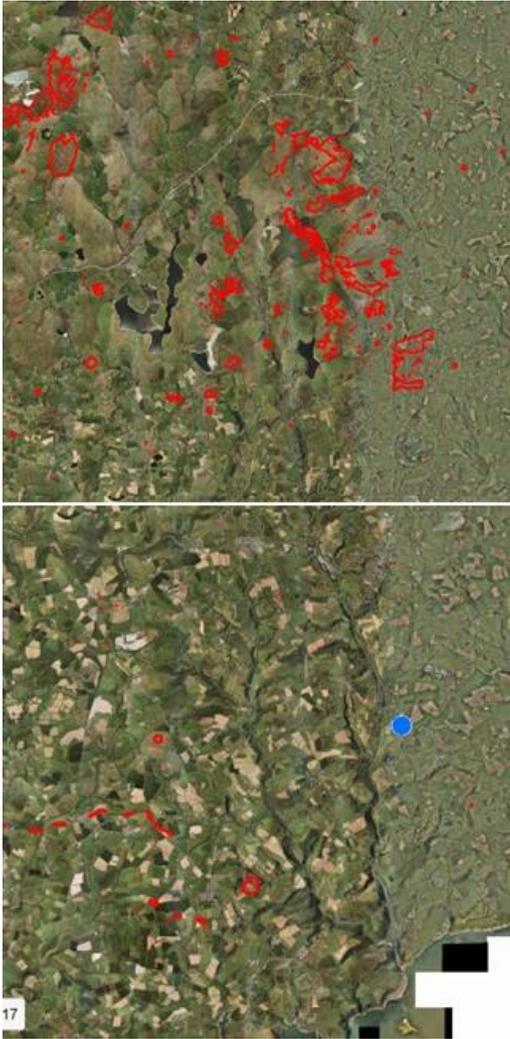


Conservation Areas

Although both the major settlements and many of the Farms are recorded on the Tithe Maps (1841) for the parish, there are currently no Conservation areas in the built up areas of the parish.



Archaeology



The Looe Valley has been a significant access route for the interior of Eastern Cornwall for many centuries (if not millennia). Many of the small settlements in the parish are named on early maps of Cornwall, indicating that the landscape has been occupied continuously for over 1,000 years.

The aerial photograph shows the Looe Valley from Looe island to the south, to Bodmin Moor. The red patches indicate prehistoric finds on the moor which range from the flint microliths of the earliest finds around Dozmary Pool, to the later bronze age stone circles and field systems. It has been suggested that early settlers migrated to higher areas in summer, and came down from these temporary hunting and gathering areas in the winter months

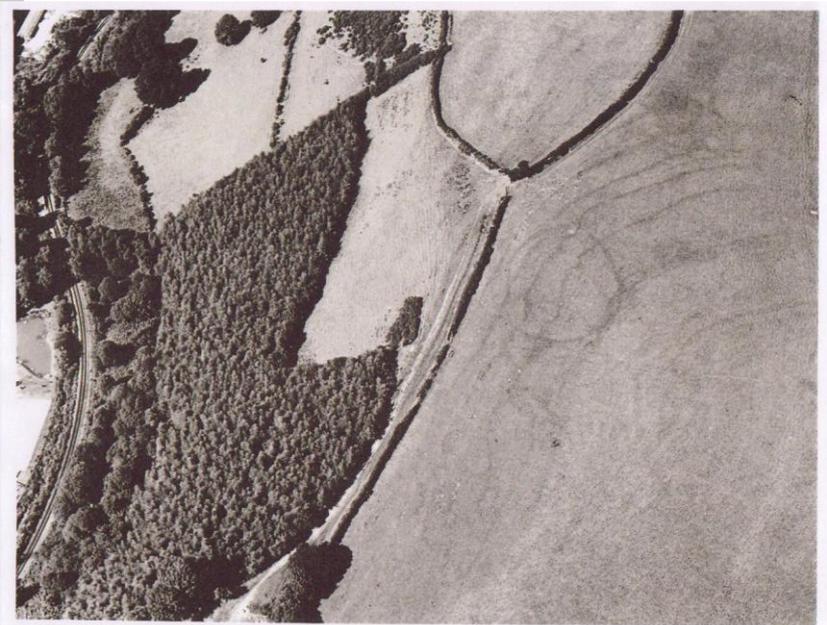
Trewidland's location is shown in blue. An Archeaological survey that was undertaken of a site at Pensipple farm in relation to the development of the solar farm in 2015, identified a wide range of remains here, including two iron age rounds. It was also suggested that further investigation might reveal evidence of bronze age settlement.

The lack of further evidence of historical settlement is in part a result of limited archaeological research in the area. Source: Trewidland Local History Group Fourth Walk notes. (July 2017)

