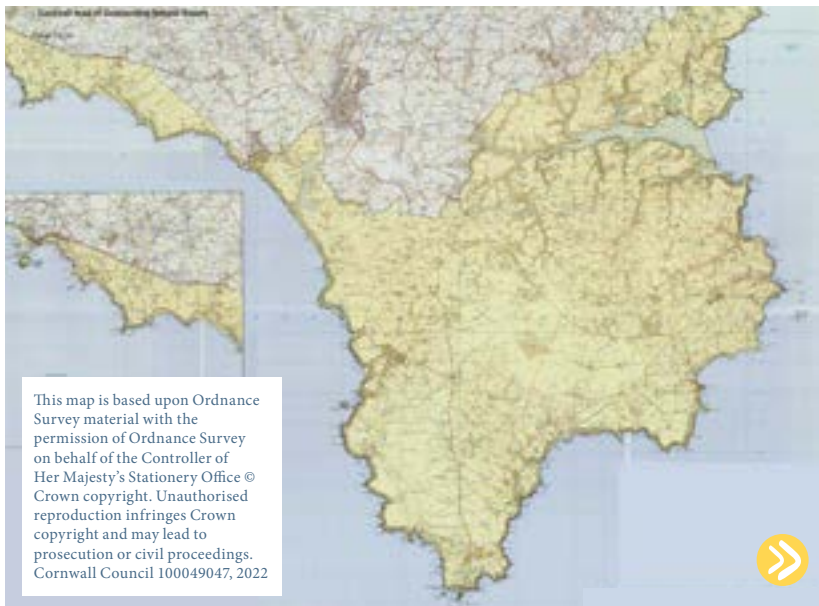


Section 08

South Coast Western



Trewavas near Rinsey Head | Carolyn Kennett

Location:

This section of the AONB is large, wide-ranging and diverse, extending from Marazion in the west to the outskirts of Falmouth (Maenporth) in the east and includes the entire Lizard Peninsula and the Helford Estuary.

AONB Section	Area (ha)	% of total AONB area
08 South Coast Western	19,258	20.0%

- Cornwall Landscape Character Areas:**
- CA06: Mount's Bay East
 - CA07: South Lizard Peninsula
 - CA08: North East Lizard Peninsula
 - CA09: Helford Ria

- Marine Character Areas covering the coast / adjacent waters**
- MCA 48: Mount's Bay and The Lizard
 - MCA 49: South Cornwall Coastal Waters and Estuaries

Note: The three 'South Coast' Local Sections (08, 09, 10) have split Statements of Significance to reflect the range and difference of special qualities within each of them. For this reason they will not be subdivided in the same way as the other Local Sections.

Special Qualities of South Coast Western: St Michael's Mount to Halzephron Cliff

The key landscape characteristics of the coastal landscape in this area of the AONB is a soft profile. It benefits from the protection offered by the Penwith peninsula against the full force of the Atlantic storms. The iconic rocky granite intrusion of St Michael's Mount dominates Mount's Bay with its cobbled granite causeway leading out to the Mount at low tide.

The coastline stretching east is low-lying with earthy cliffs of 'head' (periglacial debris); the coastal strip provides evidence of previous much higher sea levels with a much eroded and softened cliff line lying inland of the coastal fields. The rich soils around Marazion and Perranuthnoe support a wide range of arable crops in medium and large fields with many hedges of tamarisk. Further east the land rises and forms steep cliffs of metamorphosed Devonian slate, veined with quartz. Cudden Point is a significant coastal landmark whilst Trewavas Head and Rinsey Head are distinctive for outcroppings of granite with the derelict mine engine houses forming eerie silhouettes perched on the cliff top as the sea mist rolls in. From St Michael's Mount to the Helford Estuary and The Lizard between the rocky headlands are some fine stretches of popular south facing sandy beaches such as Praa Sands, Porthleven Sands and Gunwalloe Beach. Pengersick Castle can be found between the villages of Germoe and Praa Sands; a fortified tower house dating



St Michael's Mount | Laura Foulds Moody

back to the early 16th century, although documentary evidence exists that the site has been occupied by a castle since the 13th century. The castle is now a grade one listed building and rests on the site of a Scheduled Monument.

