



Cornwall's nationally protected landscape



Cornwall
Area of Outstanding
Natural Beauty

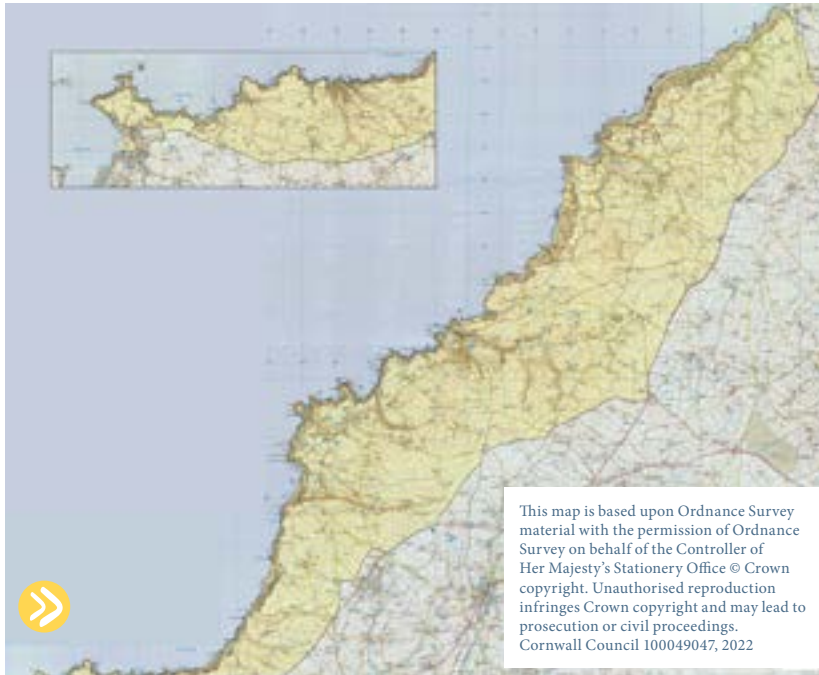
02 *Pentire Point
to Widemouth*

Cornwall AONB Local Section



Section 02

Pentire Point to Widemouth



Trebarwith Strand
Myles Pinkey

Location:

The coastal strip between Pentire Point in the south and Widemouth in the north forms this section of the AONB. Inland it is bounded by the B3314 in the south and the A39 in the north.

AONB Section	Area (ha)	% of total AONB area
02 Pentire Point to Widemouth	11,879	12.3%

- Cornwall's Landscape Character Areas:**
- CA34: Camel Estuary
 - CA37: Western Culm Plateau
 - CA38: Bude Basin
 - CA35: Kellan Head to Millook Haven Coast
 - CA36: Delabole Plateau

- Marine Character Areas covering the coast / adjacent waters**
- MCA 44: Hartland Point to Port Isaac Bay
 - MCA 45: Port Gaverne Bay to St Ives Bay



02

Special Qualities of Pentire Point to Widemouth

The Key Landscape Characteristic of this section of the AONB is the coastline, which throughout this section is craggy with dramatic contorted cliffs and folded slates, shales and volcanic rocks with some sandstone to the north. There are also some interesting coastal features such as rocky stacks, arches, headlands, caves and blowholes interspersed with rocky coves and a few sandy beaches, such as at Trebarwith Strand and Crackington Haven. 'High Cliff' near Tresparrett, at 223m, is the highest sheer drop cliff in Cornwall and is formed from carboniferous sandstones and shales; the cliff line then gradually reduces in height to approximately 70-80m at Pentire Point.

Behind the coastline, the undulating coastal plateau is incised with steep sided secluded valleys and streams that flow down to sea level such as at Boscastle, Crackington Haven and Millook. The valleys extend well inland, creating a secluded landscape with small farming hamlets. The microclimate of the sheltered valleys is in sharp contrast to the open farmland exposed to the strong sea winds on the coastal plateau where there is limited tree growth.

There has been considerable development over the years on the more elevated land higher up the valley, in spite of the Boscastle flood in 2004 when an estimated two million tonnes of floodwater flowed down the River Valency. The storm also affected Rocky Valley and Crackington Haven.