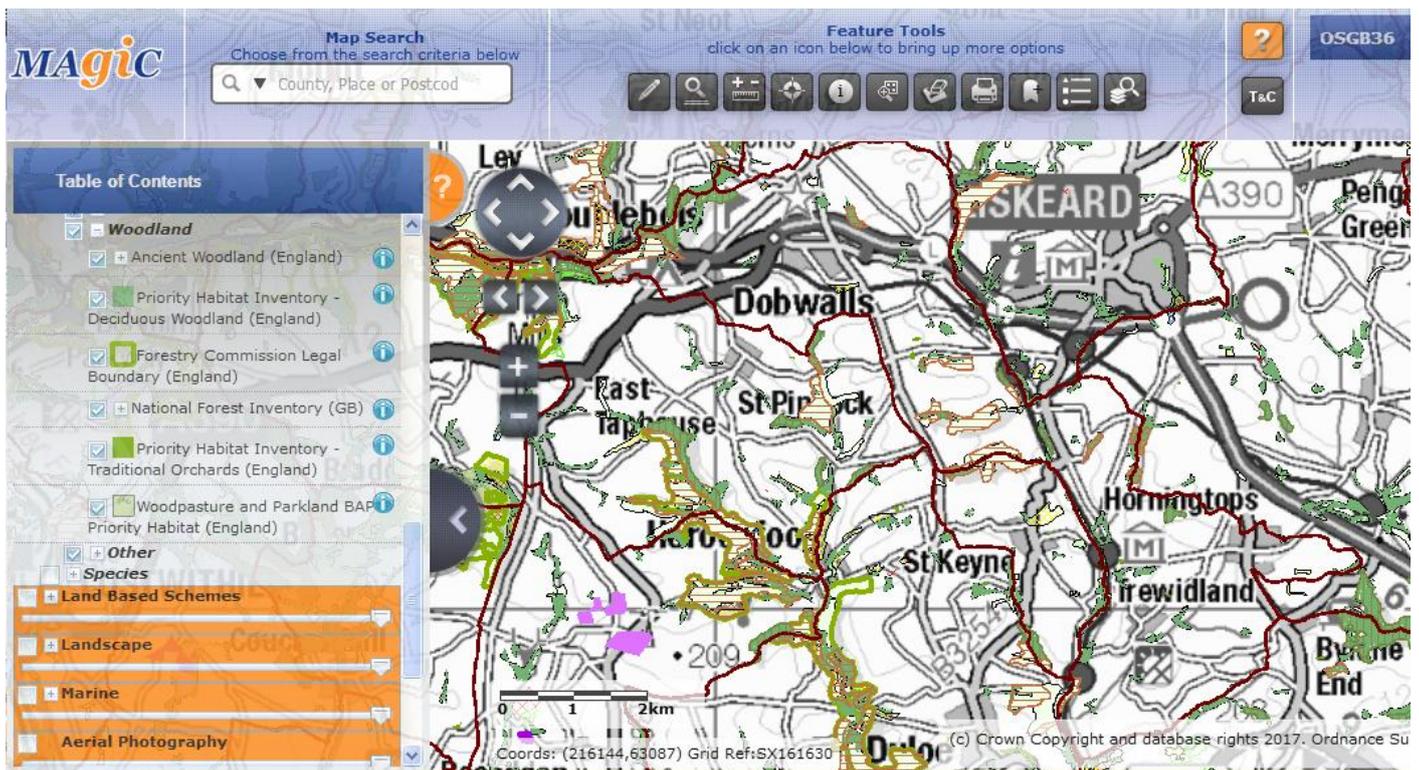
Iron Age Rounds near Trewidland

The location of the Iron age round (a settlement with a protective earth bank/ ditch which could be used to contain cattle etc.) at Knilly Wood can be seen in the aerial photographs on the promontory to the east of Badham. (Cornwall Photo Record) shows the site of the round clearly.- it is likely that this round would have been occupied between 800bc and 42 ad. So it is clear that the Looe Valley corridor has been settled for at least 2,500 years.

Source : Cornwall Archaeology photograph CAU, 1989, F24/51-3



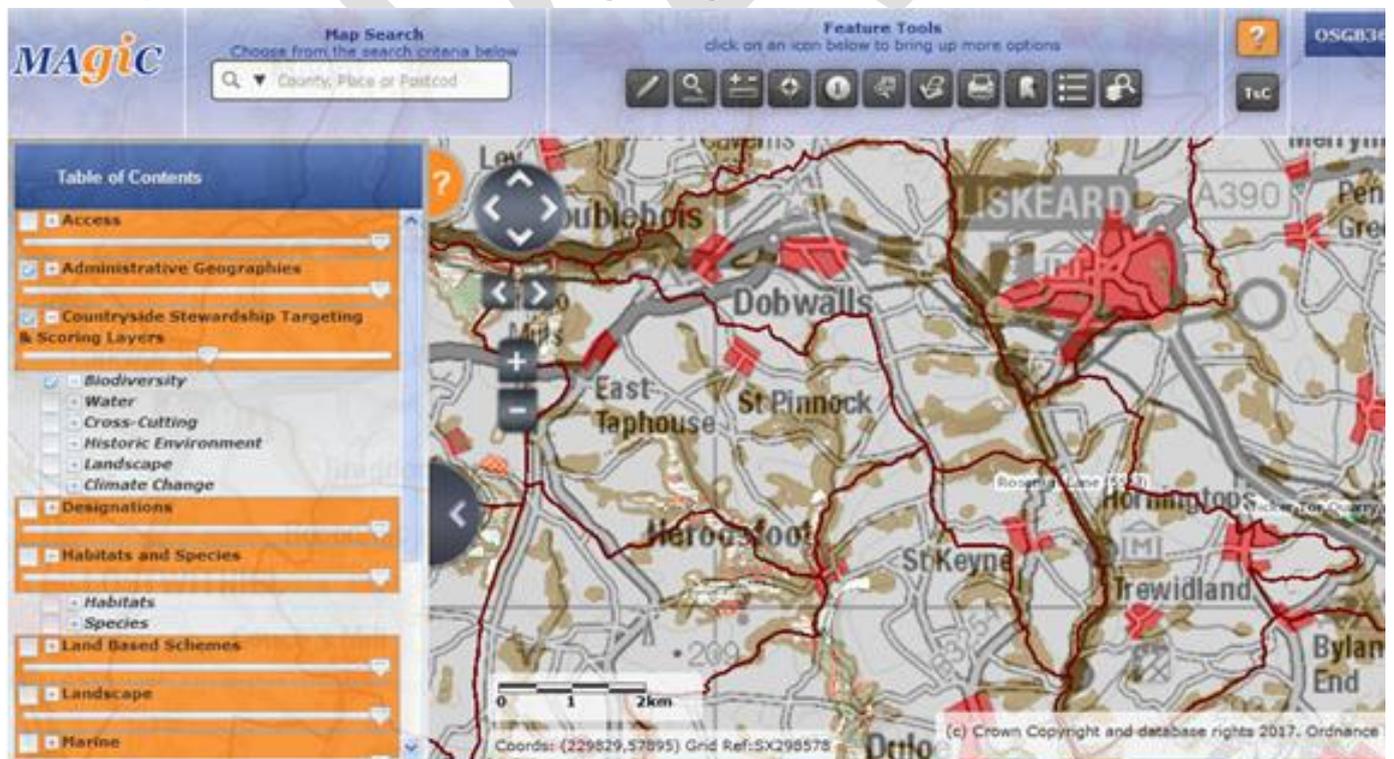
6.2.3 BIODIVERSITY: Habitats –



Woodland (MMDEFRA)- maps

A range of woodland areas with differing characteristics still exists across the parish. Some of these include ancient woodland.

Countryside Stewardship Targeting Schemes



(MM DEFRA) - maps show that it is generally the woodland areas of the parish which are covered by such schemes

CC Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (text and illustrations) (www.cornwall.gov.uk/biodiversityspd)

Permitted development

Some forms of development do not require planning permission. However many forms of permitted development, particularly those relating to recreation, temporary uses of land (e.g. festivals), and some of the activities of statutory undertakers such as utility companies, can seriously affect biodiversity and geological features. Other types of permitted development, such as loft conversions or the redevelopment of rural or agricultural barns and outbuildings have the potential to directly impact on protected species.