Farmland in this area is of medium sized fields with irregular boundaries that are typical of early enclosure mixed with other more recently enclosed larger straight sided fields that exaggerate a sense of openness, as seen on the larger arable fields close to Porthleven. To the south east of Porthleven there is an extensive shingle beach forming the unique Loe Bar, which is backed by the waters of Loe Pool a freshwater lake fed by the waters of the River Cober. Loe Pool is an important freshwater coastal habitat with reed beds and sheltered woodlands stretching inland with fertile cultivated farmland on the surrounding valley forming part of the National Trust owned [Penrose Estate](#).

Many of the settlements around this area are linear in nature having evolved from hamlets at crossroads with small inns. Granite and slate killas are typical local building materials and settlements are linked by a network of many small lanes. Some more modern intrusive development has occurred in places. Porthleven forms the largest settlement having changed from a post-medieval fishing village to become a mineral port in the 19th century. Modern housing development has extended the village in recent times and has now spread up the rounded hillsides behind the harbour. Other recent housing development can also be seen at Praa Sands and Perranuthnoe as well as in some of the small fishing coves. Praa Sands, with its wide sandy beach and popular beach bar is a tourist hotspot, popular with surfers. Due to its popularity with tourists, this section of coastline supports many touring caravan and camping sites significantly changing the character of the landscape in the summer months.



Porthleven Pier
Matt Menhenett

Special Qualities of South Coast Western: The Lizard Peninsula

The key landscape characteristics of the Lizard coast are tall cliffs with small coves beneath. It is the most southerly point of mainland Britain where the distinctive towers of the Lizard Lighthouse warn of the hazardous waters off Lizard Point.

The geological variations of this peninsula have resulted in complex landforms. Inland of Gunwalloe and Mullion Cove there is a soft, undulating landscape spread over Devonian rocks with farmsteads and small hamlets interspersed with streams which reach the coast at Church Cove and Poldhu Cove. There are small pockets of woodlands on farms and these become more extensive north-eastwards to the head of the Helford Estuary. The elevated south west plateau of the Lizard Peninsula is underlain with serpentine as can be seen from the outcrops at Kynance Cove. The landform to the east falls gently on the gabbro and hornblende schists toward the coast and is permeated with small streams, which have formed sheltered valleys along weaknesses in the rock.

The combination of geology, mild oceanic climate conditions and its southerly location has led to the development of a unique range of habitats with many rare species of local and national importance. There are significant areas of heathland/plateau rough ground across Goonhilly Downs and on the west coast that are critically important from both historic and biodiversity perspectives. The Lizard National Nature Reserve stretches across nearly 2,000 hectares of the peninsula. The heathland, coastal cliff vegetation



Kynance Cove | Kat Lawman

and temporary ponds are of international importance and accommodate a broad diversity of wildlife which thrives here, including especially rare and unusual plants. The wild, open nature of these expansive habitats is emphasised by the lack of tree cover with the exception of those found in the sheltered valleys and coves.

Agricultural land is mainly pasture with some horticulture within small irregular enclosures of medieval origin, bounded by Cornish hedges, together with some larger, more regular fields of more recently enclosed land as the upland rough ground has been nibbled away.

Settlement is concentrated along the coast with villages such as Lizard Village, Coverack and Cadgwith which became established as fishing villages in late medieval times and in the 19th century when there was a buoyant pilchard fishing industry, nowadays, fishing tends to concentrate on crab and lobster. These villages are very popular with summer tourists providing a welcome seasonal boost to the local economy.

On the cliffs from Lowland Point to Porthallow are several large stone quarries where excavations into the cliffs have significantly transformed the landscape of the area. The disused quarries have generally revegetated forming part of the cliff landscape although the possibility of future reworking exists due to long standing minerals permissions.