Slate is the characteristic local building and hedging material, varying from the mid hues of Delabole slate to the darker shades sourced at Trebarwith. The local slate industry led to the expansion of some villages such as Treknaw and Trewarmett and the numerous small-scale disused historic slate quarries are now a feature of the coastal landscape, although slate quarrying operations continue within and close to the AONB at a small number of sites.

Boscastle | Florence Davidson





Land Use

Land use is mainly agricultural grazing in small to medium sized fields of medieval origin although modern farming practice has resulted in some larger fields being created as can be seen on land behind Port Quin. Inland is mainly limited to arable and pasture with coastal heathland dominating the cliffs.

South and west of Trebarwith the AONB landscape narrows and consists of steep seaward sloping cliffs dissected by short streams, which form 'V' shaped valleys. There are not many settlements, other than a few scattered farm holdings, with the exception of Port Isaac and Port Gaverne in the west which are popular visitor destinations as is the small coastal settlement at Trebarwith, connected with the old harbour cove of Port William.

Significant Landowners

- **The National Trust** manages significant stretches of the coast from Pentire Head to Port Quin and the Rocky Valley in the west and from Crackington Haven to Dizzard in the east.
- **Historic England** manages Tintagel Castle as a tourism destination.
- Active quarrying operations are controlled under the **Review of Mineral Planning Permissions**

Tintagel and Bossiney form large areas of settlement which have grown from small medieval communities to industrial villages supporting the surrounding slate quarries and have now evolved to support the ever-increasing tourism trade. However, the surrounding land still tends to support small agricultural hamlets linked by narrow lanes and high hedges with a medieval pattern of enclosure.

Biodiversity & Geodiversity

- There is a noticeable lack of tree cover due to exposure to coastal winds in this section.
- Coastal heathland is a significant component of this area with rough and scrubby land leading inwards from the coast.
- The sheltered and relatively inaccessible coves of this section are particularly important safe habitat for Cornwall's globally significant population of grey seals.
- Some steep valley sides typically have less intensive management and support a range of developing woodland, scrub or rough ground habitats.





Key species of interest for this section;

- Puffin
- Guillemot
- Razorbill
- Greater Horseshoe Bat
- Chough
- Corn Bunting

Culture and Heritage

The most notable historic feature along this section can be found at Tintagel. Here the coastline is rugged, consisting of Devonian slate and volcanic rocks of the carboniferous Tintagel group, which are folded and faulted, forming stacks and small islands. Tintagel Island, with its rounded headland connected by a narrow isthmus to the main coastline, contains the famous ruins of the 12th century Tintagel Castle. The Castle is linked to the legend of King Arthur and provides a very popular global tourism destination.

This section of the AONB contains some important historical features, such as the unaltered and still farmed medieval open field 'stitchmeal' system of Forrabury Stiches near Boscastle. As a settlement, Boscastle is divided into two sections, the old medieval village which evolved around Bottreaux Castle higher up the valley and the small 19th century sheltered port on the valley floor which was of strategic importance as the only sheltered harbour between Bude and Padstow.

Towards the extreme west of the section are the remains of an Iron Age cliff castle.

This Section is famous for Thomas Hardy and the Doc Martin series which brings significant economic benefit.

Cornish Hedge

The generally treeless and sparsely vegetated Cornish hedges are often built with tightly packed alternating diagonal slate courses, locally called 'curzy way'. There are remarkable survivals of Medieval open field strip farming some of which are still in active management, as at Forrabury, whilst others are preserved within later field patterns.

Partnerships and Neighbourhood Plan

- St Kew have a Parish Plan
- St Endellion Neighbourhood Development Plan
- St Gennys have been designated for a Neighbourhood Development Plan
- St Minver Neighbourhood Development Plan
- Tintagel have been designated for Neighbourhood Development Plan
- The Polzeath Voluntary Marine Conservation Area (VMCA) seeks to raise awareness, enjoyment and interest in the marine environment including the intertidal habitats and splash zone.

Other Designations

The offshore area from 'Hartland Point to Tintagel' has been designated as a Marine Conservation Zone.

The coast from Trebarwith to Widemouth is a designated SSSI and SAC.