Permitted development rights do not override protected species legislation, and ecological assessment is still required to assess the impact on protected species, and the design of any mitigation and enhancement required. The duty to protect sites being developed through Permitted Development lies with the land owner, as set out in the Habitats Regulations and Statutory Instrument number 596 (2015) "The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015". The section of the statutory instrument relating to permitted development and biodiversity can be found on page 7, paragraph 3 of the following link: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/596/pdfs/ukxi_20150596_en.pdf

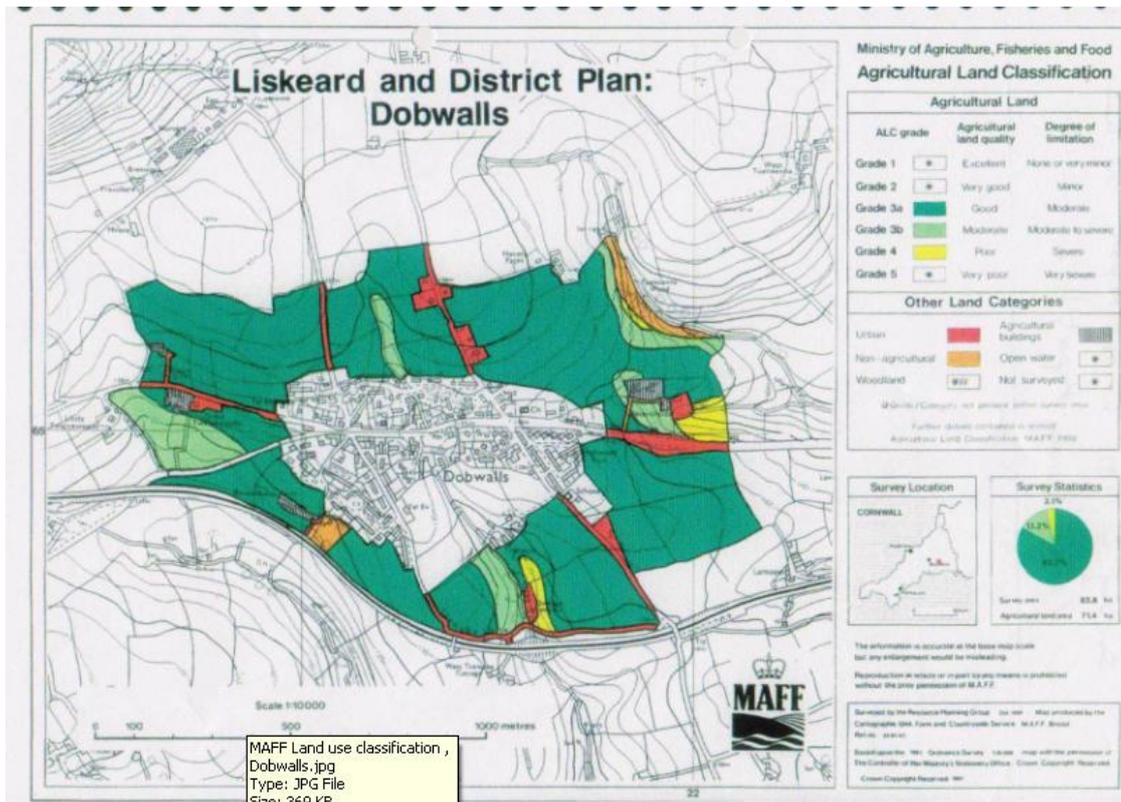
2.4 Related Environmental Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

There are additional documents that sit alongside the Cornwall Council Biodiversity Guide and these should be read with it. These include the European Designated Sites SPD, which sets out Cornwall Council's strategic approach to mitigating recreational impacts on European Designated Sites, and an emerging Built and Natural Environment SPD. The emerging Built and Natural Environment SPD is being developed as part of PERFECT (www.cornwall.gov.uk/perfect), an Interreg Europe project designed to improve and increase the provision of green infrastructure in Cornwall. It will set additional vision and guidance on delivering environmental growth opportunities and design quality in Cornwall as part of creating healthy and sustainable environments in Cornwall

<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/38341273/biodiversity-guide.pdf>

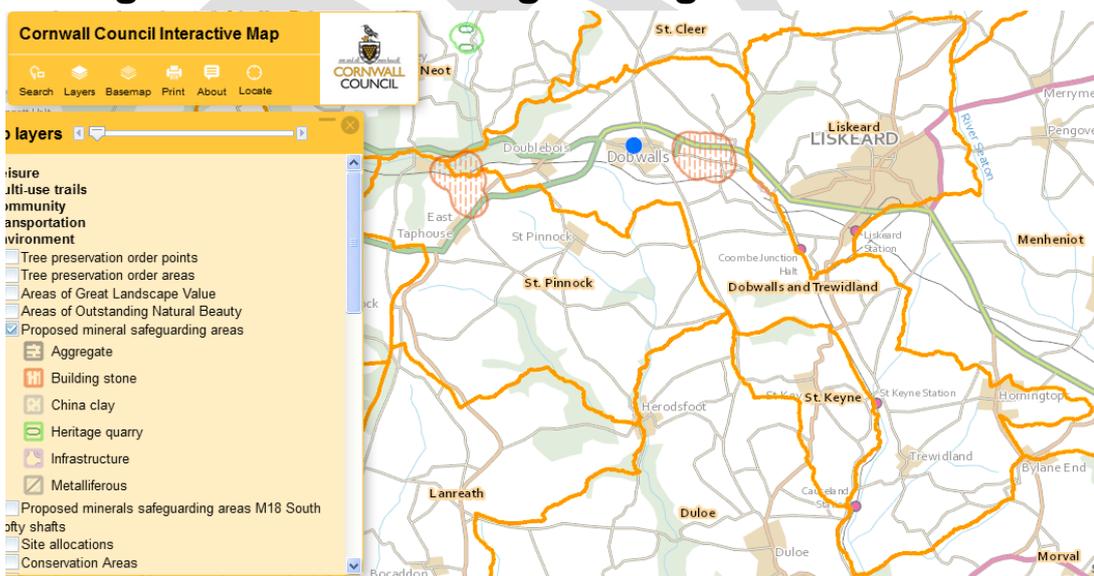
Further Habitat Information to come from Cornwall wildlife Trust

