

Appendices

**“my claws are gorse
where stonechats nest”**

Extract from ‘Beast of Bodmin’ by Pascale Petit

Photo: St Helen’s Oratory, Cape Cornwall | John Shipp

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Girls head to Porthcurnick Beach,
Portscatho | Rebecca Walker



i.

Requirements for Agricultural Buildings

The construction of new agricultural buildings represents a major investment for the farm business. This guidance is intended to provide some simple brief principles to ensure that this investment provides not only the facility required but also provides for its landscape setting and the proportionate delivery of wider environmental net gain.

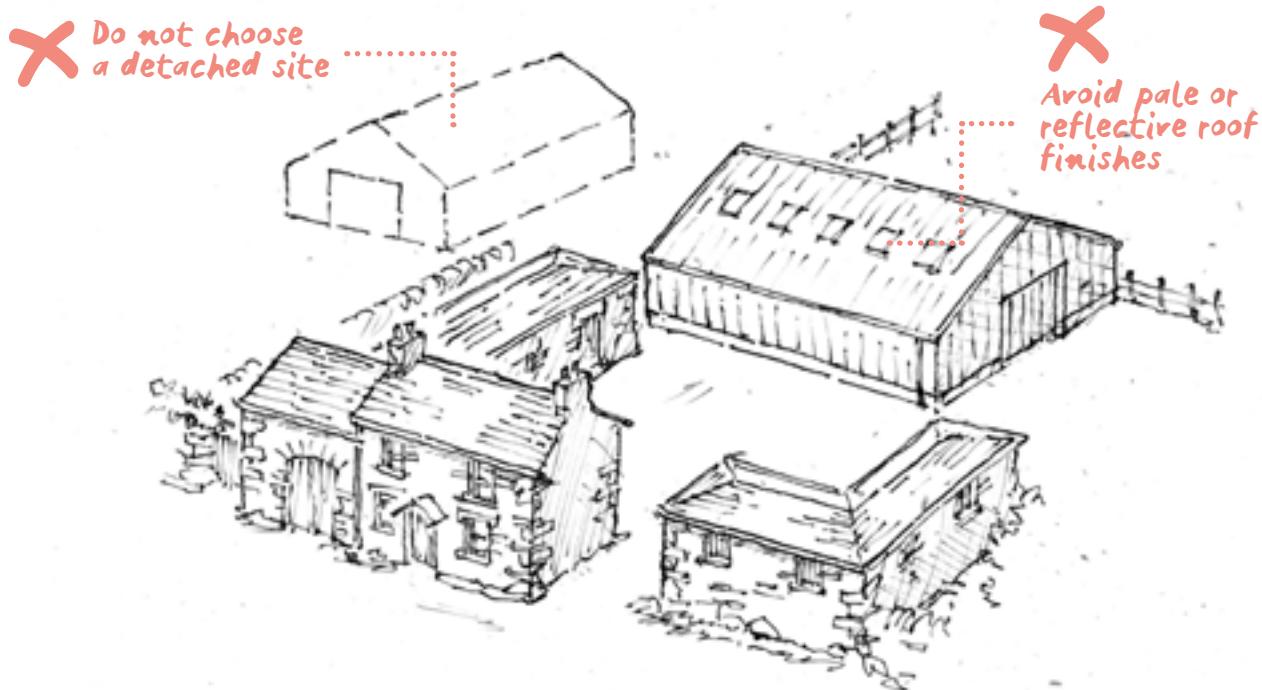
Such buildings offer the opportunity for integration into the landscape, the provision of other benefits such as water and waste management, biodiversity enhancement through appropriate planting and the potential for renewable energy generation.

Where required new agricultural buildings should be designed and sited to ensure that they do not unacceptably detract from the designated landscape.

Assimilation into the landscape can be achieved through both siting and design.

In general new agricultural buildings should be sited to:

- Be closely related to existing farm buildings (avoiding obscuring existing characterful farm buildings in key views);



All illustrations are credited to James Innerdale



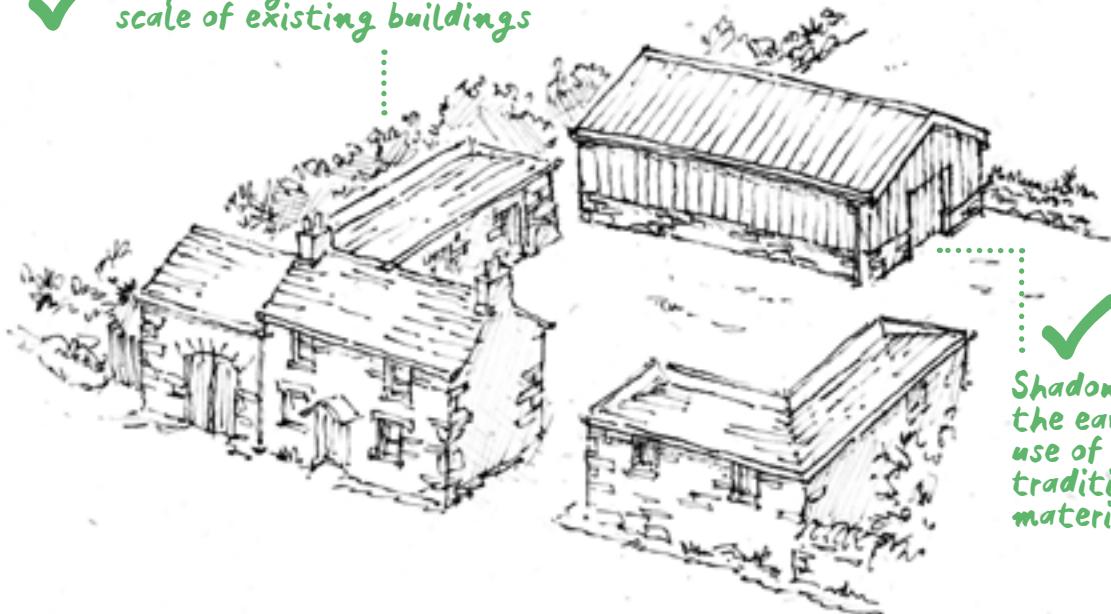
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Cornwall AONB Management Plan | 2022- 2027 | Appendices

- Respect the setting of Listed Buildings and other heritage assets;

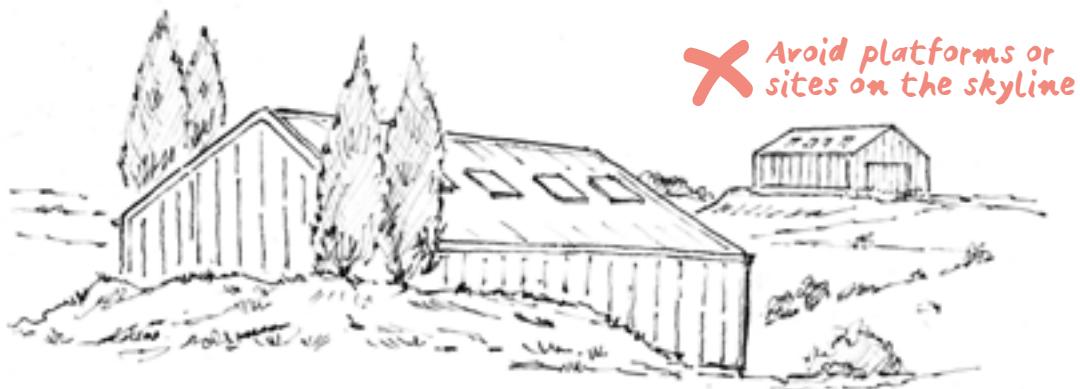
 *Respecting the form and scale of existing buildings*



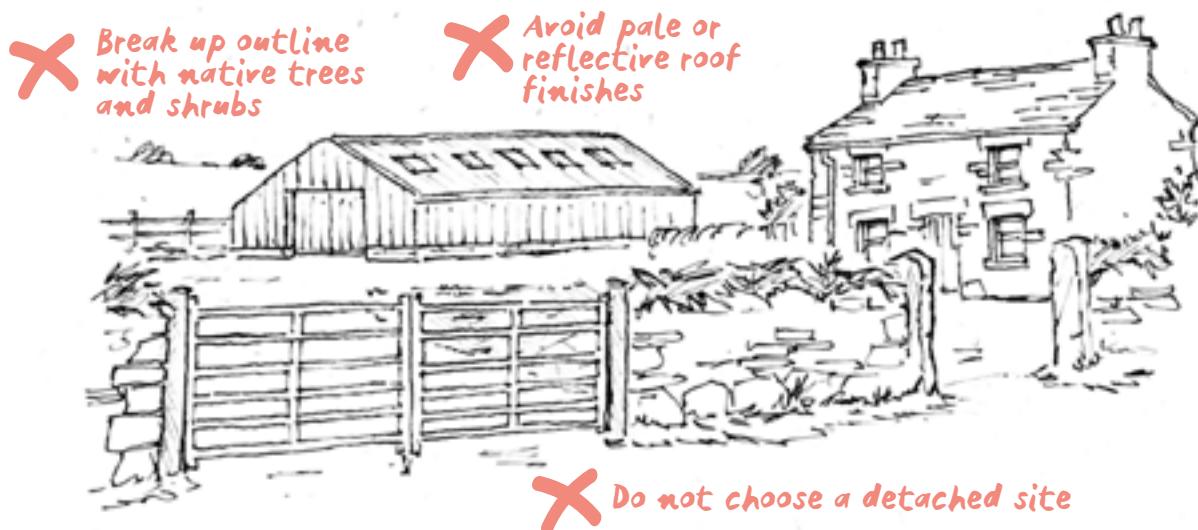
 *Shadow lines at the eaves with use of traditional materials*

- Be accommodated within the folds of the landscape avoiding skyline locations. The sympathetic use of changes of ground levels can assist in accommodating agricultural buildings in the landscape – avoiding unnatural platforms or bunding;

 *Avoid earth bunding and non native trees and shrubs*

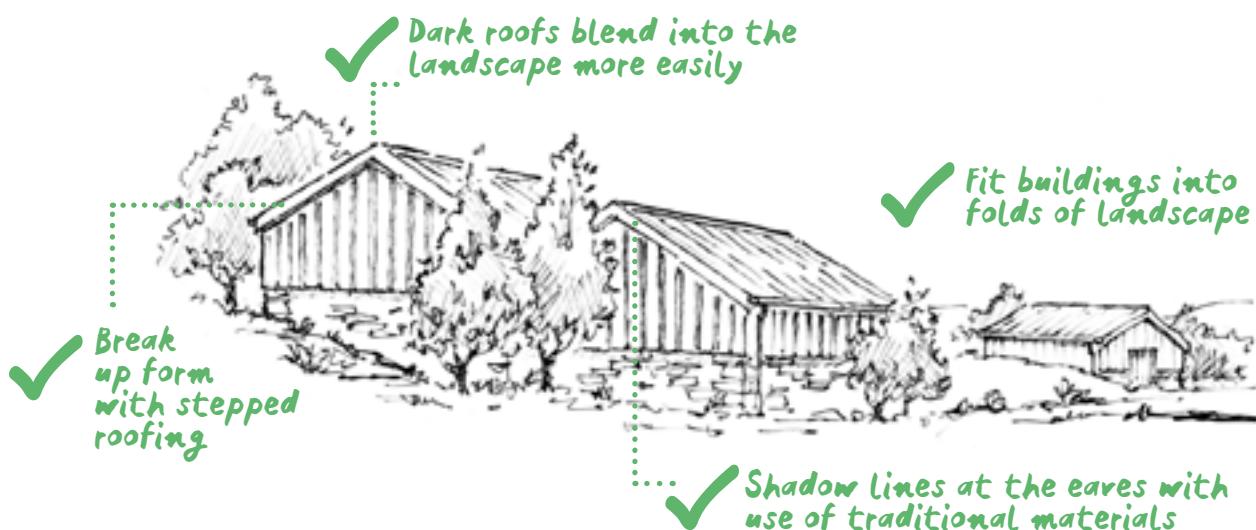


- Where possible and appropriate to be backclothed by existing woodland or field boundaries (or new woodland and field boundaries which reflect the local landscape character);
- Retain (and where appropriate reinforce) existing tree cover, Cornish hedges and field patterns; and
- Retain and re-use existing access.