Landscape Condition

- There has been a departure from the local settlement pattern, vernacular and use of local materials in recent housing development in Boscastle and Tintagel and other locations and these detract from the heritage character of the settlements. The continued extension of these settlements and the unsympathetic redevelopment of existing dwellings continues to cumulatively erode the character of both the settlements and the wider landscape. Development pressure from Polzeath has the potential to impact upon the AONB and its setting.



Boscastle Harbour | Andrew Dunshee

- Wind farms, including the one at Delabole, which is outside the AONB, alongside individual turbines, are clearly visible and have a negative landscape, visual and cumulative impact on the AONB landscape.

- Unsympathetic restoration of former working quarries in the area has resulted in unnecessary landscape and visual impacts.
- Some major roads and other local road improvements related to recent development have taken on suburban characteristics in their detailing.
- Overhead wires are visually intrusive especially in the historic settlements of Port Isaac and Tintagel.
- Lack of management of broadleaved woodland on many of the steep sided valleys has resulted in sycamore colonisation e.g. at Millook, Crackington and St Nectan's Glen.
- Japanese knotweed is prevalent in Rocky Valley and other valley systems.
- Bracken encroachment is a significant issue within coastal valleys leading to loss of biodiversity and change in the landscape character.
- Loss of hedgerow elm due to disease has impacted on habitat connectivity and landscape character in certain parts of this section of the AONB.
- Port Isaac and Port Gaverne experience traffic congestion during peak periods on narrow lanes.



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






Community Network Area (CNA) : **AONB section within CNA**
Bude : **Hartland and Pentire Point to Widemouth**

Index of Multiple Deprivation Percentile by CNA : 2015 | 43.3% : 2019 | 42.2%

Population
Health and Wellbeing in Bude (2016/2017)



17,486 people

3% of Cornwall's total population

Life expectancy (years)
 80.8 male, 83.7 female

Births (2015)
159


Deaths (Dec 2013-Dec 2016)
+ 597

98.6% white

Community Network Area (CNA) : **AONB section within CNA**
Camelford : **Bodmin Moor and Pentire Point to Widemouth**

Index of Multiple Deprivation Percentile by CNA : 2015 | 38.6% : 2019 | 38.6%

Population
Health and Wellbeing in Camelford (2016/2017)



12,837 people

2% of Cornwall's total population

Life expectancy (years)
 81.2 male, 86.3 female

Births (2015)
133


Deaths (Dec 2013-Dec 2016)
+ 419

98.9% white

Community Network Area (CNA) : **AONB section within CNA**
Wadebridge & Padstow : **Pentire Point to Widemouth, Camel Estuary, and Trevoise Head to Stepper Point**

Index of Multiple Deprivation Percentile by CNA : 2015 | 46.9% : 2019 | 51.5%

Population
Health and Wellbeing in Wadebridge & Padstow (2016/2017)



20,614 people

4% of Cornwall's total population

Life expectancy (years)
 80.2 male, 85.9 female

Births (2015)
193

Deaths (Dec 2013-Dec 2016)
+ 728

98.6% white



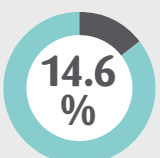
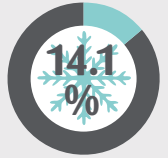
Community Network Area (CNA) : AONB section within CNA
Bude : Hartland and Pentire Point to Widemouth



Inequalities (2016/2017)
 Health and Wellbeing in Bude



489 local children in receipt of free school meals



715 residents claim Disability Living Allowance

residents claim Disability Living Allowance



3% of all claimants in Cornwall

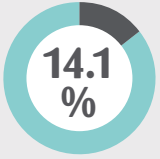
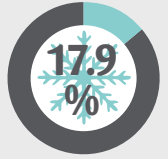
Community Network Area (CNA) : AONB section within CNA
Camelford : Bodmin Moor and Pentire Point to Widemouth



Inequalities (2016/2017)
 Health and Wellbeing in Camelford



349 local children in receipt of free school meals



575 residents claim Disability Living Allowance

residents claim Disability Living Allowance



2% of all claimants in Cornwall

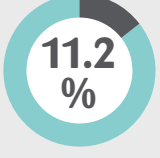
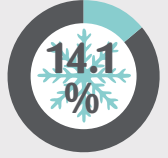
Community Network Area (CNA) : AONB section within CNA
Wadebridge & Padstow : Pentire Point to Widemouth, Camel Estuary, and Trevoise Head to Stepper Point