Agricultural Land Use Classification



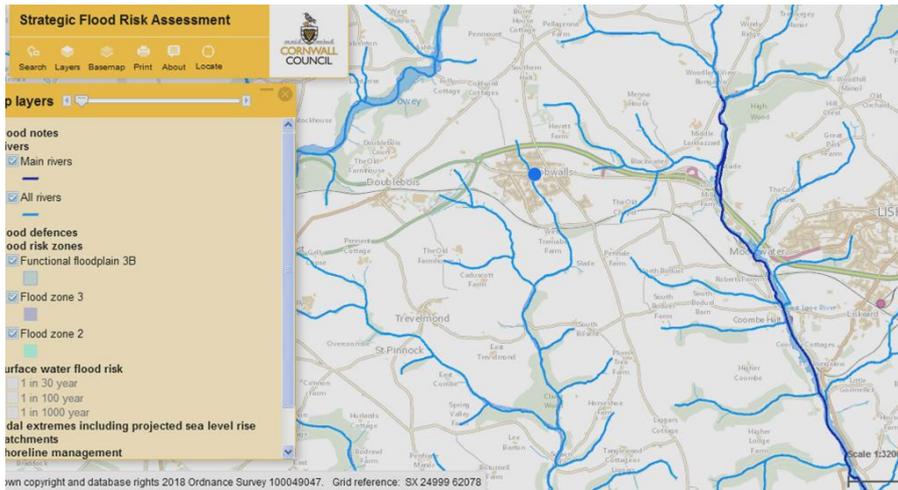
The 1991 Natural England Survey report by ALC, shows land use classifications for the areas around Dobwalls. These are generally shown as Grade 3a-Good, showing only moderate limitations for agricultural production. There are a few small areas of 3b Moderate and Grade 4 Poor land indicated. Source : Magic Map Defra Search <http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/magicmap.aspx>
There are no maps available for the wider rural areas of the parish

Mining and Minerals Safeguarding:



Mineral and Infrastructure Safeguarding areas – Cornwall Minerals Safeguarding Development Plan Document (DPD) Submission Consultation (June 2017) Regulation 19/20 Consultation)
www.cornwall.gov.uk/mineralsdpd show two building stone reservation areas at Lantoom Quarry and to the far west of Doublebois.