In general new agricultural buildings would be preferred to:

- Use smaller buildings in preference to larger ones. A number of smaller buildings may be more easily accommodated in the landscape than a single large building;



- Reflect the ridge and eaves height of existing farm buildings;

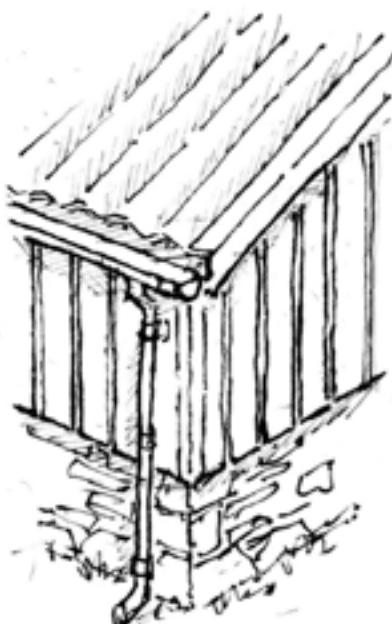


- Prefer narrow to wide building spans, breaking down large ridge runs where required;
- Use stepped roofs where appropriate to break down the scale of roofscapes;
- The use of characteristic tree planting can greatly assist the assimilation of new agricultural buildings into the landscape. Often very limited characteristic planting can provide very substantial benefit (and biodiversity net gain);
- Fibre cement is a generally preferred roofing material for its non-reflective properties, but should be preferred in darker colours (such as anthracite);
- Roof-lights should be minimised, but where required concentrated on the least visible pitch of the roof;

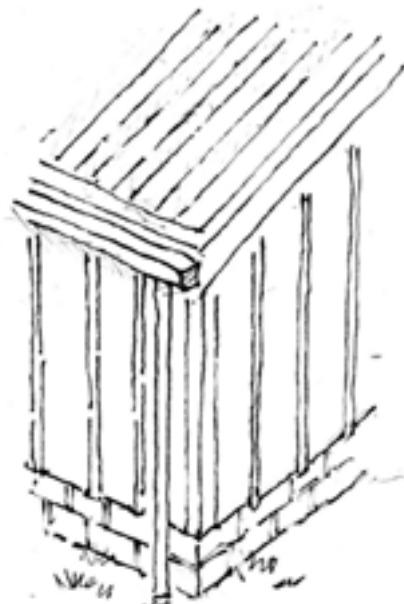
- As a result of its reflective properties profiled steel sheeting is neither the preferred material for roofs nor elevations, but where used should be dark in colour and matt finish. Fibre cement sheeting and timber finishes are typically preferred.
- Typically pre-treated (locally sourced) softwood is preferred for elevations;
- Local stone is preferred for plinth walls in preference to concrete block or concrete panel walls.
- The detailing of new agricultural buildings should provide shadow lines at eaves, above plinth walls and at doors and openings in order to break down the perception of their scale.



Shadow lines at eaves with use of traditional materials



Avoid pale or reflective roof finishes



The construction of new agricultural buildings is often associated with new areas of hardstanding and the need for lighting. The issues related to the building such as water run-off, slurry management and light spill need to be considered.

Water run-off may provide opportunities for biodiversity enhancement and the roofs of new agricultural buildings may provide opportunities for the sensitive siting of solar panels on roofs.



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ii. Major Development in Cornwall AONB

'Major developments' as referred to in paragraph 177 of the National Planning Policy Framework is not defined in the Framework. The Planning Practice Guidance stating that 'whether a proposed development in these designated areas should be treated as a major development, to which the policy in paragraph 177 of the Framework applies, will be a matter for the relevant decision taker, taking into account the proposal in question and the local context'.

The AONB Partnership would regard the reference to 'major developments' in this context as differing from the definition as set out within the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. It is not a straightforward exercise to define the level at which development is considered to be 'major' as this will vary depending on the scale, location and type of development proposed, notwithstanding the extent to which harm could be mitigated. As such, it is not possible or appropriate to apply a blanket definition for what should be treated as major development in the AONB. Nevertheless, there are some key indicators that would suggest that a development is likely to be major in its effect on the landscape quality:

1. Where the scale of development is likely to have a detrimental visual impact that harms the scenic quality of the AONB, either within the AONB or in its setting.

2. Where the location of development would erode the special qualities and features of the area of the AONB where the development is proposed (landscape, cultural, biodiversity, tranquillity).
3. Where the type of development is not directly compatible with its surroundings.
4. Where the development would conflict with the economic and social needs of local communities and the AONB's guiding principles of sustainable development.

Any major applications that have the potential to generate any of the above should then be considered against the following criteria:

The need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy.



The AONB Partnership would encourage the Local Planning Authority to request that any such development proposal to be accompanied by a statement of need in the context of national considerations. The impacts of permitting or refusing the development should be clearly identified, including the social, economic and environmental impacts, with specific reference to the impacts upon the natural beauty, special qualities of the AONB, and the economic and social needs of the local communities affected. Such a statement should be based upon objective assessment and clear evidence.

The cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way.

The AONB Partnership would encourage any such development proposal to be accompanied by a report setting out a sequential approach to site selection. This should evidence the extent to which alternative sites have been assessed before the selection of sites within the AONB, and clearly identify why sites outside of the designated area could not be developed. The report should also identify and evidence why the need for the development could not be met in some other way. The report should include relevant evidence of the cost of developing outside of the AONB and any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.

The AONB Partnership would expect any such development proposal to be accompanied by a report identifying any detrimental effects upon the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities. Such a report should relate directly to the special qualities of the AONB as a whole as well as those specific to the development site.

Any mitigation identified to moderate these impacts should be:

- Clearly detailed, in line with the duty to conserve and enhance the AONB
- Compatible with the objectives of the Management Plan
- Capable of realisation through robust planning conditions or obligation



Looking towards the Dodman | Jim Wood

iii. Host Authority Responsibilities for AONBs

The formal legal responsibility for both development control and for management of AONBs (including the duty to prepare an AONB Management Plan) lies with the local authorities in whose area(s) the AONB exists, Cornwall Council is the responsible body for the Cornwall AONB.

The duty of all public bodies and statutory undertakers to 'have regard' places an obligation on a wide range of organisations not just to consider any detrimental impacts of their policies and activities outside as well as within the boundaries of any AONB, but positively to consider how they might benefit the AONBs special qualities.

Statutory guidance for the production of AONB Management Plans make it clear that preparation needs to engage and gain the support of all key stakeholders, who will assist in its delivery. The AONB Management Plan is a place-based plan derived through local consensus. It seeks to define the approach to conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB through the application of local solutions to local challenges that also respect the national and international importance of the AONB.



Bodmin Moor | Julie Taylor



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iv. AONB Designation

AONBs are designated in law following a prescribed process which includes an objective appraisal of landscape quality, statutory assessments by the national conservation agencies and wide consultation with stakeholders including local landowners, residents and businesses.

Following initial proposals for an AONB there is the opportunity for all stakeholders including visitors and the wider public to make representations, either in regard to the AONB itself or to proposed boundaries.

The Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was designated in 1959 with the Camel Estuary being added in 1981. A section of the Tamar Valley AONB is also in Cornwall but is not covered in the scope of this management plan.



V. Glossary

30 by 30 target

30 by 30 (or 30x30) is a worldwide initiative for governments to designate 30% of Earth's land and ocean area as protected areas by 2030

A Monumental Improvement

Cornwall AONB launched the Monumental Improvement project in 2020. It is an initiative to help stabilise 40 Scheduled Monuments across 10 of the 12 AONB sections which are listed on Historic England's Heritage at Risk register or classified as vulnerable. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/monumental-improvement>

Accessible landscapes

Landscapes that are accessible to all, physically, intellectually and aesthetically

Agri-environment schemes

Agri-environment schemes provide funding to farmers and land managers to farm in a way that supports biodiversity, enhances the landscape, and improves the quality of water, air and soil. Interchangeable with Agro-environment.

Agricultural Transition

Transition period from EU payment schemes, Countryside Stewardship and other agricultural payment mechanisms to the new Environmental Land Management scheme. The transition will run from 2021-2027.

Agroforestry

Agroforestry is a land management approach that combines trees and shrubs with crop and livestock farming systems.

Annual report/review

The purpose of the Annual Review is to provide a summary of the work of the AONB Unit each year and to record and celebrate their achievements.

AONB Management Plan targets

Interchangeable with goals, these are measurable against the objectives in the Management Plan.

AONB Partnership

The Partnership meets three times a year to improve the management of the AONB landscape, through effective joint working. Its primary purpose is to implement the Management Plan. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/partners>

AONB Planning & Development Policy

Unlike National Parks, AONB's are not planning authorities but have a role as a non-statutory consultee to the local planning authority providing advice regarding planning applications and policy that may impact on the AONB. This advice is underpinned by the AONB Planning and Development Policy.

AONB setting

The areas around the edge of the AONB where landscapes are linked visually or functionally. Proposals for change in these areas need to have regard for any impacts on the adjacent AONB landscape.

AONB Unit

Interchangeable with team. The AONB Unit supports the co-ordination and delivery of the Management Plan on behalf of the AONB Partnership.

AONBs and National Parks

AONBs and National Parks were enabled by the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and confirmed in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. They are deemed by government policy to have equal status in terms of landscape value and protection.

Artificial light

Artificial light is any light emanating from man-made sources. The harmful effects of artificial light pollution to humans, wildlife, and the environment has been recognised as a statutory nuisance in England, Wales and Scotland, under section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents>

Arts Council England

"Arts Council England is a non-departmental public body of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport and champions, develops and invests in artistic and cultural experiences that enrich people's lives. <https://www.artscouncil.org.uk/>"

BEAST - Bodmin, Environment, Arts, Science and Theatre

An event delivered in September 2021 as part of the National Association for AONBs Art in the Landscape Strategy. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/beast>

Biodiversity

The variety of living organisms on earth, the communities they form and the habitats that support them.

Biodiversity net gain

An approach to land management and/or development that has a positive ecological impact and leaves biodiversity in a better state than before.

Biodiversity offsetting

Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities that are designed to give biodiversity benefits to compensate for losses - ensuring that when a development damages nature (and this damage cannot be avoided or mitigated) new nature sites will be created. Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/biodiversity-offsetting>

Biofuel/biomass crops

Biofuel is any fuel derived from biomass and can be plant or algal material or animal waste. Biomass crops are those specifically grown to provide biofuel.

Bodmin Moor Commons Council

A Commons Council for Bodmin Moor was set up in 2015 by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The council provides a democratic management structure for the 71 commons registration units on Bodmin Moor. <http://bodminmoorcommons council.co.uk/>

Carbon credit schemes

A carbon credit is a system of either permanently removing a tonne of CO₂ from the atmosphere, or the avoiding one tonne of CO₂ being emitted in the first place, through changes in land use or energy generation.

Carbon neutral Action

Action that leads to a balance of emissions of CO₂ against its removal from the system leading to a state of net-zero CO₂ emissions.

Carbon neutral by 2030

See Carbon Neutral Cornwall Plan

Carbon Neutral Cornwall (Action) Plan/Climate Change Action Plan

Cornwall Council's Carbon Neutral Cornwall Action Plan explains their vision for how Cornwall can become carbon neutral. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment/climate-emergency/our-action-plan/>

Carbon sinks

Anything that absorbs more carbon from the atmosphere than it releases – examples include plants, the ocean and soil.

Carbon storage

Carbon storage is the process of capturing, securing and storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Interchangeable with carbon sequestration.

Catchment-based approach

A holistic approach of land management/interventions across a river catchment to provide multiple benefits.