Inequalities Health and Wellbeing in Wadebridge & Padstow (2016/2017)



401 local children in receipt of free school meals



725 residents claim Disability Living Allowance

residents claim Disability Living Allowance



3% of all claimants in Cornwall



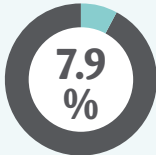
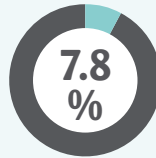
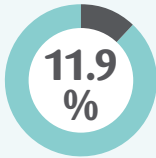
Community Network Area (CNA)
Bude

AONB section within CNA
Hartland and **Pentire Point to Widemouth**



Risk Groups

Health and Wellbeing in Bude



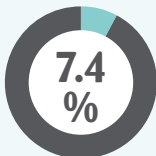
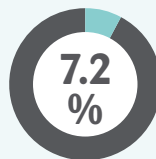
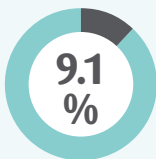
Community Network Area (CNA)
Camelford

AONB section within CNA
Bodmin Moor and **Pentire Point to Widemouth**



Risk Groups

Health and Wellbeing in Camelford



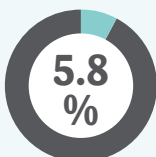
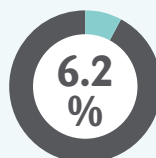
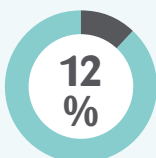
Community Network Area (CNA)
Wadebridge & Padstow

AONB section within CNA
Pentire Point to Widemouth, Camel Estuary, and Trevoze Head to Stepper Point



Risk Groups

Health and Wellbeing in Wadebridge & Padstow





02 Pentire Point to Widemouth: Policies & Objectives

The policies and objectives below are applicable to this Local Section – they should, however, be read in conjunction with the Cornwall AONB Strategy Aims, Policies and Objectives which are applicable to the whole designation.

Policy	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
PPW-P1	Support small-scale existing slate quarries such as at Trebarwith, in order to allow controlled production for use in local works provided that these respect landscape character, topography and vegetation in their operation and restoration and minimise short and long-term landscape and visual impacts. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental and landscape quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed, or any additional workings sought.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-Ob4 NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob2, NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob12 CCBR-Ob3 SCE-P3, SCE-P6 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob2, SCE-Ob3 PD-P13, PD-P14
PPW-P2	Seek better landscape integration of the A39, B3314, B3263, and other major roads with their rural AONB setting by improved planting design and management, reducing the impact of signage and lighting, use of non-intrusive methods of traffic calming and characteristic use and patterns of local materials and hedging styles in highways work.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-P4, LS-P6, LS-Ob4 NRLM-Ob10, NRLM-Ob11 CCBR-P1 HC-Ob4, HC-Ob8 RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-Ob4, RSA-Ob5 SCE-P5, SCE-P6 PD-P20





Policy	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
PPW-P3	Seek conservation and enhancement of the undeveloped character of the coast; for example, Witches Cauldron to Port Quin Bay, around High Cliff and around Dizzard in order to retain rugged and simple tranquillity and promote the enhancement of other parts of coast for example around Tintagel, Boscastle and Port Isaac such that they return to having a more undeveloped character.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-P4, LS-P6, LS-Ob1, LS-Ob2, LS-Ob3, LS-Ob4, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob9, NRLM-Ob11 CCBR-P1, CCBR-Ob4 HC-Ob1, HC-Ob4, HC-Ob11 RSA-P1, RSA-P3 HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob5 SCE-P2, SCE-P3, SCE-P5, SCE-P6, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob4, SCE-Ob5 PD-P1, PD-P3, PD-P7, PD-P12, PD-P18
PPW-P4	Ensure that settlement growth to address local needs in Polzeath enhances the settlement edge, conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the setting of the AONB. Ensure that the undeveloped coast between Polzeath, the southwestern end of the section, and the setting of ‘The Rumps’, is protected. Support new uses for isolated vernacular buildings where this can be achieved whilst maintaining their character and setting in order to facilitate their retention.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-P4, LS-P6, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob9, NRLM-Ob11 CCBR-Ob4 HC-Ob4 RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-Ob2, RSA-Ob4, RSA-Ob5 HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob3 SCE-P2, SCE-P5, SCE-P6 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob5 PD-P1, PD-P2, PD-P6, PD-P7, PD-P8, PD-P12, PD-P16, PD-P18
PPW-P5	Seek a reduction of landscape and visual impacts of tourism including better integration of existing holiday sites, visitor infrastructure, car parks and signage. Pay particular attention to the increase in scale, massing, associated development and respecting local character in external works, landscaping, site design and layout at Polzeath, Tintagel, Bossiney and Trewethett.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-P4, LS-P6, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob11 HC-Ob1, HC-Ob4 RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-P3 RSA-Ob5 HWB-Ob2 SCE-P3, SCE-P5, SCE-P6 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob5 PD-P6
PPW-P6	Seek to improve the management of traffic, parking and vehicular access in this section, including through the promotion of car free options	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-Ob6 RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-P3, RSA-P4, RSA-Ob1, RSA-Ob2, RSA-Ob3 HWB-Ob1, HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob3, HWB-Ob4, HWB-Ob5, HWB-Ob7 SCE-P3, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob5