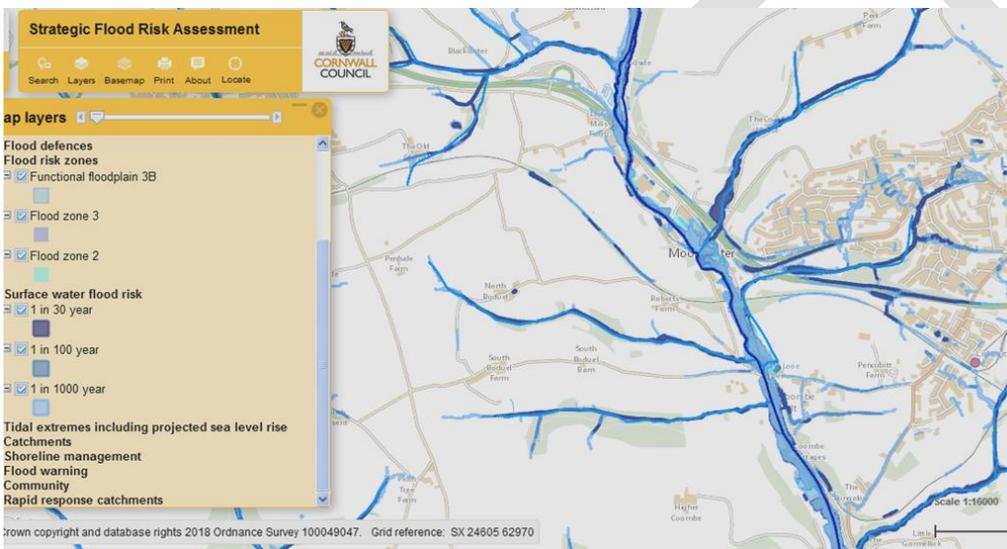
Flood Risk Areas



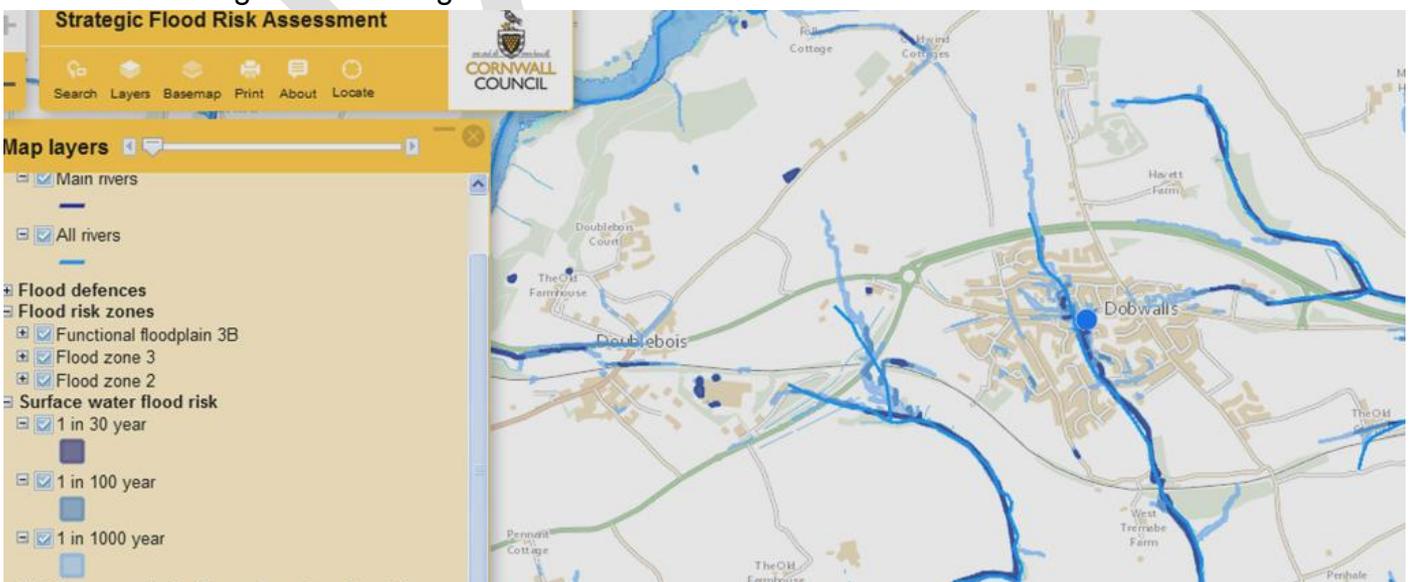
Dobwalls Area Flood risk

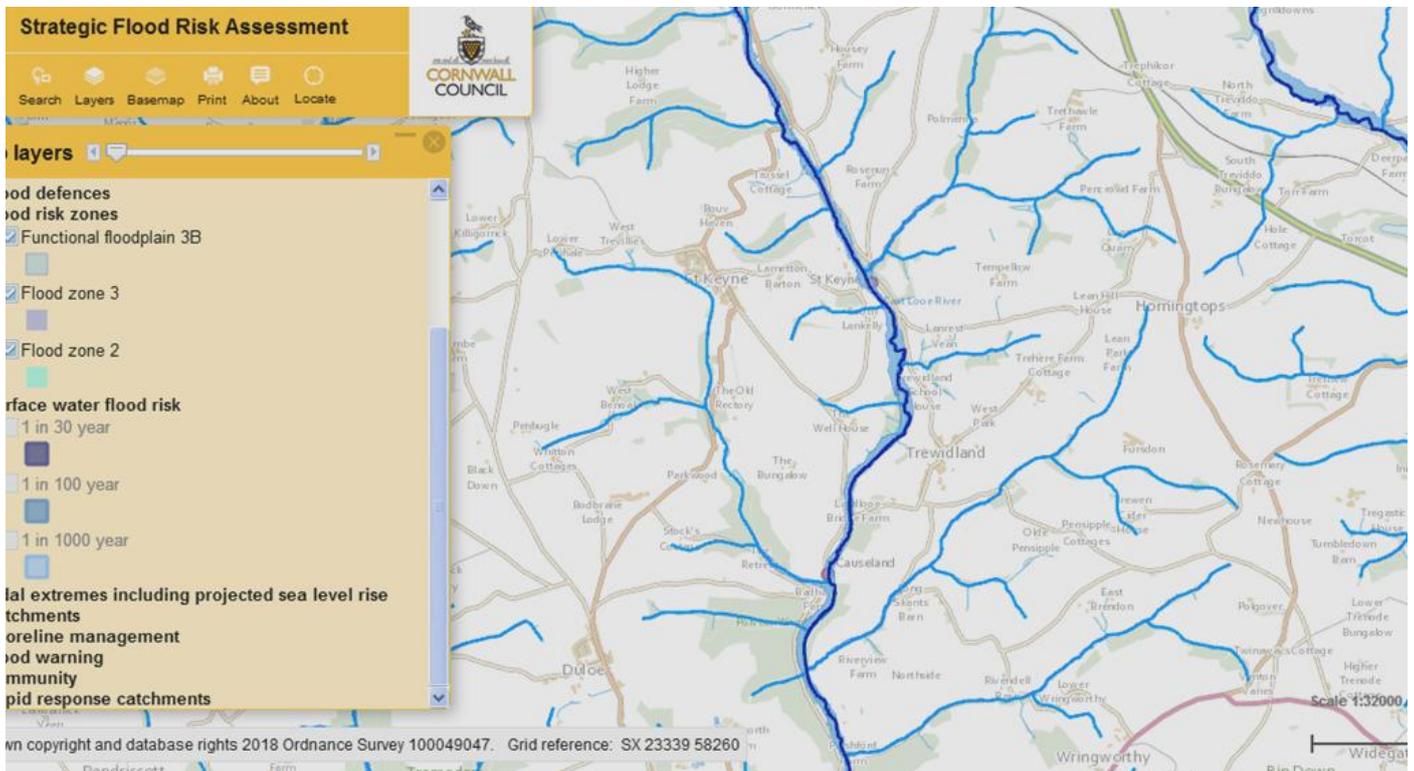
The major areas of flood risk for the area are as might be expected along the valley of the East Looe river and its tributary streams.

The most severe areas of risk occur in the area between Looe Mills and Moorswater - which is the location of several commercial and industrial sites.



There are also areas of surface water flood risk in relation to smaller streams and some roadways in Dobwalls Village and Treburgie.

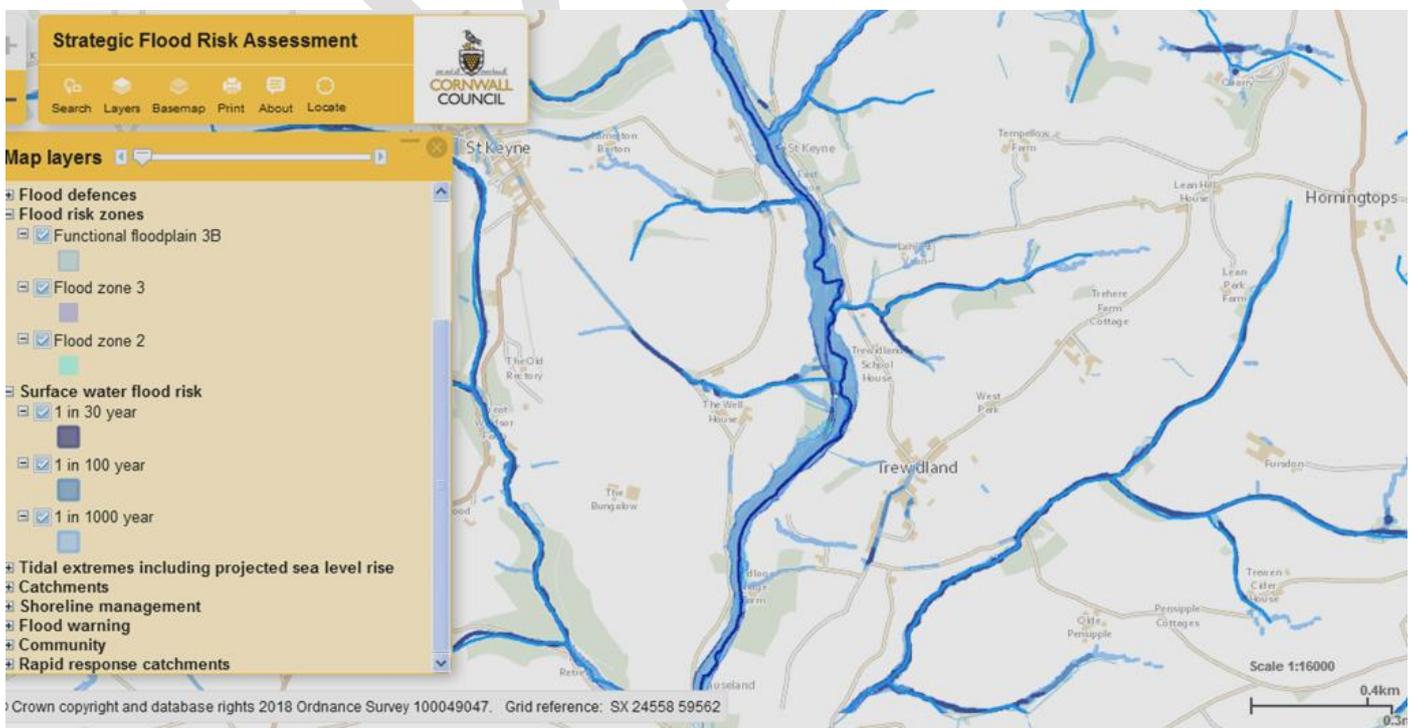




Trewidland Area Flood risk

The major flood risk is associated along the valley of the East Looe river.