Chough
Paul Gilard

The Lizard has a strong sense of human history and evidence of long-term human habitation in this area dates back to the Bronze Age. The upland rough ground at the coast and at Goonhilly Downs has a large concentration of ritual monuments, cairns, barrows and standing stones. In more recent times, this section has had a strong connection with the development of modern communications. The National Trust-owned Marconi Wireless Station at Lizard Point was where Guglielmo Marconi received the first over-the-horizon radio signal, paving the way for the first transatlantic signal to be sent from Poldhu Cove on the west coast of the Lizard in 1901. In another first for communications the BT Earth Station at Goonhilly is famed for receiving the first ever trans-Atlantic satellite TV images in 1962. The presence of the existing windfarm at Goonhilly is a conspicuous landmark within the often-flat Lizard landscape. It is accompanied by a solar farm which is all but invisible as a result of the combination of the flat topography and the enclosing vegetation.



Cadgwith boats | Sue Rowlands

Special Qualities of South Coast Western: The Helford River

The key landscape characteristics of this area is a marked contrast to the landscape of the Lizard Peninsula, the Helford River is an area of great individual character and tranquil beauty. Rounded landforms slope to deep, narrow valleys with dense woodland of predominately sessile oak and it is one of the few places in England where the ancient woodland meets the sea. The romanticism and ambience of the river with its hidden creeks provided a perfect setting for the famous Daphne Du Maurier novel, *Frenchman's Creek*.

The Helford River forms a ria (drowned river valley) which resulted from the rise in sea level following the last Ice Age. The network of small creeks extends the river system for several kilometres inland. At high tide, the water reaches up to the very edges of the oak woodland whilst at low tide the exposed greyish mud completely transforms the scene as at Polwheveral and Port Navas creeks, providing a haven for wading birds and wildlife.

Settlements on the northern side tend to be concentrated around Helford Passage where there is an eclectic mix of both modern and traditional property. The river and its creeks present a considerable barrier to traffic from the north and south and the only link is by passenger ferry from Helford Passage to Helford Village.

The landscape on the southern side of the river has a quite different character from the north; the south tends to be more remote due to the natural river barrier and in recent years has seen less development retaining the parkland landscape of the Trelowarren Estate and other ancient farms. This landscape is characterised by more modest traditional built forms than those to the north of the river.

Tractor at Nancenoy Farm
Georgie Holman



Helford | Anon

As a result of the sheltered aspect of this landscape it provides the perfect growing conditions and climate for the exotic collections of trees and plants found at the large gardens of Trebah, Glendurgan and Bosloe including, rhododendron, camellias, magnolias, tree ferns and palms further contributing to the special sense of place experienced when visiting the Helford landscape.

The seaward opening of the Helford River is marked by Nare Point to the south and Rosemullion Head to the north. The shallow angled cliffs of the river mouth exposed to the open sea of Falmouth Bay continue to support areas of coastal heathland whilst the steeper cliff face near Mawnan Church and higher, has a diversity of woodland species including mature ilex oaks and Monterey pines.

Although there are no large settlements within the Helford River area there are many scattered smaller ones with villages clustered around the creek heads and crossroads such as at Mawnan Smith, the landscape still retaining the traditional settlement pattern of scattered rural farming hamlets. Some, like Manaccan and St Martin, with medieval churches at their heart. At the mouth of the estuary, St Anthony Church nestles in the shelter of Dennis Head, defended by prominent earthworks in both the Iron Age and English Civil War. The village of Gweek at the head of the Helford Estuary was once an ancient tin mining port possibly used during the early Iron Age. The recent and ongoing development at the boatyard which dominates the head of the creek has the potential to change its character.

Special Qualities of South Coast Western

The following information is relevant to all three 'South Coast Western' local sections: St Michael's Mount to Halzepron Cliff; the Lizard Peninsula; and the Helford River.