Objective	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
PPW-Ob1	Support initiatives for undergrounding visually intrusive wirescapes, for example at Port Isaac and Tintagel.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-Ob5 SCE-P2, SCE-P3, SCE-P6 SCE-Ob1 PD-P11
PPW-Ob2	Support a landscape scale approach to extending and connecting currently fragmented locally characteristic habitats. These include maritime cliffs and slopes, lowland heathland, lowland meadows, coastal native woodland, and native valley broadleaved woodland found in various sections for example (but not limited to) in the Valency Valley, Millook Woods, Crackington Haven and St Nectan's Glen.	LS-P1, LS-Ob1, LS-Ob2, LS-Ob3 NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob9, NRLM-Ob10, NRLM-Ob12, NRLM-Ob13 CCBR-Ob2, CCBR-Ob3, CCBR-Ob4 RSA-P1, RSA-Ob5 HWB-Ob3 SCE-Ob2, SCE-Ob4
PPW-Ob3	Support the encouragement of culm grassland in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character and biodiversity on coastal marginal land.	LS-P1, LS-Ob1, LS-Ob2, LS-Ob3 NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob12, NRLM-Ob13 CCBR-Ob2, CCBR-Ob3, CCBR-Ob4 SCE-Ob2, SCE-Ob4
PPW-Ob4	Support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible, and support initiatives with communities which consider the long-term future of the coast in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to hold the line and manage realignment as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan where they conserve or enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB. Conserve the undeveloped nature of the coast away from settlements.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-P4 LS-Ob1, LS-Ob2, LS-Ob3, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob9, NRLM-Ob11 CCBR-P1, CCBR-Ob4, CCBR-Ob5 HC-Ob4 RSA-P1, RSA-Ob4 HWB-Ob5 SCE-P3, SCE-P6 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob4, SCE-Ob5



Objective	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
PPW-Ob5	Support the improvement of the management of important seal sites between Beeny Sisters and Buckator, bringing them back into favourable condition for seals.	NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob9
PPW-Ob6	Consider small scale planting of local provenance native tree species such as Sessile Oak, Hazel and Alder to act as a future seed source for native woodland establishment where this is currently absent or sparse to assist subsequent natural regeneration.	LS-P1 , LS-Ob1, LS-Ob2, LS-Ob3, LS-Ob4, LS-Ob5 NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob2, NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob12, NRLM-Ob13 CCBR-P1 , CCBR-Ob1, CCBR-Ob2, CCBR-Ob3 SCE-Ob2, SCE-Ob5
PPW-Ob7	Encourage sensitive management and explore measures to arrest the establishment of sycamores in native broadleaved woodlands, for example around Millook and Crackington, in a manner that is consistent with conserving and enhancing local landscape character, and biodiversity, and provided this can be achieved using natives.	LS-P1 LS-Ob1, LS-Ob2, LS-Ob3, LS-Ob5 NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5 CCBR-Ob1, CCBR-Ob3 SCE-Ob2





Thank you for supporting and advocating for Cornwall AONB