However a more detailed analysis identifies that many of the local lanes act as drainage channels after periods of particularly heavy rain and those at Lanrest and in Trewidland village itself can be at risk of surface water flooding.



Sources: Cornwall Council strategic Flood Risk Assessment Interactive maps

6.3 Community Consultation feedback

Initial Questionnaire (2017)

category ranking	Priorities	Important ticks	Category Number
1	Open spaces Footpaths	60	4
	Community Facilities	60	6
2	Landscape	57	2
	Provision for young people	57	17
3	Type of Housing	56	10
	Health Services	56	16
4	Wildlife	55	1
	Transport / Traffic Parking	55	13
5	Provision for Older people	54	18
6	Housing Numbers	51	9
	New development location	51	11
7	Recreation/ Leisure facilities	50	5
8	Education / Skills	46	15
9	Economy/ Jobs	44	14
10	Housing Design	43	8
11	Neighbourhood Watch	42	19
12	Historic Environment/ Heritage	39	3
13	Renewable Energy	29	7
14	Second Homes/ Holiday Homes	27	12
15	Tourism	16	20

We also felt that it was important to compare the number of times that the issue had appeared in the top Quartile of Q4 responses (shown in pink in the table below) with the number of comments made in Questions 1, 2 or 5, which related to the issue. This shows some interesting differences in emphasis.

Table 3: Issue Priorities / levels of importance in Matrix and Comments

	From tick box matrix	priority	from written comments
1	Open spaces, Footpaths Community facilities	top	+ 13 comments + 14 comments
2	Landscape Provision for young people		+ 24 comments + 9 comments
3	Health services Type of housing		+ 9 comments + 5 affordable housing
4	Wildlife Transport, parking and roads		+ 14 comments + 22 comments
5	Provision for older people		+ 4 comments
6	Housing numbers New development location		+ 6 no more Dobwalls + 4 more please Trewidland
7	Recreation and leisure facilities		+ 6 comments

Summary of written responses from the Initial Questionnaire (March 2017)

Dobwalls

Landscape (57), Wildlife (55), Open spaces and footpaths (60)

Enjoy	improve
quiet	Gardens and houses etc being encouraged to be kept in good order.
quiet	Better recreational areas for teenage children. Consideration of Wildlife and provision of habitat/ wildlife corridors linking to woods and ponds
yet the countryside can be accessed easily on foot.	More dog walking areas (access to some footpaths are blocked) extra dog poo bins near footpaths
quiet	Footpaths in Havett close- winter cover in moss - needs cleaning
quiet	Finish the roundabout - to make it look authentic, rather than look
Countryside all around.	Provision for young people. Signposting for public footpaths
The rural location	A communal recreation outside area. Park and seats perhaps
Rural location, clean air and views.	Footpaths
Easy access to sea and moor.	They both need a central place - somewhere people can be proud of. A communal space at the heart of the villages.
Well kept village, community feel,	More cycle paths and walking trails. Village Green > flowerbeds+ trees and dam stream through car park(council one) by pub to make a pond - a wonderful centrepiece to the village, with seating areas etc and venue for village events.
Good countryside	Summer tidy up of some front gardens? Car boot sales?
Peace and Quiet	People and dog mess, take responsibility for own pets.
It's a reasonably quiet place to live.	There still appears to be footpaths with dog fouling. Perhaps get another note in the Villager Magazine. What can we do? And I stepped in it on the way to the bus. I am disgusted, as many are.
Love the rural area, quiet	In the green in pendray Gardens a playground is needed.
Peaceful.	Frequent litter picks. More dog poo bins. Places where dogs can be let off the lead to exercise.
rural	Dog walking / exercise area. More poo bins. Police on the beat! :)
The countryside	Perhaps a few more flowerbeds
We enjoy the glorious Cornish countryside, enjoyed by holiday makers and residents and the many varieties of wildlife so under threat from housing developments.	An open space for community gatherings
being able to walk on the footpaths.	Proper footpaths/pavements from the new houses to link up with the existing ones.
Quiet location , Easy access to nearby areas and villages	Provision of public toilet. Well kept footpaths.
Countryside, The properly maintained verges.	Provision for owners of dogs. There is no land in Dobwalls to let them run free! Even dogs on leads - public rights of way across land is a problem. Obstacles, locked gates, styles everywhere. Older dogs cannot get over! Etc.
Semi Rural location. Good access to A38 i.e. Bodmin, Liskeard etc. Good access to open spaces	Respect for the environment - clean up after dogs. Litter
Semi Rural. Easy access to towns and beaches	Litter management
We live at South Boduel 3/4 mile from Dobwalls. We like the country life as where we live we see a lot of wild birds and animals	
Rural nature of district	

Trewidland

Landscape (57) . Wildlife (55), Open spaces and footpaths (60)

Enjoy	improve
We love the beautiful views from our house. Its a quiet village on sundays	improved passing places in lanes, more footpaths so that we can make use of beautiful countryside.
Peaceful, tranquil, scenic wildlife , rural	The village is scruffy! It needs the hedges/ banks tidying regularly. The parish Council needs to ensure that the village looks its best, at all times. It engenders pride in the inhabitants
Quiet, countryside, animal noise, low traffic noise,	An open space in Trewidland
Rural location, Peace and quiet	It's all important! Trewidland needs a community open space - somewhere for kids to play and for village functions.
Its seclusion	
Quiet	
The peace and closeness to nature, yet within easy reach of the A38 and Liskeard	
A place to relax in the country	
Rural, but not too far from a town and close to the coast	
Peace and Quiet, country life, beautiful views, with close proximity to facilities in Liskeard and transport links	

Landscape and Environment 2nd Questionnaire (May 2018)

Boscowan CEP undertook the second major Questionnaire which was posted to all households in the parish in May 2018. Boscowan also undertook the analysis of the questionnaire responses received, and these were published in the Roadshow Exhibitions in September 2018.

Questions relating to Landscape and Environmental issues:

Environment and Nature

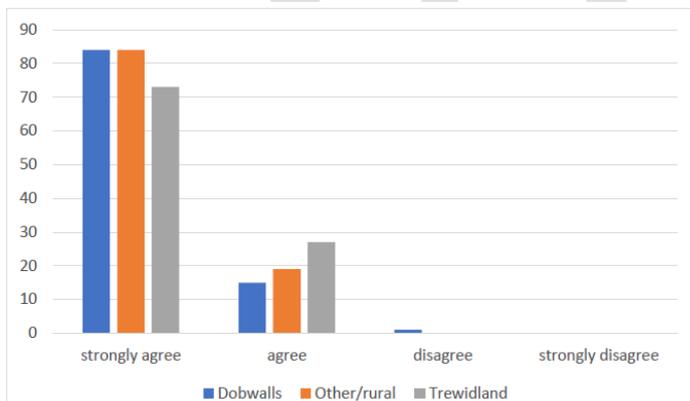
Q1. Landscape and the Natural Environment

How far would you agree with the following statements?