Category V - Protected Landscapes

A internationally recognised protected area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value, classified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-areas-categories/category-v-protected-landscapes/seascape>

CIOS Nature Recovery Strategy

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Nature Recovery Strategies are plans for growing nature in local areas, building on most valuable existing areas for wildlife, opportunities to improve nature in the future and local short-term priorities. <https://letstalk.cornwall.gov.uk/nature-recovery-plan-overview>

CIOS Shoreline Management Plan

The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/xgwng3kk/f33-cios-smp2-summary-document.pdf>

Climate change adaptation

Climate change adaptation refers to actions in ecological, social and/or economic systems that reduce the negative impact of climate change, while taking advantage of potential new opportunities.

Climate Change Agenda in Cornwall

Cornwall declared a climate emergency in 2019 with an aim is to become carbon neutral by 2030. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment/climate-emergency/our-action-plan/>

Climate change mitigation and resilience

Climate change mitigation helps minimise the impact of climate change and resilience helps the ability to recover from the impacts of events caused by climate change.

Climate Emergency

When urgent action is required to reduce or halt climate change and avoid potentially irreversible environmental damage resulting from it.

Coastal zone management

Managing coastal resources to preserve, protect, develop, enhance, and restore where possible and to provide sustainable links with other linked ecosystems.

Code of Best Practice on Mobile Network Development in England

Code of best practice providing advice on good siting and design of mobile telecommunications infrastructure in most appropriate locations to help minimise environmental impact and visual intrusion. https://uploads-ssl.webflow.com/5b7ab54b285dec5c113ee24d/5d5d4cd69a3f3827f30d06e9_Codes%20of%20Practice.pdf

Colchester Declaration

A collective declaration made by the National Association for AONBs in 2019 in response to unprecedented concern for the future of the natural world. It sets out the strategy for change and a number of key pledges for all AONBs to work towards by 2030. <https://landscapesforlife.org.uk/projects/colchester-declaration>

Community Network Area

The 19 Community Network Areas across Cornwall each represented by a Community Network Panel and supported by a Community Link Officer. They are the main way that Cornwall Council connects with local communities and addresses important local issues. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/people-and-communities/community-networks/about-community-networks/>

Conservation Area

Conservation areas exist to manage and protect the special architectural and historic interest of a place. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/local-conservation-areas/>

Conservation Area Appraisals

An objective analysis of the elements that combine to define the area's special architectural or historic features. This include the buildings, features and their groupings which make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the area.

Cornish Hedge

Cornish hedges are culturally and environmentally important to Cornwall and as such need protection and management to thrive. Typically, they are earth banks faced with stones – with larger 'grounder' boulders at the bottom, layers of stones that decrease in size as the hedge heightens and often topped with trees, shrubs and other plants. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/cornish-hedges>

Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape is a World Heritage Site which include landscapes in Cornwall and West Devon. The site was added inscribed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in 2006. <https://www.cornishmining.org.uk/>

Cornwall AONB Atlas

An interactive mapping tool, displaying a wide range of information about the Cornwall AONB. Developed in conjunction with the 'Cornwall State of the AONB Report 2021'. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/management-plan>

Cornwall AONB Trust

A registered charity established to help raise awareness of Cornwall's protected landscape and support projects in the local community to conserve and enhance the Cornwall AONB. Most of this is in the form of small grants through the Environment Landscape Fund. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/charity>

Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) is the archaeological contracting arm of Cornwall Council.

Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative

CBI is led by Cornwall Wildlife Trust & Cornwall Council

Cornwall Community Chest

The Cornwall Council Community Chest gives small grants to not-for-profit groups across Cornwall. Each Cornwall Councillor has a small grants budget to support projects in their area. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/people-and-communities/localism/cornwall-council-community-chest/>

Cornwall Council Draft Design Guide

The Cornwall Design Guide aims to support the Cornwall Local Plan. It provides a guide to delivering high quality places to live for Cornwall. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/design/>

Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service

The Historic Environment Service's role is to identify, record, protect, conserve, present and interpret the historic environment of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

Cornwall Council Internet mapping

Cornwall Council's publicly accessible online multi layer map resource. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/people-and-communities/use-our-interactive-maps/>

Cornwall Local Plan

The Cornwall Local Plan was formally adopted in November 2016 and provides a planning policy framework for Cornwall up to 2030. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/adopted-plans/> <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/ozhj5k0z/adopted-local-plan-strategic-policies-2016.pdf>

Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030

Part of the Local Plan (the Plan) setting out the main planning approach and policies for Cornwall. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/ozhj5k0z/adopted-local-plan-strategic-policies-2016.pdf>

Cornwall Marine and Coastal Code

The Cornwall Marine and Coastal Code aims to minimise the effect to marine and coastal wildlife from encounters with people. <https://www.cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/our-conservation-work/at-sea/marine-and-coastal-code>

Cornwall Nature Recovery Network (Lagas mapping)

A draft nature recovery network map for Cornwall that reflects the stated goals and ambition of the nature recovery network as outlined in HM Government 25 Year Environment Plan. The map brings together mapping of existing nature networks, connecting corridors and habitat opportunities to identify those areas of mainland Cornwall that are envisaged as part of a nature recovery network. <https://lagas.co.uk/app/product/nature-recovery-network>

Cornwall Rural Highways Best Practice Guide

This best practice has been developed as a supporting document to the 20 year Local Transport Plan, Connecting Cornwall: 2030. Part of the vision of Connecting Cornwall is to 'respect and enhance our beautiful natural, historic and built surroundings through the way in which we travel and deliver transport'. <https://www.cornwallhousing.org.uk/media/3624478/2013-04-30-Cornwall-Rural-Highways-Best-Practice-FINAL.pdf>

Cornwall State of Nature Report 2020

The State of Nature Cornwall 2020 report presents an overview of how wildlife is faring in the county, including both positive and negative trends and pressures upon nature that have been identified. <https://www.cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/about-us/state-nature-cornwall-2020-report>

Cornwall State of the AONB report 2021

A continuation of landscape change analysis which began in 2007. The latest report also seeks to capture new trends impacting on the landscapes of the AONB including those associated with climate change and the push in nature recovery. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/state-of-the-aonb-report>

Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

A concept describing a company's commitment to carry out their business in an ethical way, taking account of their social, economic and environmental impact, and considering human rights.

Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000

The purpose of the CROW Act 2000 was to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents>

Countryside Stewardship (CS)

Countryside Stewardship is a scheme that pays farmers, woodland owners and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Countryside Stewardship will be part of a gradual transition to the new environmental land management schemes in the years ahead. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/countryside-stewardship>

County Wildlife Site

County Wildlife Sites, identified and selected during the 1980s and 1990s, are non-statutory designations. This means they have no legal protection and that there is no legal obligation on landowners to preserve or take care of their County Wildlife Sites. However, there are planning constraints on County Wildlife Sites and these are recognised in Local Development Plans. <https://www.cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/our-conservation-work/on-land/county-wildlife-sites#downloads>

Culm grassland

Internationally important grassland habitat found on poorly drained acid soils characterised by purple moor grass and rush pasture that supports a wide diversity of species.

Cultural distinctiveness

Human heritage and interaction with the landscape that makes gives a sense of place that is distinct to that area. This can also include folklore and story telling and other forms of 'intangible' heritage.

Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage is related to cultural distinctiveness. It includes tangible culture such as built heritage, landscapes, arts and artifacts - intangible culture including folklore, traditions, language, food and song - and natural heritage including significant landscapes, habitats and species.

Dark night skies

Areas with minimal artificial light pollution and provide excellent places for stargazing and are important for nocturnal species which are effected by high levels of light pollution. Artificial lights disrupt the nocturnal activity of these species, interfering with reproduction and reducing populations.

Dark sky discovery status

Dark Sky Discovery Sites are publicly accessible sites away from light pollution that provide good views of the sky. <https://www.darkskydiscovery.org.uk/dark-sky-discovery-sites/map.html>

Defra

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is the UK government department responsible for policy and regulations on the environment, food and rural affairs. <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

Defra Test and Trials

"Defra started the 'Test and Trials' of the new Environmental Land Management (ELM) scheme in 2018. The National Association for AONBs co-ordinated one of the Tests and Trials 'Farming for the Nation' and Cornwall AONB was one of the 12 AONBs involved. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/lizard-test-trial-farming-for-the-nation>

Also see Farming for the Nation"

Defra's Future Schemes

Future Schemes are the latest name reference given by Defra in relation to Environmental Land Management schemes.

Delivery Plan

A detailed yearly plan to steer the delivery of the targets/ goals of the 5-year management plan and an opportunity to reassess priorities over the course of the management plan cycle.

Designated protected landscape

National landscape designations have the highest degree of landscape protection and are established under statutory bound acts. All national landscape designations are defined by a set of special qualities which contribute to the areas outstanding scenic quality and underpin the necessity for their designation. These landscapes include AONBs, National Parks and National Scenic Areas (Scotland only) - Source: LUC <https://landuse.co.uk/landscape-designations/>

Ecological continuity/semi-natural corridors

Linked habitats and wildlife corridors which provide 'highways' of habitat connectivity across the landscape. This could include habitat mosaics such as species rich grassland linking areas of woodland or species rich hedgerows connecting habitats and preventing fragmentation and isolated populations of wildlife.

Economic resilience

Economic resilience is the ability of a local economy to retain function, employment and prosperity in the face of the unforeseen circumstances or loss of a large local employer. It focussing on providing a diverse range of economic activity and an ability to adapt quickly and be flexible in times of change.

Ecosystem engineers

Ecosystem engineers are species, such as beavers, that modify their environment creating new habitats or modifying existing ones on a significant scale and providing and maintaining new habitats at a local scale.

Ecosystem services

Services provided directly or indirectly by the environment that benefit humans or enhance social welfare. This can include providing services such as food and water, regulating systems such as flood control and providing cultural services that improve health and wellbeing.

ELM Advocacy

Between October 2020 and March 2021 an Environmental Land Management (ELM) scheme advocacy programme was coordinated for Defra through the NAAONB to support and prepare farmers in AONBs and National Parks for the new ELM schemes and changes in farming. Cornwall AONB was one of the 34 English AONB partnerships and 10 National Park Authorities worked with their farmer and land manager communities to deliver 'ELM Advocacy'. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/elm-advocacy>

Environmental Growth Strategy

Cornwall's Environmental Growth Strategy provides a long-term framework. It aims to not just conserve, but to grow nature by ensuring that there is more of it, and that it is bigger, better, more diverse and more joined up. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environmentalgrowth>

Environmental Land Management (ELM) Scheme

"ELM will replace Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) direct payments to farmers and will pay farmers for undertaking actions to improve environment. There are 3 new schemes that will reward environmental land management: Sustainable Farming Incentive, Local Nature Recovery and Landscape Recovery. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environmental-land-management-schemes-overview>"

Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall (ERCCIS)

The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) works to collate, manage and disseminate biological and geological information for use in research, conservation and sustainable development, working with local and national biological recorders and conservation organisations for the better environmental conservation of the county. <https://erccis.org.uk/>

Environmental Stewardship (ES)

Environmental Stewardship (ES) is a land management scheme. The Rural Payments Agency (RPA) manages existing agreements until they reach their agreed end date. There are 3 levels to the scheme; Entry Level Stewardship (ELS), Organic Entry Level Stewardship (OELS) and Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/environmental-stewardship-guidance-and-forms-for-existing-agreement-holders>

Farm and landowner clusters

Groups of farms and landowners working together to develop co-operation amongst the land managers and connecting individual farms to deliver outcomes on a landscape scale.

Farmer Forum/Land Hub

A mechanism to encourage networking and knowledge exchange on a landscape scale and across the sections of the AONB.

Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group SW

Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG) was established in the 1960's to provide impartial advice and work with members to highlight issues affecting agriculture and the environment in the UK. FWAG South West supports farmer members across the South West from Wiltshire to Cornwall. <https://www.fwagsw.org.uk/>

Farming for the Nation

The National Association for AONBs (NAAONB) offered the opportunity for Protected Landscapes to be used as 'test beds' for the new Defra schemes, examining a post Brexit mechanism to support farmers and landowners and demonstrate the added value an AONB designation can bring. Cornwall AONB was one of the AONBs involved in the NAAONB 'Test and Trials' programme or 'Farming for the Nation'. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/lizard-test-trial-farming-for-the-nation>

Farming in protected landscapes

Farming in Protected Landscapes is a 3-year programme providing grant-funding for Farmers and Landowners designed to deliver for People, Place, Nature and Climate. The programme is funded by Defra and delivered locally by Cornwall AONB. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/farming-in-protected-landscapes>

Flood attenuation

Allowing an area of land to flood to increase the lag time before rainfall and discharge through the river system. This often focuses on an area of the floodplain that is sometimes allowed to flood to reduce the impact downstream, for example, in a built up area. Land management interventions across agricultural land can also be used to store water within the landscape and prevent flooding elsewhere.