Key species of interest for this section:

- Chough
- Grayling butterfly
- Cornish heath
- Dyer's greenweed
- Chamomile

St Michael's Mount
Julie Taylor

Partnerships and Neighbourhood Plans

- Porthleven Neighbourhood Plan is under examination
- Perranuthnoe Neighbourhood Plan is pre-submission
- Mawnan Neighbourhood Development Plan is Plan Proposal Submission
- Parish Plans exist for; Cury, Grade Ruan, St Keverne, Manaccan and St Anthony, Mawnan and Mawgan-in-Meneage
- The Loe Pool Forum (LPF) is an environmental partnership working to improve water quality and reduce flood risk in the River Cober catchment. Recent work with South West Water on upstream thinking within the Cober catchment have had a good influence and are improving water quality at Loe Pool.
- The Linking the Lizard Partnership has established a landscape scale and co-ordinated approach to landscape and habitat management between the relevant partnership agencies and extending the National Nature Reserve.

- Lizard Peninsula Heritage Trust aims to contribute to the natural, historic and man-made environments of the Lizard Peninsula, with the twin aims of seeking their protection and enhancement.

Landscape Condition

- The satellite dishes and buildings at Goonhilly and the larger replacement wind turbines installed at Bonython wind farm have a far-reaching visual impact across the local section and in particular impact upon the wild, remote and upland nature of Goonhilly Downs.
- The light pollution associated with Goonhilly Earth Station and RNAS Cudrose (outside the AONB) adversely impacts upon the tranquillity of the area.
- Airspace activities associated with RNAS Cudrose have significant impacts upon the enjoyment and tranquillity of the section.
- Recent housing developments and the replacement of individual dwellings at Porthleven, and Perranuthnoe and throughout the area have had negative visual and character impacts. The cumulative effects of these changes are often particularly erosive of the wider landscape character and natural beauty
- Caravan sites near the coast tend to be visually intrusive due to lay out and poor site design such as near Kennack Sands.
- Large-scale quarrying operations between Dean Point and Porthallow are poorly integrated into the surrounding landscape with potential future pressures anticipated on tranquillity, scenic beauty, wildlife habitat, flora and the adjoining Marine Conservation Zone.

Other Designations

- The Helford Voluntary Marine Conservation Area was designated in 1987.
- This section contains the Lizard and the Fal & Helford Special Areas for Conservation and many SSSI's including Goonhilly Downs SSSI.
- The Helford and Fal Estuaries are designated Special Area of Conservation for their shallow inlets and bays; the designation also covers saltmarshes, intertidal mudflats and sub tidal sandbanks.
- The Manacles Marine Conservation Zone was designated in 2013 with two new MCZ's, The Western Channel, a large offshore area south east of the Lizard Peninsula and Mounts Bay both designated in 2016.



Significant Landowners

- **The National Trust** manages significant land and property around the coast from St Michael's Mount, Rinsey, Penrose Estate, Mullion and Poldhu, Predannack and Kynance, Lizard Point, Cadgwith to Poltesco and Coverack as well as the land to the south and north of the Helford. The National Trust grazing schemes exist to tackle scrub encroachment on coastal heathland.
- **Cornwall Wildlife Trust** own and manage Windmill Farm Local Nature Reserve and have recently restored the historic stone windmill structure to include a small interpretation centre and viewing platform.
- **Natural England**, alongside Cornwall Wildlife Trust, National Trust and Cornwall Bird Watching and Preservation Society, manage the Lizard National Nature Reserve which includes much of Goonhilly Downs.
- **Trelowarren** is a large private estate on the Lizard.