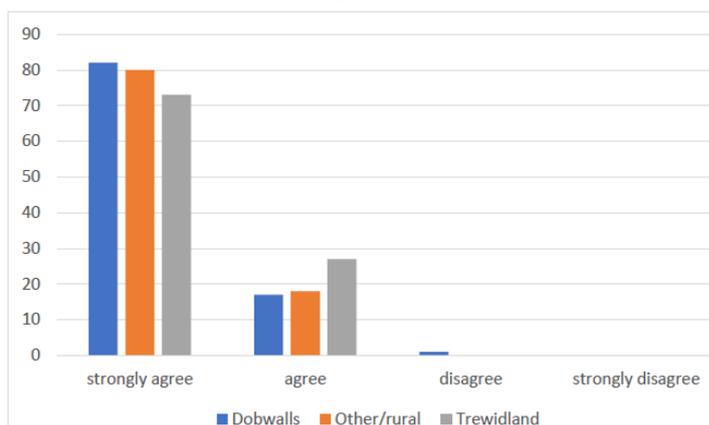
	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
It is important to protect the natural beauty and character of the landscape of the Parish.	83%	214	17%	43	>1%	1	0%	0
It is important to protect and enhance existing wildlife and wildlife habitats including; trees, woodland, wetland, heathland and Cornish hedges.	81%	207	19%	49	>1%	1	0%	0
It is important to create new wildlife habitats as part of new developments. Amongst other things this may include; trees and woodland, wet features, Cornish hedges and flower-rich grassland.	71%	185	26%	68	2%	5	>1%	1

When these responses are broken down into the physical areas of the parish in which the respondents are based the results are as follows:

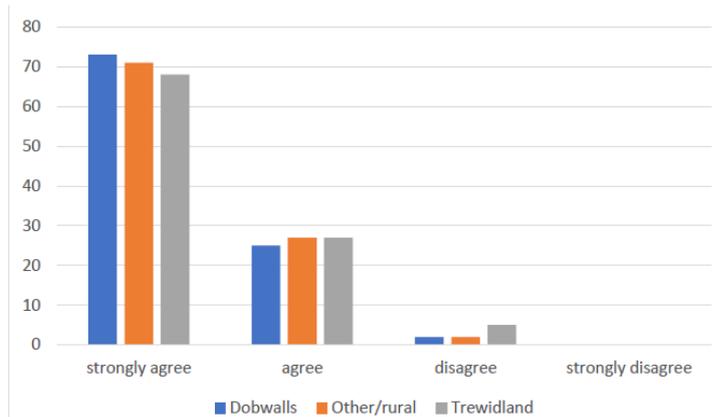
a) It is important to protect the natural beauty and character of the landscape of the Parish



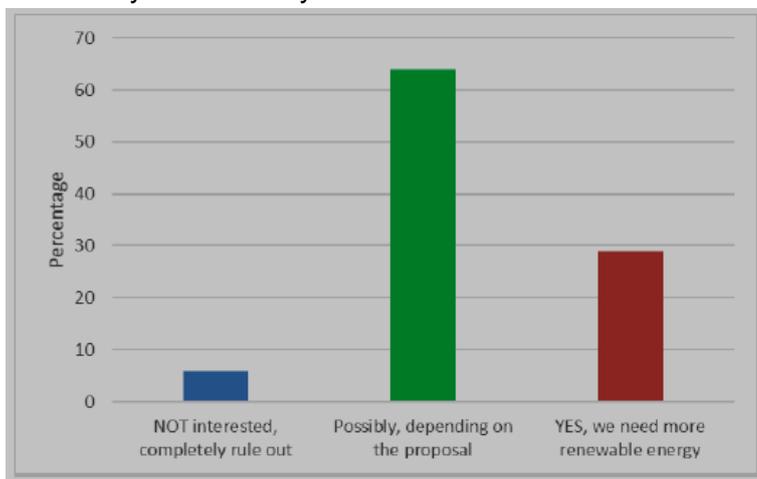
b) It is important to protect existing wildlife and wildlife habitats including trees, woodland, wetland etc. ...



c) It is important to create new wildlife habitats as part of new developments.etc ...



Q2. Renewable Energy: If the provision of renewable energy brought tangible benefits to your community how would you view this?

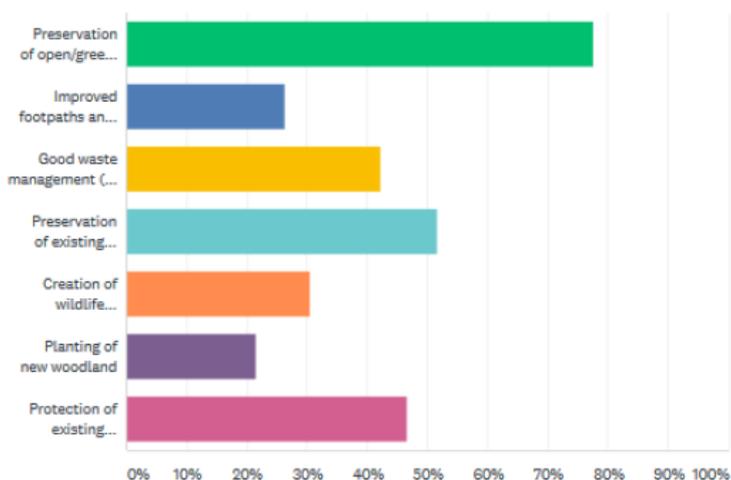


Age group	Not interested	Possibly	Yes please
18-30	0%	50%	50%
31-49	4%	72%	24%
50-54	12%	59%	29%
65+	2%	67%	31%
All ages	5%	61%	34%

Q3 Preservation of Greenspace

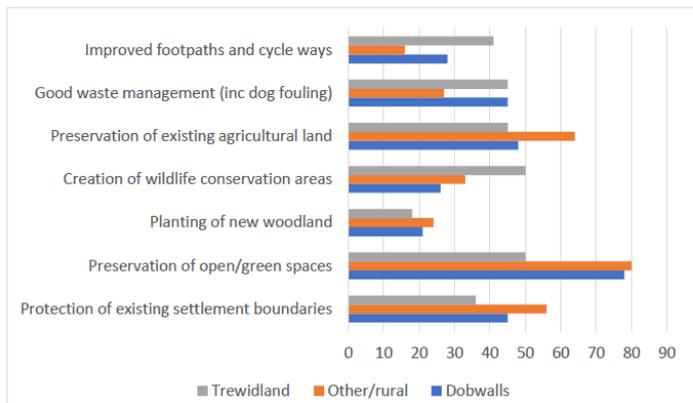
Q3: Looking ahead, which of the following would be most important to you?