Flood resilience

Flood resilience can be defined as interventions within a catchment which can help to mitigate against the extent and impact of flooding during a flood event which reduces the financial and social impact on the local community and across the wider landscape.

Fowey Estuary Management Plan

A practical non-statutory document produced by the Fowey Estuary Partnership containing guidelines to inform, advise and guide and future management. <https://www.yumpu.com/en/document/view/11761566/fowey-estuary-management-plan-fowey-estuary-fowey-harbour>

Fowey Estuary Partnership

The Fowey Estuary Partnership (FEP) was set up in 1997 to meet the need for holistic management of the estuary, balancing the needs of tourism, commerce and leisure interests.

Friends of Fowey Estuary

The Friends of the Fowey Estuary was formed in 1999 to provide a focus for voluntary activities for the conservation of the Estuary. <https://www.friendsofthefowey.org.uk/>

Geodiversity

The natural range or diversity of rocks, fossils, minerals, natural processes, landforms and soils that underlie and determine the character of our physical landscape and environment.

Government's 25 year Environment Plan

The 25 year environment plan sets out our goals for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than we found it. The plan (Defra 2018) outlines the ambition to develop a growing and resilient network of land, water and sea that is richer in plants and wildlife. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan>

Government's Landscape Review

Also referred to as the 'Glover Review'. In May 2018 the government asked for an independent review into whether the protections for National Parks and AONBs are still fit for purpose. Published in September 2019 the review focussed on what might be done better, what changes will help and whether the definitions and systems in place are still valid. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designated-landscapes-national-parks-and-aonbs-2018-review>

Green and Blue spaces

Spaces that have positive outcomes for health and wellbeing. Green spaces include woods, meadows and parks. Blue spaces include rivers, lakes and the sea.

Green infrastructure

Green infrastructure is a network of multi-functional green space and other green features in both rural and urban areas and providing connections between them to provide traffic free routes in the wider landscape. These areas also deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities.

Habitat fragmentation

Habitat fragmentation is the process where habitats are transformed into smaller patches and isolated from each other by habitats that do not support species or conditions associated with the original habitat. These can be further fragmented by loss of 'wildlife corridors' between the remaining areas of habitat.

Habitats of principal importance

There are 65 habitats recognised as being of 'principal importance' for the conservation of biological diversity in England under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. These were previously known as UK BAP Priority Habitats. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1025283/2a_Extent_and_condition_of_priority_habitats.pdf

Health and Wellbeing Strategy

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Health and Wellbeing Strategy outlining a vision for 2030 of working together to tackle health inequality. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/1buptdxl/hwb-strategy-50648-a4-proof5.pdf>

Helford Marine Conservation Group

A voluntary organisation working to safeguard the marine life of the Helford River. <http://helfordmarineconservation.co.uk/>

Heritage Asset

A heritage asset is an item that has value because of its role in the history, society, knowledge and/or culture. It can be tangible for example a physical asset such as a building or intangible such as local traditions.

Heritage at risk

Heritage at risk is assets that are at risk of loss as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development or are vulnerable to these factors.

Heritage at Risk Register

The Heritage at Risk Register is produced by Historic England and includes buildings, places of worship, monuments, parks and gardens, conservation areas, battlefields and wreck sites that are listed and have been assessed and found to be at risk. <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/>

Heritage capital

An economic approach for valuing our cultural heritage assets and the benefits they provide to people and businesses. Source: Historic England <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/current/social-and-economic-research/culture-and-heritage-capital/>

Historic England

Historic England is the government's statutory adviser on the historic environment. <https://historicengland.org.uk/>

Historic England's Heritage Schools programme

A national programme that aims to help school children develop an understanding of their local heritage and its significance. <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/heritage-schools/>

Historic Environment Record

A definitive record of the historic environment of a geographic area. Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record is overseen by Cornwall Council's Strategic Historic Environment Service. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment/conservation-and-environment-protection/strategic-historic-environment-service/cornwall-and-isles-of-scilly-historic-environment-record/>

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Historic landscape characterisation (HLC) is a method of identifying and interpreting the historic character of an area beyond individual heritage assets and looking at it on a whole landscape and townscape scale. The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation helps users to better understand the origins and components of Cornwall's historic landscape character and the issues affecting it. https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/cornwall_hlc_2014/



Historic Seascapes Character Assessment

Historic Seascapes Character Assessments outline the historic cultural influences which shape present seascapes perceptions across marine and coastal land in England. <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/characterisation/historic-seascapes/>

Hold the line

The 'Hold the line' approach uses hard engineering solutions to protect the coastline from further erosion.

International Dark Sky Park

An IDA International Dark Sky Park (IDSP) is a land possessing an exceptional or distinguished quality of starry nights and a nocturnal environment that is specifically protected for its scientific, natural, educational, cultural heritage, and/or public enjoyment. Bodmin Moor and West Penwith are IDSPs. Source: International Dark Sky Association <https://www.darksky.org/our-work/conservation/idsp/parks/>

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

An international organisation working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. It is the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. <https://www.iucn.org/>

intoBodmin

A non-profit Community Interest Company (CIC) promoting Bodmin through cultural advocacy. <https://www.intobodmin.co.uk/>

Kerdroya

The Kerdroya Project celebrated 60 years of the Cornwall AONB in 2019 and focusses on the historic, biodiversity and landscape value of the Cornish Hedge. This community based project was delivered in partnership with Golden Tree Productions and will culminate with the construction of a new piece of permanent public art - a 56m Cornish Hedge labyrinth at Colliford Lake. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/kerdroya>

Key landscape characteristics

Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place. Source: An approach to Landscape Character Assessment - Natural England (2014)

Key Performance Indicators KPIs

A quantifiable measure of performance over time for a specific objective or goal.

Kickstarter (Apprentice)

The Kickstart Scheme provides funding to create new jobs for 16 to 24 year olds on Universal Credit who are at risk of long term unemployment. This is in the form of a six month job placement. <https://kickstart.campaign.gov.uk/>

Landscape & Seascapes Character

In coastal areas there is often a cross over of landscape and seascapes resulting in a combined character. Landscape character refers to areas landward of the high water mark and Seascapes character to areas seaward of the low water mark with the intertidal zone being a combination of landscape and seascapes.

Landscape Alive for Nature & Beauty

One of the 5 focus areas in the Landscapes Review 2019 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designated-landscapes-national-parks-and-aonbs-2018-review/landscapes-review-summary-of-findings>

Landscape and visual impact

Visual impact of activities that can have negative impacts on the landscape. Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments (LVIA) are method used to assess the effects of proposed change on the landscape.

Landscape character

A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another.

Landscape Character Areas

Discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type with a broadly consistent character such as pattern of topography, land use and vegetation cover.

Landscape Character Assessment

The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and the unique combination of factors that make landscapes distinctive.

Landscape condition

This is based on judgements about the physical state of the landscape from visual, functional, and ecological perspectives. It also reflects the state of repair of individual features and elements which contribute to the overall character of the landscape.

Landscape evidence bases

Landscape data that provides a baseline to measure changes against time

Landscape scale approach

Taking a broad and holistic approach across a landscape to implement change on a larger scale than individual landholdings and projects.

Landscape sensitivity assessments

A landscape sensitivity assessment (LSA) helps planners, landscape architects, developers, community groups and others understand the likely effects of different development scenarios on landscape. Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landscape-sensitivity-assessment>

Landscape setting

Areas where landscapes are linked visually or functionally. Any proposals for change in these areas can have an effect on the adjoining landscape.

Landscape-considered

When any changes to land management or proposed developments are assessed for impacts on the wider landscape.

Landscape-led/ landscape-led principals

When any decisions relating to land management or proposed developments are considered primarily from the impacts on the wider landscape or opportunities to make positive changes to the wider landscape.



Landscapes for Everyone

One of the 5 focus areas in the Landscapes Review 2019
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designated-landscapes-national-parks-and-aonbs-2018-review/landscapes-review-summary-of-findings>

LEP Strategy

Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Enterprise Partnership is responsible for setting and driving the economic strategy for the area. <https://cioslep.com/>

Linking the Lizard Partnership

The Linking the Lizard partnership (Natural Lizard) seeks to establish a landscape scale and co-ordinated approach to landscape and habitat management between the relevant partnership agencies. <https://naturallizard.co.uk/>

Living (in) Landscapes

One of the 5 focus areas in the Landscapes Review 2019
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designated-landscapes-national-parks-and-aonbs-2018-review/landscapes-review-summary-of-findings>

Lizard National Nature Reserve

The Lizard National Nature Reserve was first declared in the 1970s and was extended in 2016 and now covers 2400ha. <https://naturallizard.co.uk/index.php/our-work/nnr>

Local Character & distinctiveness

Local distinctiveness is what makes one place different from another. It's the unique combination of a place's assets including the landscape, wildlife, built heritage, traditions, food, festivals and language.

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

The Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for Cornwall sets out how Cornwall Council and its partner authorities intend to work together to manage flood risk. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment/countryside/flood-risk/local-flood-risk-management-strategy/>

Local landscape patterns

Patterns distinctive to a local landscape such as settlement patterns, field boundaries and other forms of land use.

Local provenance native trees

Tree stock sourced and grown locally. Planting local provenance populations of trees is an important way of protecting biodiversity and also increases the success of tree planting projects by using genetic stock that is adapted to local conditions. Use of healthy local provenance stock also reduces the chance of introducing tree diseases into the ecosystem by importing tree stock from outside the area.

Local vernacular and settlement pattern

Relates to local distinctiveness and local landscape patterns. Local vernacular buildings are built using a traditional style and using traditional materials from the local area which reflect the local geology. Settlement patterns reflect the heritage and historic land use of the area further adding to local distinctiveness.

Locally characteristic land cover

Reflects local land cover and how this contributes to the landscape character of the area. The National Land Cover Map produced by the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (UKCEH) identifies 21 broad habitats across the UK. <https://www.ceh.ac.uk/latest-land-cover-map-provides-greater-detail-about-british-landscape>

Locally extinct species

Species of plants or animals that ceases to exist in a local geographic area but still exist elsewhere.

Loe Pool Forum

The Loe Pool Forum works with a number of partners to protect Loe Pool and its surroundings. <https://loepool.org/>

Managed realignment

Managing coastal processes to realign the 'natural' coastline configuration, either seaward or landward, in order to create a future sustainable shoreline position.

Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

The 2009 Act which establishes provisions for the management and protection of the marine environment. Overseen by the Marine Management Organisation. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents>

Marine Character Areas (MCAs)

Marine equivalent of Landscape Character areas, each area has its own unique character and identity.

Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs)

Marine Conservation Zones are designated areas that protect a range of nationally important, rare or threatened habitats and species. <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/marine-conservation-zone-designations-in-england>

Marine Management Organisation's Seascapes Assessment for the South West

Strategic-scale seascapes assessment commissioned by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/750228/South_West_-_Seascape_character_assessment_report.pdf

Material considerations

A material consideration is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.

Memorandum of Understanding

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is a document describing the broad outlines of an agreement that two or more parties have reached. It is a statement of serious intent and commitment agreed voluntarily by equal partners not a legally binding document.