- Potential proposals for a super quarry including a breakwater at Dean Quarry could give rise to significant effects upon the AONB.
- Future climate change effects such as rising sea levels could affect local harbours, fisheries and beaches such as Porthleven, Mullion, Gweek, Cadgwith and Coverack.
- Loe Pool is affected by 'run-off' from surrounding farmland as well as seasonal water level changes from the Helston flood alleviation scheme.
- Ancient sessile oak woodlands around Helford have fallen out of productive and economic management and beech, sycamore and other species have become more dominant in the natural regeneration of woodland.
- Significant loss through disease of hedgerow elm trees impacting on habitat connectivity and landscape character. Increasing incidents of Ash Die Back are starting to have a dramatic impact on the landscape and wildlife connectivity.
- Additional conifer plantations on the Lizard have resulted in adverse visual and character impacts upon the landscape



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

Community Network Area (CNA)
Falmouth & Penryn

AONB section within CNA
South Coast Central and **South Coast Western**

Index of Multiple Deprivation Percentile by CNA | 2015 | 54.2% | 2019 | 58.1%

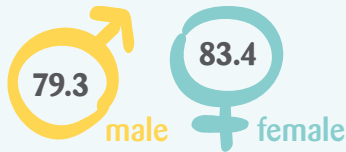


Population
Health and Wellbeing in
Falmouth & Penryn (2016/2017)

45,270
people

8% of
Cornwall's
total population

Life expectancy (years)



Births (2015)



Deaths (Dec 2013-Dec 2016)



Community Network Area (CNA)
West Penwith

AONB section within CNA
West Penwith and **South Coast Western**

Index of Multiple Deprivation Percentile by CNA | 2015 | 32.2% | 2019 | 32.6%

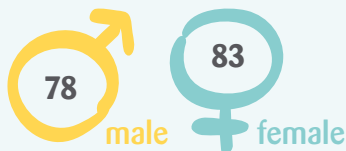


Population
Health and Wellbeing
in West Penwith (2016/2017)

39,983
people

7% of
Cornwall's
total population

Life expectancy (years)



Births (2015)



Deaths (Dec 2013-Dec 2016)



Community Network Area (CNA)
Helston & The Lizard

AONB section within CNA
South Coast Western

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

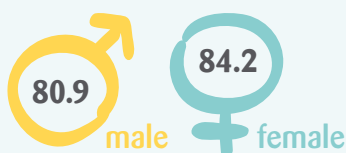


Population
Health and Wellbeing in
Helston & The Lizard (2016/2017)

34,035
people

6% of
Cornwall's
total population

Life expectancy (years)



Births (2015)



Deaths (Dec 2013-Dec 2016)

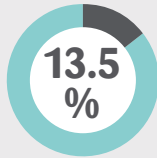
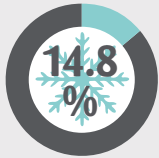


Community Network Area (CNA)
Falmouth & Penryn

AONB section within CNA
South Coast Central and **South Coast Western**



Inequalities Health and Wellbeing
in Falmouth & Penryn (2016/2017)



1705 residents claim Disability Living Allowance

7% of all claimants in Cornwall

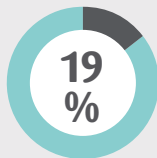
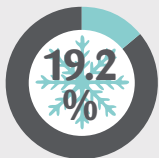
6% of all claimants in Cornwall

Community Network Area (CNA)
West Penwith

AONB section within CNA
West Penwith and **South Coast Western**



Inequalities Health and Wellbeing
in West Penwith (2016/2017)



2340 residents claim Disability Living Allowance

9% of all claimants in Cornwall

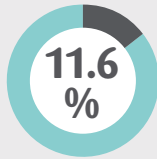
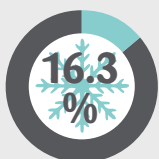
8% of all claimants in Cornwall

Community Network Area (CNA)
Helston & The Lizard

AONB section within CNA
South Coast Western



Inequalities Health and Wellbeing
in Helston & The Lizard (2016/2017)



1380 residents claim Disability Living Allowance

5% of all claimants in Cornwall

5% of all claimants in Cornwall

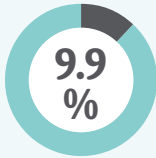
Community Network Area (CNA)
Falmouth & Penryn