Preservation of open/green spaces is the most important issue for respondents with 78% of respondents selecting this choice with preservation of existing agricultural land and the protection of existing settlement boundaries also being important.



Relative importance of conservation issues

'Looking ahead, which of the following do you think would be most important to you? Please tick your top three only: (%)'



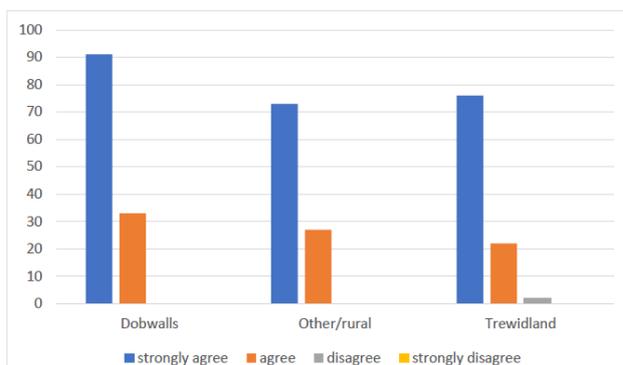
Q12. Local Character and Historic Environment

How far would you agree with the following statements?

Statement	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
It is important to protect and enhance heritage and historic sites, historic buildings, ancient industrial sites and Cornish Hedges.	68%	174	32%	81	<1%	2	0%	0
Effort should be made to preserve local tradition and customary events.	48%	122	49%	126	3%	7	0%	0
We should do more to present our local Parish and settlement history.	32%	81	62%	157	6%	15	0%	0
Our cemeteries and war memorials are being appropriately maintained.	24%	61	63%	160	12%	29	0%	0

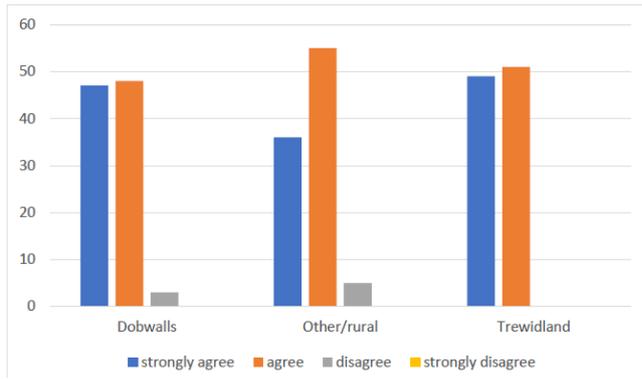
a)

'It is important to protect and enhance heritage and historic sites, historic buildings, ancient industrial sites and Cornish Hedges'



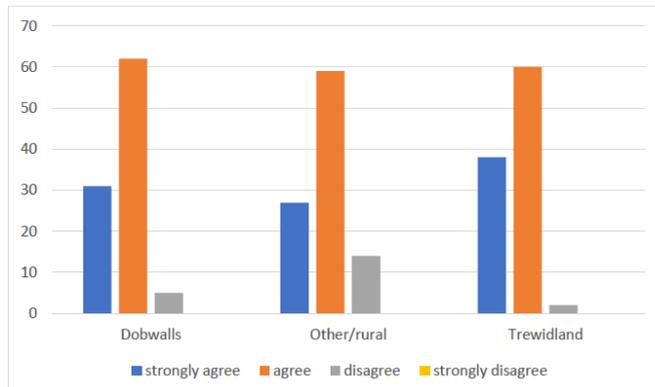
b)

'Effort should be made to preserve local tradition and customary events'



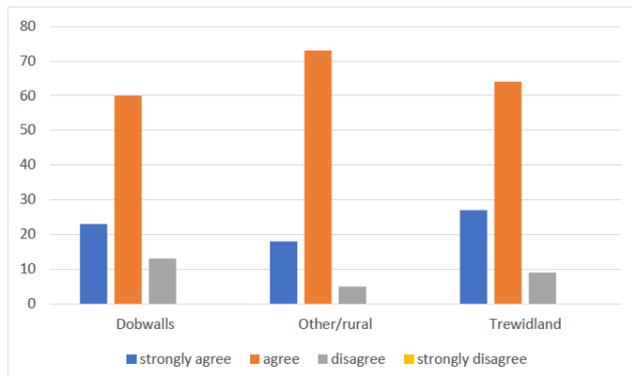
c)

'We should do more to present our local Parish and settlement history'



d)

'Our cemeteries and war memorials are being appropriately maintained'



Dobwalls Roadshow 22nd September 2018

Written Responses

What have we missed?

Green infrastructure

- Multi use of space – design in green corridors for wildlife - open space – green roofs etc.
- Safe crossings for hedgehogs/ toads etc
- Cats poo-ing in other people's properties – keep them in your own space!
- Safe scenic bike routes to link with Looe and Bodmin route
- Bike route to Looe – good for tourism – good for local people too

Trewidland Roadshow 29th September 2018

Written responses

Greenspace and Footpaths

- New outside community area for young and old.
- Clearly identified public footpaths
- Public Footpaths better maintained
- Improve access to the countryside please
- No space to walk dogs
- No play areas

6.4 Landscape, Biodiversity and Heritage

Key Issues and Opportunities for Dobwalls and Trewidland

Issues

- The quality of the Quiet, Peaceful environment was a key issue from the Initial Questionnaire results from both Dobwalls and Trewidland
- Helping people to become more aware of the qualities and value of their local landscapes
- Impact of large scale housing or other development on rural sites should ensure thorough archaeological assessment of site.
- Scale, materials and appearance of new individual building proposals should be more sensitive to local historical characteristics of domestic and other buildings
- Protecting the biodiversity of all sites where development is proposed is essential to avoid the loss of important species ,and of valuable local character
- The impact of Climate change and resultant rainfall intensity over recent years has emphasised the problems of flooding on many of the rural lanes

Opportunities

- Although there are currently no Conservation Areas designated within the parish, the building of the Dobwalls Bypass, and the subsequent reduction in traffic on the main road through the village, may make it appropriate to reassess the quality of some of the older buildings in the centre of the village and consider whether these should have additional protection.
- All opportunities for protecting and improving the biodiversity of sites facing development in the parish should be taken