Monuments Matter to People

A project which will offer 40 residents of Torpoint, Saltash and Liskeard the opportunity to join a free, varied educational programme at Maker Heights, in the Rame Head section of the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Monuments Matter forms part of the Cornwall AONB's wider Monumental Improvement project. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/monuments-matter-to-people>

NAAONB National Association for AONBs

A registered charity supporting the UK's 46 AONBs to value and secure the natural beauty of the countryside. <https://landscapesforlife.org.uk/>

National Farmers Union (NFU)

Representing more than 46,000 farming and growing businesses in England and Wales to champion agriculture and horticulture. <https://www.nfuonline.com/>

National Lottery Heritage Fund

The National Lottery Heritage Fund, formerly the Heritage Lottery Fund, distributes a share of National Lottery funding, supporting a wide range of heritage projects across the UK that connect people and communities to the national, regional and local heritage. <https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/>

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) were established to protect some of our most important habitats, species and geology, and to provide 'outdoor laboratories' for research. Source: Natural England.

National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF)

The revised National Planning Policy Framework sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Natural Beauty

Natural beauty goes well beyond scenic or aesthetic value. The natural beauty of an AONB is to do with the relationship between people and place. It encompasses everything - 'natural' and human - that makes an area distinctive. It includes geology and landform, climate and soils, flora and fauna. It includes the rich history of human settlement, land use over the centuries, archaeology and buildings, cultural associations, and the people who live in it, past and present.

Source: NAAONBs

Natural capital

Natural capital refers to the elements (assets) of the natural environment which provide valuable goods and services to people and underpin our economy and society thus make human life possible. These elements include geology, soil, air, water and all living organisms.

Natural capital assessment

An economic valuation of the environment highlighting the range of services and benefits provided by an asset or a land management intervention.

Natural capital assets

The specific elements within nature that provide the goods and services that the economy and society depends on.

Natural climate solutions

Actions that avoid greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon storage in forests, grassland and wetlands. Source: World Economic Forum

Natural England

The government's advisory body for the natural environment in England. <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england>

Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund (NEIRF)

Supports the government's goals in the 25 year environment plan, green finance strategy by stimulating private investment and market based mechanisms that improve and safeguard the natural environment by helping projects get ready for future investment. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/apply-for-a-grant-from-the-natural-environment-investment-readiness-fund/how-to-apply-for-a-natural-environment-investment-readiness-fund-grant>

Natural flood management systems

Systems where natural processes are used to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. This can involve restoring natural river courses, changing land management so soil can absorb more water and creating recreating intertidal saltmarshes. This systems also have wider positive benefits for the environment.

Natural processes

Processes existing in or produced by nature rather than by the intervention of human beings.

Natural regeneration

The process by which land is restocked by trees, shrubs and other vegetation that develops from seeds that fall and germinate in situ.

Natural water management

Management of water resources using or emulating natural processes.

Nature friendly farming

Farming systems that bring positive benefits to wildlife, soil health and carbon storage and can deliver a profitable business model while achieving the restoration of the natural environment.

Nature Recovery Network

A joined-up system of habitats important for wild plants and animals, on land and at sea. The government's Nature Recovery Network (NRN) is a major commitment in the government's 25 Year Environment Plan which aims to restore and enhance the natural environment by bringing together partners, legislation and funding. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nature-recovery-network>

Also see Cornwall Local Nature Recovery Network

Nature Recovery Plan

Nature Recovery Plan is aimed at delivering the Strategy

Nature Recovery Strategy

Strategies to grow nature in local places, these are blueprints for local nature recovery networks. Cornwall was one of only 5 areas to test the creation of a draft Local Nature Recovery Strategy which was completed in May 2021. <https://letstalk.cornwall.gov.uk/nature-recovery-plan-overview>

Neighbourhood Development Plans

Neighbourhood Development Plans set out the vision for an area and the planning policies for the use and development of land within a parish or Neighbourhood Area. They are community driven and give an opportunity for communities to influence planning within a locality. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/neighbourhood-planning/>

Neighbourhood Plan

Referred to as Neighbourhood Development Plan elsewhere in doc

North Devon (Coast) AONB*

North Devon Coast AONB was designated in September 1959 and adjoins Section 01 of Cornwall AONB on the Devon border near Hartland. <https://northdevon-aonb.org.uk/>

Ofgem Undergrounding programme

The electricity Regulator Ofgem has a range of statutory duties, which include having regard to the purposes of National Parks, The Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, as well as having regard to conserving biodiversity. Ofgem has a ambition to underground 90 km of overhead lines in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and National Parks where landscape view could be dramatically improved by undergrounding the overhead line. They also support schemes in these protected landscapes that making interventions that reduce the landscape impact of overhead powerline infrastructure. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/undergrounding-overhead-cables>

Outstanding Universal Value

UNESCO defines Outstanding Universal Value as 'cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'. This term relates to World Heritage Sites.

Penwith Landscape Partnership

Penwith Landscape Partnership is a programme of work funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund to care for the landscape of Penwith. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/penwith-landscape-partnership>

PK Porthcurno

The Museum of Global Communications situated in Porthcurno. <https://pkporthcurno.com/>

Plymouth Sound National Marine Park

Plymouth Sound was declared the first National Marine Park in the UK in 2019 and has been awarded £9.5 million from The National Lottery Heritage Fund to make its vision of a park in the sea a reality. <https://plymouthsoundnationalmarinepark.com/>

Primary purpose of AONBs

The primary purpose of an AONB is 'to conserve and enhance natural beauty'. This was laid out in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and confirmed in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. Source: NAAONBs

Protected Designation of Origin

An EU designation created in 1992, its main purpose being to designate food products that have been produced, processed and developed in a specific geographical area.

Protected Landscape

Statutory designated landscapes of national importance in the UK, National Parks and AONBs, that are protected by legislation.

Protected Landscape Investment Bank

One of the 27 projects awarded funding through the Natural Environment Investment Readiness Fund. This Cornwall AONB project will research the potential for private investment in Section 08 South Coast Western, Cornwall AONB. <https://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/protected-landscape-investment-bank>

Public goods

Public goods in an environmental context include - climate change mitigation and adaptation, nature recovery, soil health and regeneration, food security, clean water and air, public access and education and health and wellbeing.

Public health opportunities

Public health opportunities include factors such as healthy environments, opportunities to connect with nature, recreation and cultural opportunities. These opportunities can be made available through green social prescribing which link people to nature based interventions and activities. <https://www.england.nhs.uk/personalisedcare/social-prescribing/green-social-prescribing/>

Public rights of way

A defined route that the public have a right to pass on foot, on (or leading) a horse, on a pedal cycle or with a motor vehicle, depending on its status. Public rights of way are all highways in law. <https://www.gov.uk/right-of-way-open-access-land/use-public-rights-of-way>

Rame Conservation Trust (RCT)

The Trust was established to preserve for the benefit of the people of the Rame Peninsula and of the nation at large, the historical, architectural and constructional heritage that exists in and around Maker Heights and the Rame Peninsula. <https://rameconservationtrust.org.uk/>

Registered Common Land/Commons Act 2006

The Commons Act 2006 (the Act) protects common land and town or village greens and also sets out criteria for the registration of town or village greens. Cornwall Council is the registration authority for common land and town and village greens in Cornwall. <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment/land-and-property/common-land-and-town-and-village-greens/>

Registered Open Access Land/Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) normally gives a public right of access to land mapped as 'open country' (mountain, moor, heath and down) or registered common land. These areas are known as 'open access land'. Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-access-land-management-rights-and-responsibilities>

Resilience to climate change

The ability to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate change.

Scheduled Monument

A scheduled monument is a nationally important archaeological site that's legally protected because of its historical importance. <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/scheduled-monuments/>

Seascape character assessments

See Marine Management Organisation's Seascape Assessment for the South West above

Semi-natural habitats

Semi-natural habitats have been substantially modified in their composition, balance or function by human activities over time, or have been created by land management interventions. However, these habitats and ecosystems often have high value in terms of biodiversity and the ecosystem services they provide. Examples include hedgerows, woodlands and grasslands.

Sense of place

The unique, distinctive and cherished aspects of a place determined by personal experiences, social interactions, and identities.

Shoreline Management Plan

See CIOS Shoreline Management Plan

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a formal conservation designation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and describes an area that is of particular interest to science due to the rare species of fauna or flora it contains or of geological or physiological importance.

Natural England categorises the condition of SSSIs as one of the following:

- Favourable - habitats and features are in a healthy state and are being conserved by appropriate management.
- Unfavourable (recovering condition) - if current management measures are sustained the site will recover over time.
- Unfavourable (no change) or unfavourable (declining condition) - special features are not being conserved or are being lost, so without appropriate management the site will never reach a favourable or recovering condition.
- Part destroyed or destroyed - there has been fundamental damage, where special features have been permanently lost and favourable condition cannot be achieved.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-areas-sites-of-special-scientific-interest#sssi-condition-and-assessment>

Social and capital investment

The provision and use of capital to generate social as well as financial returns

Social isolation

The absence of social contact or being cut off from normal social networks resulting from factors such as unemployment, loss of mobility or other physical or mental health issues.

Soil health

Soil health has been defined as the 'the continued capacity of soil to function as a vital living system, within ecosystem and land-use boundaries, to sustain biological productivity, promote the quality of air and water environments, and maintain plant, animal, and human health' (Pankhurst et al., 1997).

Health soil carries out a range of functions and services without which human life would not be possible, providing an environment for plants to grow in and absorb nutrients, filtering and cleaning water and helping to prevent natural hazards such as flooding, supporting immense levels of biodiversity and storing carbon to help regulate climate change.

South West Coast Path

The longest of England's National Trails designated in 1978 runs for 630 miles around the entire South West peninsula from Minehead in Somerset to Poole in Dorset. The South West Coast Path Association, a registered charity, helps care for the Path and support the interests of its users. <https://www.southwestcoastpath.org.uk/>

South West Lakes Trust

A registered environmental and recreational charity managing 50 inland water sites, spread across Devon, Cornwall and West Somerset, attract in the region of 2 million visits annually. <https://www.swlakestrust.org.uk/>

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

A Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is the land designated under the EC Habitats Directive providing statutory protection for habitats and species of European importance.

Special Protection Area (SPAs)

A Special Protection Area (SPA) is the land classified under Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Special qualities

The features that together make the AONB unique and outstanding. These underpin its designation as a nationally important protected landscape.

Species of Principal importance

The species that are most threatened, in greatest decline, or where the UK holds a significant proportion of the world's total population.

St Agnes Marine Conservation Group

The St Agnes Marine Conservation Group is entirely run by volunteers to promote the St Agnes Voluntary Marine Conservation Area and help everyone to enjoy and appreciate the fantastic wildlife and wild places St Agnes has to offer. <http://st-agnesvma.org.uk/>

St Just Heritage Area Regeneration Project

Can't find any reference on Internet

State of Nature

The State of Nature Cornwall 2020 report presents an overview of how wildlife is faring in the county, including both positive and negative trends and pressures upon nature. <https://www.cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/about-us/state-nature-cornwall-2020-report>

Statutory duty

Any duty imposed by or under any written law.

Sustainable farming and forestry practices

Land management practices that enhance environmental quality and the resource base on which farming, forestry and society depends both now and for future generations.

Sustainable local economies

Economies that support long-term economic growth without negatively impacting social, environmental, and cultural aspects of the community and aim to keep money circulating within the local economy.

Sustainable management

Sustainable management incorporates the importance of the environment, the needs of present and future generations, and the overall economy during the decision making process and operational procedures.

Sustainable transport initiatives

Sustainable Transport initiatives focus on provision of modes of travel that have a low impact on the environment. Examples of sustainable transportation include walking, cycling, public transport, car sharing, and green vehicles.

Sustainable/Responsible tourism

Sustainable and/or responsible tourism fully considers the social, environmental and landscape implications of the tourism sector, including the needs of the local communities, both now and in the future. It creates more enjoyable experiences for tourists through more meaningful connections with local people, and a greater understanding of the local cultural, social and environment that gives the area its distinctive character.

Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum

The Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum (TECF) is a partnership of organisations and local authorities with statutory responsibility towards the management of the Plymouth Sound & Tamar Estuaries Marine Protected Area (MPA). <http://www.plymouth-mpa.uk/home/managing-the-mpa/tamar-estuaries-consultative-forum/>

Tamar Valley AONB

Tamar Valley AONB was designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in June 1995 and is in geographic proximity of Section 11 of Cornwall AONB. <https://www.tamarvalley.org.uk/>

The Laurel Prize

Awarded annually for the best published collection of environmental or nature poetry. <https://laurelprize.com/>

Third sector groups 'Third sector organisations' is a term used to describe the range of organisations that are neither public sector nor private sector. It includes voluntary and community organisations (both registered charities and other organisations such as associations, self-help groups and community groups), social enterprises, mutual and co-operatives. Source: National Audit Office <https://www.nao.org.uk/successful-commissioning/introduction/what-are-civil-society-organisations-and-their-benefits-for-commissioners/>

Towans Management Plan

Hayle to Godrevy Towans Management Plan September 2014. <http://www.towanspartnership.org.uk/documents/FinalTowansPlan2014.pdf>

Towans Partnership

The Towans Partnership was formed early in 2002 to bring together land owners, local government, government agencies and other parties interested in protecting, managing and enhancing the Towans. <http://www.towanspartnership.org.uk/>

Tranquillity

One of the natural beauty criterion for designation of an AONB by Natural England. Relative tranquillity is defined as where natural sounds, such as streams or birdsong are predominant. The term tranquillity can also relate to factors such as lack of light pollution.

Voluntary Marine Conservation Area (VMCA)

VMCA is a designation in the United Kingdom for areas of coastline which are of particular wildlife and scientific value that enjoy a level of voluntary protection and are run by a range of organisations and steering groups and are often supported by community or volunteer groups.

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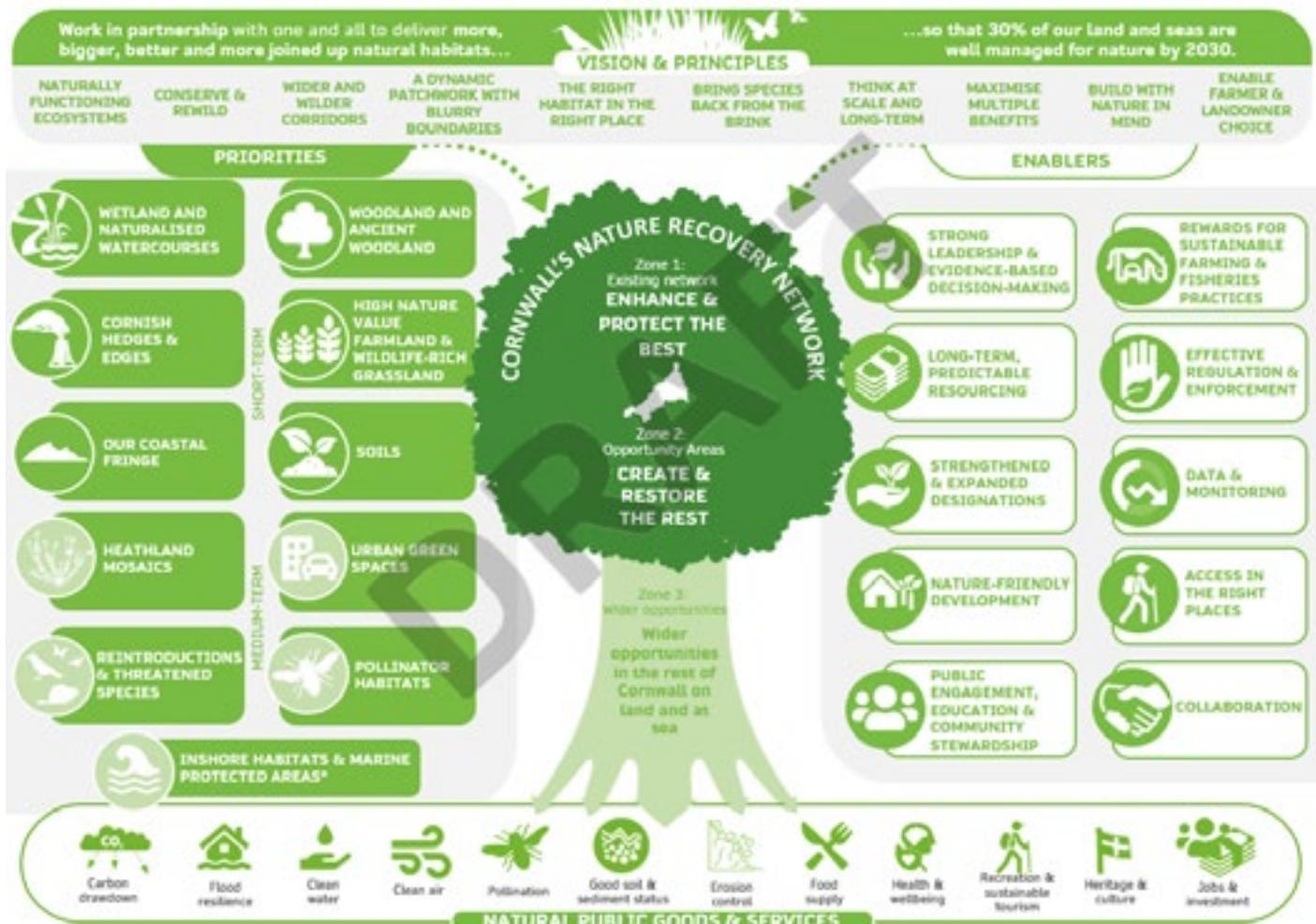
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vii.

Local Nature Recovery Strategy



Visit:

- ➡ <https://letstalk.cornwall.gov.uk/nature-recovery-plan-overview>
- ➡ <https://www.cornwallwildlifetrust.org.uk/what-we-do/about-us/state-nature-cornwall-2020-report>

Peregrine falcon at Carnewas | John Johnson



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Cornwall AONB Management Plan | 2022- 2027 | Appendices



The Colchester Declaration 2019

Set against a backdrop of unprecedented concern for the future of the natural world, and intergovernmental reports that the current global response to the effects of human impact on nature is insufficient – the National Association for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty believes that now is the time to significantly increase the scale and pace of nature conservation activity in AONBs. Using our unique network and partnership model, we are making a collective Declaration on Nature in AONBs, setting out our strategy for change.

With many AONB host authorities having taken the step of declaring a Climate Emergency we are demonstrating our readiness to act to redress declines in species and habitats within the context of a wider response to climate change.

We believe

1. Natural Beauty has intrinsic value and means so much to people
2. AONBs should be places of rich, diverse and abundant wildlife
3. Nature recovery is central to the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty
4. Climate change is the biggest threat to humanity and one of the greatest threats to biodiversity. Designated landscapes offer some of the most powerful solutions to the challenges of climate change
5. The network of AONBs and National Parks, their teams, partnerships, authorities and stakeholders offer a unique solution to tackling environmental challenges

We pledge

By July 2020

1. To enable an approach that creates opportunities within AONBs for people to make an emotional connection with nature.
2. To prepare a Nature Recovery Plan for each AONB

By 2024

1. To embed an ecosystems services approach into all AONB Management Plans
2. To ensure all AONB management plans include meaningful measures around climate change mitigation and adaptation, including clear, measurable targets to support Net Zero

By 2030

1. That at least 200,000 ha of SSSIs in AONBs will be in favourable condition
2. That at least 100,000 ha of wildlife-rich habitat outside of protected sites will have been created/ restored in AONBs to further support the natural movement of plants and animals
3. That at least 36,000 ha of new woodland will have been planted or allowed to regenerate in AONBs following the principle of the right tree in the right place
4. That, by each AONB immediately adopting a species on the threatened list and by preparing and delivering a Species Action Plan, at least thirty species relevant to AONBs will be taken off the list by 2030

We call on Westminster and Welsh Governments to provide the power and resources to make these targets achievable

The Process

Cornwall AONB Management Plan

The Cornwall AONB Management Plan is a statutory document. It is Cornwall Council's duty under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 to produce the Management Plan and review it every five years and have a duty of regard for the AONB's Statutory Purpose, to Conserve and Enhance Natural Beauty.

The Management Plan sets out the purpose, priorities, policies, aims, objectives, delivery and monitoring by which Cornwall's protected landscape should be managed. In order to review the management plan various stages and steps are required to be completed to ensure that appropriate consultation, engagement and analysis have been applied.

The entire process of completing an AONB management plan review requires extensive resource and time by the AONB team, to project manage and deliver the final plan, which takes in the region of 18 months to complete.

The plan is subject to a HRA Screening Assessment, Sustainable Environment Assessment (SEA) screening assessment and potentially a full Sustainability Appraisal if recommended by the Statutory Body Natural England. Natural England also required to be officially consulted on the result of the HRA Screening Assessment and their response should show agreement with the results of the HRA before the plan is formally adopted.

Cornwall Council require for a Comprehensive Impact Assessment to be applied to the management plan which is a process of evaluating the plan's approach to the environmental, social, equality and inclusivity. The product, a decision wheel,

is assessed by an independent Cornwall Council panel and feedback will be provided before approval. Cornwall Council will formally engage with the AONB Management Plan through a Democratic Services System, the plan will be presented and discussed with various Cabinet members, corporate groups, legal, finance before it is presented to full Cabinet, where it will be presented and adopted for the next 5 years.

Summary of the Milestones - Cornwall AONB Management Plan:

⌚ August 2020

Commissioned and project managed the 'Cornwall State of the AONB' Report

⌚ September 2020

Cornwall AONB initiated the Management Plan Review period. It was decided that an early consultation period with stakeholders, partners and the public would provide early intelligence to help shape and form the review and revision of the management plan.

The Cornwall AONB approached the consultation in three different ways:

- Public Consultation
- Topic Working Groups
- Stakeholder & Partner Survey

Note: a selection of stats and a SWOT analysis from the above consultation process are available below the timeline for information.

⌚ January 2021

Consultations completed

⌚ Feb – July 2021

The feedback and comments were analysed and used to rewrite the Draft management



plan which were issued to the Exec Board and Partnership prior to the next phase of Consultation

SEA Assessment Initiated

HRA Screening Assessment initiated

⌚ August – October 2021

The Draft Plan was issued out for a Stakeholder and Public Consultation during Aug-Oct 2021.

- Public and Stakeholder Consultation Survey
- Individual feedback with the Local Environment Agency, Natural England, Historic England, Cornwall Council Planning and Policy team, Forestry Commission and Woodland Trust.

The State of the AONB Report completed

HRA Screening Assessment Report issued to Natural England, feedback and Official response received.

Initiated the design process of the management plan

⌚ October 2021

The consultation closed.

⌚ November 2021– February 2022

Analysis of feedback and applying changes to the draft management plan

Draft designed management plan presented to the Partnership Meeting for discussion and feedback

Further designed management plan presented to the Cornwall AONB Executive Board

Finalised all design aspects of the management plan and draft uploaded to the AONB website to test functionality

Cornwall Council Decision Wheel Comprehensive Impact Assessment completed

Final check of SEA assessment of policies and objectives progressed and completed

⌚ February – April 2022

Issue final management plan to Cornwall AONB Executive Board and Partnership

Present management plan to Cornwall Council's demographic services, various meetings with corporate, legal, finance and Cabinet members

⌚ May 2022

AONB Management Plan is presented to Full Cabinet for adoption.

NOTES:

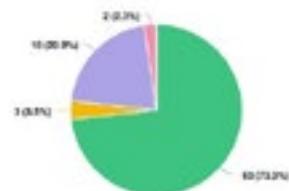
Selection of Statistics and SWOT analysis from the first consultation process

1. Public Consultation

Cornwall AONB Management Plan Review

Visitors	286	Contributors	75	CONTRIBUTIONS	57
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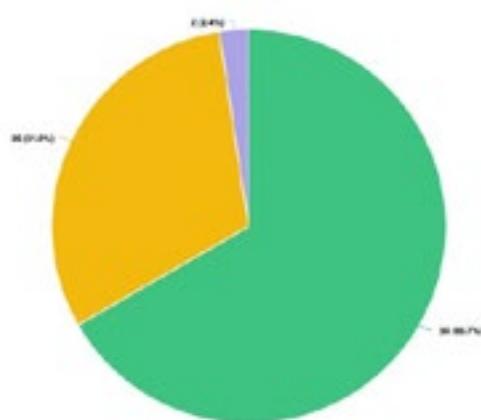
In what capacity are you completing this Response Form?