AONB section within CNA
South Coast Central and **South Coast Western**

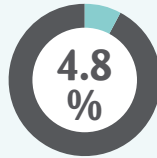


Risk Groups

Health and Wellbeing
in Falmouth & Penryn



Obesity
(% of residents
on the Chronic
Disease Register)



Diabetes
(% of residents
on the Chronic
Disease Register)



Chronic Kidney Disease
(% of residents on the Chronic Disease Register)



residents who
speak **English**
as an additional
language

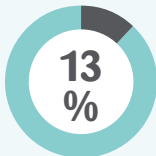
Community Network Area (CNA)
West Penwith

AONB section within CNA
West Penwith and **South Coast Western**

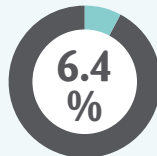


Risk Groups

Health and Wellbeing
in West Penwith



Obesity
(% of residents
on the Chronic
Disease Register)



Diabetes
(% of residents
on the Chronic
Disease Register)



Chronic Kidney Disease
(% of residents on the Chronic Disease Register)



residents who
speak **English**
as an additional
language

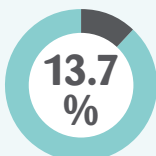
Community Network Area (CNA)
Helston & The Lizard

AONB section within CNA
South Coast Western

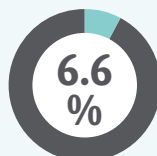


Risk Groups

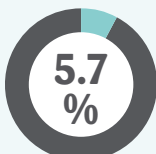
Health and Wellbeing in
Helston & The Lizard



Obesity
(% of residents
on the Chronic
Disease Register)



Diabetes
(% of residents
on the Chronic
Disease Register)



Chronic Kidney Disease
(% of residents on the Chronic Disease Register)



residents who
speak **English**
as an additional
language

08 South Coast Western: 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
SCW-P1	Seek, wherever possible, a reduction in the visual and landscape impact of the dishes, associated infrastructure and light pollution at the Goonhilly Earth Station and light pollution from RNAS Culdrose (outside the AONB). Ensure that the ongoing and future proposals for alternative uses/ redevelopment of the Earth Station do not have an adverse visual or landscape character impact and bring social and economic benefits to the local community.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3 LS-Ob5 NRLM-Ob11 HWB-Ob5 SCE-P5, SCE-P6 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob3 PD-P1, PD-P2, PD-P11, PD-P12
SCW-P2	Any new proposals for mineral extraction and quarrying, such as at Dean Quarry, that adversely impact upon the scenic beauty, special qualities, landscape character and tranquillity of this section of the AONB, and the Manacles Marine Conservation Zone, will not be supported.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3 LS-Ob4 NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob2, NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob9, NRLM-Ob12 CCBR-Ob3 SCE-P3, SCE-P6, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob2, SCE-Ob3 PD-P13
SCW-P3	Support improved phased and final restoration at West of England quarry to final landforms and vegetation communities consistent with local landscape character including at the earliest possible stages permanent, appropriate restoration along coast path routes and completed working areas. Support further measures to protect and enhance environmental quality when existing quarrying permissions are reviewed.	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