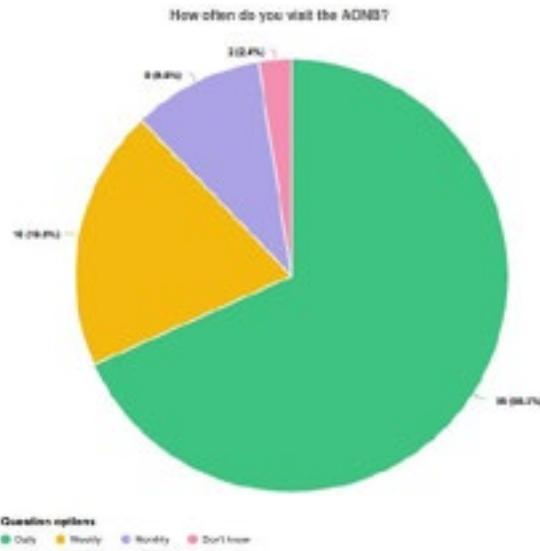
Question options: ● Local resident ● Local business owner ● On behalf of an organisation ● Other (please specify)

(Optional question (ff responses), 1 skipped)
Question from: Public Survey Question

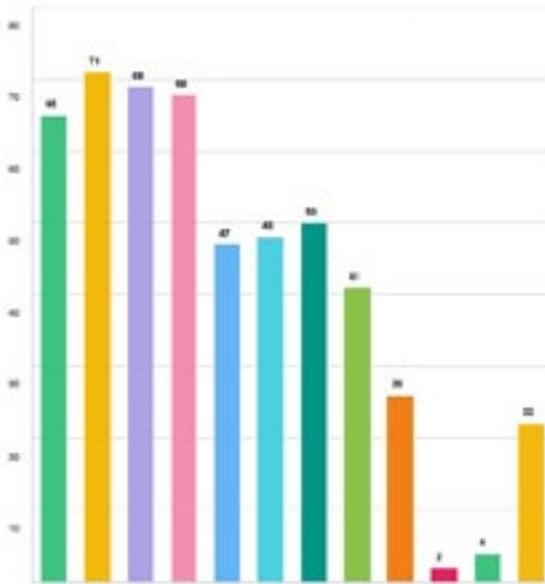
Do you live in the Cornwall AONB? Click here for online map showing the boundaries



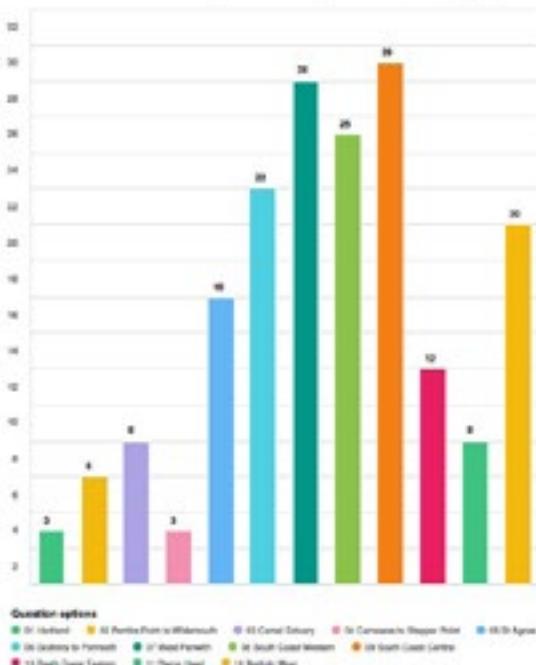
Question options: ● Yes ● No ● Not sure



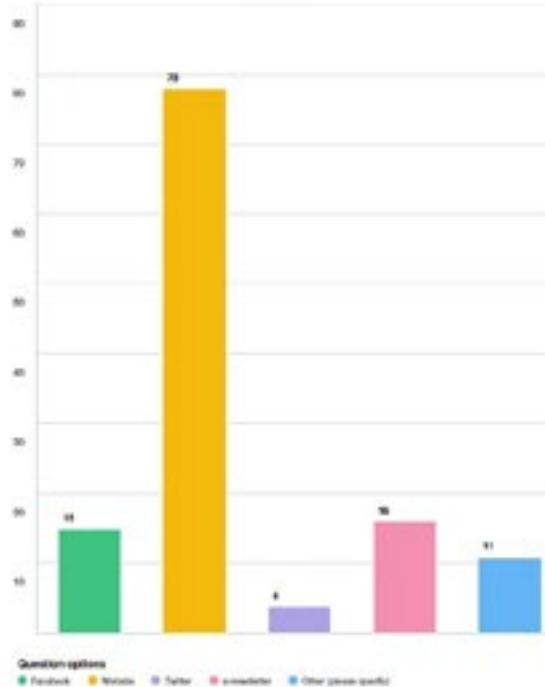
The AONB Management Plan is under review now and due to be adopted in 2022. What do you think are the key priorities that the AONB should focus on in the new Management Plan for the next 5 years until 2027? (please select all that are relevant)



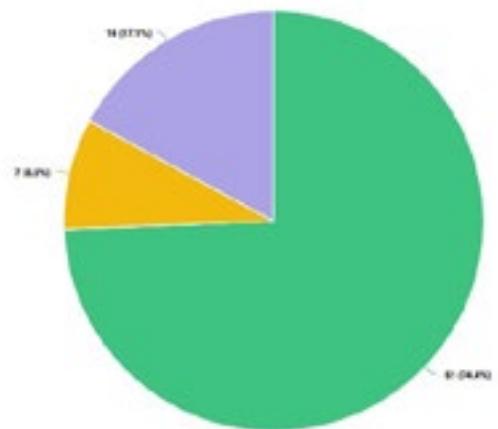
Which section of the AONB do you visit the most? (Please select all that apply)



Where would you go for information about the Cornwall AONB? (please select all that apply)

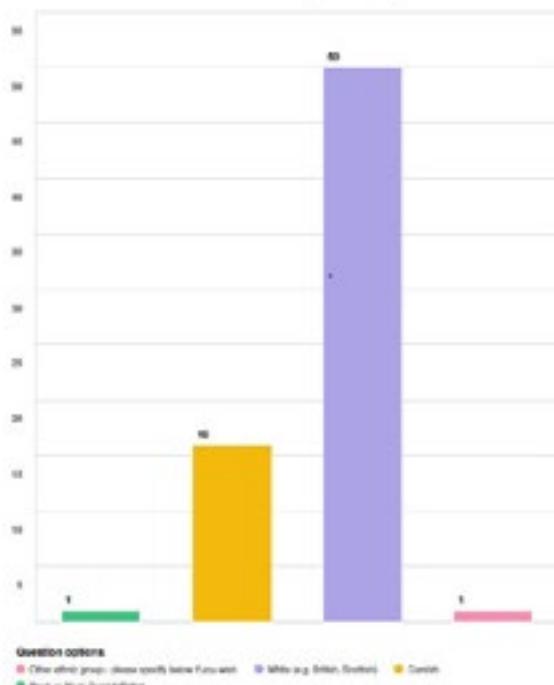


Do you think it would be helpful to produce an additional abridged summary version of the Management Plan (short and concise to inform on the key aspects)?

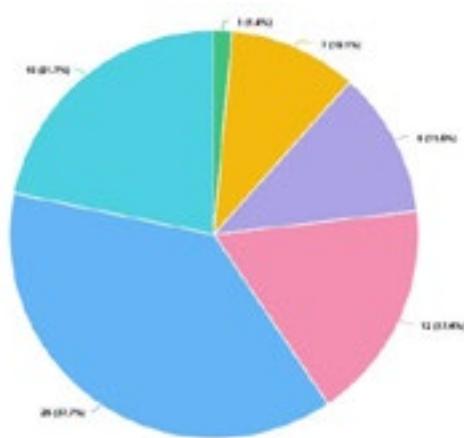


Question options:
● Yes ● No
● I have the following comments to make (please type in the text box any info to add to the reason for your 'yes' or 'no' answer)

Which of these best describes your ethnic origin?



What is your age range?



Question options:
● 18-24 ● 25-34 ● 35-44 ● 45-54 ● 55-64 ● 65-74

2. Stakeholder/ Partner Survey completed

Stakeholder / Partner Consultation	
Please state the Organisation you are representing	What is your role and responsibility within your organisation?
Cornwall Council	Vice chair Neighbourhoods OSC
University of Exeter (ESI)	Impact Fellow
Cornwall Council - Development Management	Group Leader of an Area Team
Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS	team leader
Cornwall Council	Principal Transport Officer
CCAF Cornwall Countryside Access Forum	chair
Cornwall Rural Community Charity	Development Manager, part of senior management team
Cornwall Council	Senior Environment Officer - Catchments and Coast
Cornwall Council Penwith Landscape Partnership	Cornwall Council & Partnership Board Member
Cornwall Catchment Partnership	CCP Co-ordinator
CLA (Country Land and Business Association)	Regional Surveyor
Cornwall Council - Development Management	Group Leader of an Area Team



SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths
Well defined with some protection in law
Brand Cornwall very strong, clear connection between Cornwall's environment and economy- Tourism/Farming/Fishing all rely on and can be safeguarded through Cornwall's high natural capital value
Landscape beauty - variety in landscape types
the range of interests helping to inform its strategies; the scale offers the potential to really make an impact on the environmental challenges facing Cornwall today
Protection of unique environment that is key to Cornwall's USP
Acts as a voice for the environment
Protection
Partnership approach
Focus and expertise in special landscape management.
An existing and trusted partnership, focussed areas, well integrated politically influential (particularly in CW) Gatekeeper of a key tourism asset.
Huge breadth of land that is covered by the AONB makes it diverse, both concerning the communities and businesses within it, but also the biodiversity and nature.
Landscape beauty - variety in landscape types
Protection

Weaknesses
Underfunded
Disjointed areas, businesses not engaged with natural capital/environmental growth for Cornwall AONB, disadvantaged communities
Covers a large geographical area, sometimes the public don't understand why certain areas are designated. It can be difficult to explain why built up, urban areas are included.
under resourced; once that is resolved most of the rest can be dealt with!
dispersed - not always well recognised
No teeth
Sometimes a more conservative approach that is too 'agricultural community focused'
Lack of resources and not being a statutory consultee for planning purposes
Hosted by a budget constrained local authority (status quo can change), not a problem at this moment in time however curtailed capacity could be problematic. Inclusivity wrt harder to engage groups. Limited capacity for delivery.
Can stray into areas beyond the 'purpose' of an AONB and therefore risks wasting its resources
Covers a large geographical area, sometimes the public don't understand why certain areas are designated. It can be difficult to explain why built up, urban areas are included.
No Teeth



Opportunities

Nature recovery and social prescribing

Holistic approach to tackling key social/environment/economic challenge

To achieve sensitive, appropriate, sustainable development including exemplars that set a standard.

ELM; NDP's; community buy in promoting sustainable access, particularly cycling

Making sure the worst developments are stopped/adapted

Leading collective response to climate emergency and solutions such as rewilding

ELMS and new natural capital investment markets.

To show in West Penwith that working in partnership with other organisations involved in managing, protecting and promoting AONB's more can be achieved than organisations working in silos

The AONB (as well as EGS, FFC , CCP need to lock their objectives together, more than declarations of support how might we join objective/projects etc at the hip but retain organisational USP's so we are clear of our specialisms but have visible practical collaborations (ELMS Lizard is an example, should we get round a table and challenge ourselves to reinforce/cement all the collaboration in order they are very clearly visible and obvious to a new audience. 2/. How might it position itself to respond as a natural health landlord? The Covid recovery has massive opportunity, but we (all) need to step away from the silo and look back. How can we champion HWB in a manner that 'locks' into poor health avoidance i.e. underwrite existence through "whole benefit articulation" (possibly clinical evaluation) Cornwall with ECEHH and PMS is in a very good position to champion this strand. 3/. Does it need to think about how it might incentivise opportunity via (for example) temporary relaxation of restrictive criteria. The Forest of Moresk offers a classic practical illustration (Forest of Moresk potentially a 250 acre replanting within Truro's city limits (about a third complete but currently dormant). This could be a flagship project because of its city limit location it also has a school and large social housing estate on its border (happy to outline the background to this AONB location). There are opportunities for all organisations to develop new ways of collaborative working, consider projects designed to deliver multiple outputs where individual organisational "actors" all have a part to play. Positioning to further develop the concept of opportunity/resource, "integrated sharing" to deliver a range of objectives is key assuring/improving quality and value for money going forward.

There is more scope for the AONB to be working with landowners within its areas to preserve and enhance the natural environment.

To achieve sensitive, appropriate, sustainable development including exemplars that set a standard.

Making sure the worst developments are stopped/adapted



Threats

Pressure of development

Added pressures on communities for economic recovery before green recovery

Inappropriate new development including pressure for new residential development.

Planning for Future White Paper and the implications in respect of housing targets may leave CC in vulnerable position in respect of resisting inappropriate housing development

Lack of funding; CC's ambivalence to external partnerships and/or unwillingness to share decision making

lack of funding, recognition, difficulty in funding rural bus services

Funding continuity

Climate Change impacts on landscapes as well as communities and infrastructure - increased flooding, sea level rise, coastal change combined with coastal squeeze. Development pressure. Will the planning reforms mean AONB policies are also downgraded to design codes like the policies in the Local Plan and NDPs will be? If the new housing targets aren't met the Local Plan will be thrown out and national planning policy will apply.

Lack of resources generally, and pressures for housing might threaten our landscape.

Land pressures in Cornwall. Political Support change. Financial support.

Inappropriate new development including pressure for new residential development.

Planning for Future White Paper and the implications in respect of housing targets may leave CC in vulnerable position in respect of resisting inappropriate housing development

Loss of engagement from landowners due to perceived misunderstanding of ownership of the land and limiting ability for businesses to thrive.



3. Topic Working Group Discussions

Topic Working Group Discussions				
Topic	AONB Unit attendees	No of Stakeholder attendees	Organisations represented	meeting date
1. Landscape	3	5	Cornwall Council Public Space Team	5th Oct 2020
2. Marine	3	3	Cornwall Council Environment Service	5th Oct 2020
3. Climate Change	3	4	Cornwall Council Carbon Neutral Climate Change Cornwall Council Planning	6th Oct 2020
4. Planning and Development (Renewables)	3	5	Cornwall Council Planning Cornwall Council Economic Development	6th Oct 2020
5. Farming & food	4	4	NFU; ESI; Cornwall Cllr; FWAG South West	6th Oct 2020
6. Heritage	3	4	Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service; Cornish Mining WHS; Cornwall Heritage Trust	20th Oct 2020
7. Transport and access	3	2	Cornwall Countryside Access Forum; Cornwall Council/ Sustrans	20th Oct 2020
8. Community	3	2	CPRE Cornwall; Cornwall Assn of Local Councils (CALC)	22nd Oct 2020
9. Sustainable Tourism	3	1	Visit Cornwall	10th Nov 2020
10. Health & Wellbeing	3	2	Cornwall Rural Community Council (CRCC); Active Cornwall	27th Nov 2020

Topic	AONB Unit attendees	No of Stakeholder attendees	Organisations represented	meeting date
11. Rivers	3	5	Cornwall Catchment Partnership; Environment Agency; Cornwall Beaver Trust; Westcountry Rivers Trust; Cornwall Council Environment Service	1st Dec 2020
12. Economy	3	2	Local Enterprise Partnership Board Member; Cornwall Council Economic Growth	2nd Dec 2020
13. Cornwall Councillors on AONB Partnership	3	2	Cornwall Councillors	9th Dec 2020
14. Ecology (Biodiversity and geology, ecosystems and nature recovery)	3	4	Cornwall Wildlife Trust; Cornwall Council Environment Service	10th Dec 2020
15. Forestry & Woodland	3	4	Woodland Trust; Forestry Commission; Woodmeet	15th Dec 2020
16. Development Management Officers and Group Leaders - Cornwall Council Planning	3	8	Cornwall Council Planning & Sustainable Development inc Development Management; Enforcement; Planning Policy; Neighbourhood Planning	19th Jan 2021
17. Landowners	3	2	NFU; Country Land & Business Association (CLA)	27th Jan 2021

State of the AONB Report: Monitoring Review from 2007-21

In 2007, the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) pioneered the first landscape monitoring project in the UK.



Photo credit
AONB Team

A report published in 2008 (hereafter referred to as the 'Phase 1 study') set out the detailed methodology and baseline information to instigate the programme of landscape monitoring throughout the AONB. The Phase 1 study was supplemented by a range of other information about the AONB, collected and presented interactively in the Cornwall AONB Atlas which was launched in early 2010. The project was updated in 2013 (hereafter referred to as the 'Phase 2 study') and included an analysis of landscape change since the Phase 1 study, as well as a consideration of additional trends impacting on the landscapes of the AONB.

The Phase 2 study formed the primary evidence base for the current AONB Management Plan (2016-2021), helping to shape its policies and actions.

The previous AONB Management Plan (2016-2021) has been reviewed and it is a timely opportunity to re-visit the baseline information collected during the last (Phase 2) study, under a new 'Phase 3' of the monitoring project. This facilitates a continuation of landscape change analysis which began in 2007. Phase 3 also seeks to capture new trends impacting on the landscapes of the AONB including those associated with climate change and the push in nature recovery.



For simplicity and to be consistent with other AONBs, this report for Phase 3 has been re-named as 'Cornwall State of the AONB Report, 2021'. [View the report here.](#)

Throughout 2020 and continuing into much of 2021, the Coronavirus pandemic has had a devastating impact upon people's lives and the economy. As the UK was plunged into numerous lockdowns to help tackle the virus, there has been an increased awareness around the value of our landscapes and nature, and the positive effects they can have on our mental wellbeing. It has also shone a light on the importance of our protected landscapes, and for these to be accessible landscapes to all. There is a need for the Cornwall AONB to continue to be managed appropriately in order to maintain and enhance the qualities that make it special whilst meeting the needs for those who use and enjoy it. It is therefore important that an up-to-date picture of the current state of this nationally designated landscape is produced to facilitate future management.

The Cornwall State of the AONB Report and Cornwall AONB Atlas interactive map provide more detail and insight



Labyrinth carving | NH

Cornwall AONB Atlas 2021

This State of the AONB Report is supported by an online mapping tool known as the 'Cornwall AONB Atlas 2021'. This resource displays the spatial data that has been collected to inform this study and is presented interactively.

The Atlas is organised by the 11 themes considered in this report plus an overview of landscape and seascape character. The report makes it clear when spatial data should be viewed in the Atlas to supplement the written findings. The Atlas can be accessed by clicking on any of the references to the Cornwall AONB Atlas 2021 included throughout this report.



Summary Findings from Cornwall State of the AONB Monitoring Report 2021

Landscape & Seascape Character

Although there are no monitoring indicators relating to Landscape and Seascape Character, this narrative from the State of the AONB Report sets out its relevant context:

The Cornwall AONB was designated in 1959, with the addition of the Camel Estuary following in 1981. The AONB covers 96,403 hectares (ha) - 27% of the total area of Cornwall. It is the only AONB to comprise separate geographical areas managed under the same designation. There are 12 sections. The majority of the AONB sections include coastal areas, excepting Bodmin Moor, although many extend significantly inland to include the rural agricultural landscape. Distinctive features of the different sections of the AONB include; the craggy and dramatic coast interspersed with rocky coves in the Pentire Point to Widemouth section, the distinctive granite-based upland landscape of Bodmin Moor, the large Fal Ria systems with sinuous creeks at the South Coast Central section, a coastline of headlands punctuated by cliff chasms or 'zawns' at the West Penwith section, and mixed agricultural land use including small medieval field enclosures in the South Coast Western section.

The Cornwall Landscape Character Study (2005-2007) divides the whole of Cornwall up into Character Areas (CAs) and each of the 12 sections of the AONB encompass one or more CAs. At the time of writing, Cornwall Council has commissioned LUC to update the current assessment, meaning that by the time of the next State of the AONB report, new landscape evidence should be available. There are no existing local-scale seascape character assessments covering the marine areas of Cornwall. At a national level, coverage is provided by the Marine Management Organisation's Seascapes Assessment for the South West (2018). This defines Marine Character Areas (MCAs) around the coastline (up to the High-Water Mark) and out to the territorial limits of England's waters.



Nature Recovery & Land Management

Including subjects:

- Food & Farming,
- Woodland & Forestry
- Biodiversity & Geodiversity
- Nature Recovery

Although there are no monitoring indicators relating to Landscape and Seaside Character, this narrative from the State of the AONB Report sets out its relevant context:

Food & Farming key findings:

- The total area of agricultural land in the AONB in 2016 had increased by just under 1% since 2010, covering 73.7% of the total land area of the protected landscape.
- All agricultural types had witnessed an increase in area coverage, apart from permanent grass and rough grazing (sole right), which decreased 1.3% and 15% respectively.
- There was a marginal increase (just under 0.5%) in the total number of agricultural holdings indicating a trend towards small farms with the greatest increase seen in smallholdings of 5ha or less.
- Land under Environmental Stewardship (ES) had more than halved in 2020 since 2013, but this is likely to be due to phasing out of the scheme from 2016 (replaced by Countryside Stewardship).
- In 2020 there was only an uptake of ES schemes that included a Higher-Level Stewardship (HLS) element. Entry Level plus HLS was the only scheme type to increase since 2013.

- There was 10,443ha of land under Countryside Stewardship in 2020, with 73% of this related to the Mid-Tier element.
- Rame Head had more areas under Agri-environment agreements (a combination of both ES and Countryside Stewardship) in 2020 than in 2013.
- ES options covering the greatest land area in 2019 were for the maintenance, restoration or creation of moorland – increasing by 12.1% since 2013.

Woodland & Forestry key findings:

- There has been a very small overall increase in woodland/forestry cover across the AONB since 2013, with a 3% decrease witnessed on Bodmin Moor.
- Broadleaved woodland continues to be the dominant woodland type (73.6%), with areas of ancient woodland particularly concentrated along the valleys in the southern AONB sections.

- Coniferous forestry has significantly decreased by 21.4% as a result of felling, resulting in a large increase in areas categorised as 'felled/ground prepared for planting'. Bodmin Moor continues to contain the greatest coverage of coniferous woodland.
- Tree canopy covers 6.8% of the AONB's total area, with the largest coverage being across the South Coast Central section.
- ES options for woodland maintenance and restoration covered 300ha of woodland in the AONB in 2019 – an increase of just under 15% since 2013.
- In 2020, CS options for woodland improvement covered 533.36ha of woodland in the AONB.



Cornish chough at St Agnes | Lisa MacLeod

- Biodiversity & Geodiversity key findings:**
- Three new marine Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) have been formally designated since Phase 2, including parts of the AONB shoreline.
- There are also nine new Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) within and along the shoreline of the AONB, covering an area of 1,107ha.
- The Lizard National Nature Reserve (NNR) was extended in 2016, increasing its coverage by almost 450ha.
- There are slightly more SSSI units classed as in 'favourable' condition than in 2013 (51.1%).
- SSSI land in the 'Unfavourable – no change' category has seen the greatest increase (by 582.3%) followed by 'Unfavourable – declining' (by 558.6%).

- Just over half of SSSIs have remained in favourable condition (51.1%), although parts of Bodmin Moor and some coastal sites have seen a decline in overall condition.
- Habitats of principal importance cover 25% of land in the AONB, with lowland heathland providing the most coverage.
- The total area of traditional orchards has increased slightly since Phase 2.

Nature Recovery key findings:

- Cornwall's biodiversity is declining at a faster rate than the UK average.
- Almost 13% of Species of Principal Importance are threatened and could become locally extinct in Cornwall.
- The sites most rich for wildlife include West Penwith, the Lizard (South Coast Western) and Bodmin Moor.
- Existing nature networks account for approximately 25% of Cornwall, with a major opportunity to provide key habitats and nature corridors for a further 15%.