Policy	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
SCW-P4	Support the characteristic inclusion of local materials and vernacular design in new development, public realm, highways work, and public rights of way infrastructure using granite, serpentine, gabbro and schists as appropriate to reflect the varied geodiversity of this section.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P6, LS-Ob4 NRLM-Ob10, NRLM-Ob11 HC-Ob1, HC-Ob4, HC-Ob8, HC-Ob12, (HC-Ob15) RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-Ob1, RSA-Ob2, RSA-Ob4, RSA-Ob5 SCE-P5, SCE-P6, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob2 PD-P14
SCW-P5	Support appropriate improvements to footpath access around the Helford River and its creeks with respect to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, provided that this does not encourage an increase in traffic levels or the requirement for and provision of further car parks which might be damaging to the designated landscape and that any increase to access conserves and enhances natural beauty. Also, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Fal & Helford SAC from recreational disturbance.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob9 CCBR-Ob4 RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-P3 RSA-Ob1, RSA-Ob2, RSA-Ob3, RSA-Ob4 HWB-Ob1, HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob3, HWB-Ob4, HWB-Ob5, HWB-Ob7 SCE-P3, SCE-P6, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob5
SCW-P6	Support appropriate improvements to coastal footpath access between Godrevy Cove and Porthallow provided that this respects local landscape character and conserves and enhances natural beauty, provided that this does not impact upon the qualifying features of the Fal & Helford SAC from recreational disturbance.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob9 CCBR-Ob4 RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-P3 RSA-Ob1, RSA-Ob2, RSA-Ob3, RSA-Ob4 HWB-Ob1, HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob3, HWB-Ob4, HWB-Ob5, HWB-Ob7 SCE-P3, SCE-P6, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob5
SCW-P7	Support the continuation of small-scale sustainable fisheries in order to maintain community vibrancy providing that it enhances local character and conserves natural assets, for example at local coves such as at Porthleven, Mullion, Cadgwith, Coverack, Porthoustock, Porthallow and within the creeks of the Helford Estuary (provided that this does not impact upon the special features of the Special Area of Conservation).	LS-P1, LS-P4 NRLM-Ob9 HC-Ob4 HWB-Ob6 SCE-P2, SCE-P4, SCE-P5, SCE-P6, SCE-P7, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob3 PD-P10

Policy	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
SCW-P8	Support the conservation and positive management of mining features that are outside of the World Heritage Site, south of the A394 around Perranuthnoe, Rosudgeon, Kennegy, Praa Sands and Porthleven.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P4, LS-P6 LS-Ob4 HC-Ob1, HC-Ob4, HC-Ob6, HC-Ob7, HC-Ob9, HC-Ob11, HC-Ob12, HC-Ob13, HC-Ob14, (HC-Ob15) RSA-Ob3, RSA-Ob4 HWB-Ob3 SCE-P6, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob2
SCW-P9	Support enhancement of the wider setting of St Michael's Mount including sea front car parking by design changes to layout, location, minimising infrastructure, enhanced boundary treatments, characteristic use of local materials in external works and appropriate vegetation.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-P6 LS-Ob4, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob10, NRLM-Ob11, NRLM-Ob12 HC-Ob1, HC-Ob4, HC-Ob8 RSA-P1, RSA-P2 RSA-Ob4, RSA-Ob5 HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob5 SCE-P3, SCE-P5, SCE-P6 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob2, SCE-Ob5 PD-P9
SCW-P10	Support conservation and enhancement of the character of the open heathland plateau including reduction of visual and landscape impacts from existing conifer plantations on Goonhilly Downs consistent with best practice	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-Ob1, LS-Ob2, LS-Ob3, LS-Ob5 NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob12, NRLM-Ob13 RSA-Ob1 HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob5 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob4
SCW-P11	Seek 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 respecting local character in external works, landscaping and site design and have particular regard to increase in scale, massing and cumulative development for example at Marazion, Perranuthnoe, Porthleven, Praa Sands, Mullion and Kennack Sands.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-P6, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob11 HC-Ob4, HC-Ob11 (HC-Ob15) RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-P4, RSA-P5, RSA-Ob4, RSA-Ob5 HWB-Ob5 SCE-P2, SCE-P3, SCE-P5, SCE-P6, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob5 PD-P9

Objective	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
SCW-Ob1	Seek a reduction in the visual impact of overhead cables by undergrounding in affected villages for example Porthleven, Mullion, St Keverne, Lizard, Gweek and Cury.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-Ob5 SCE-P2, SCE-P3, SCE-P6 SCE-Ob1 PD-P11
SCW-Ob2	Support the Linking the Lizard Partnership in its initiatives to integrate land management, farming and the conservation of biodiversity and historic environment together with the promotion of a vibrant local rural economy and community.	LS-P1, LS-P2, LS-P3, LS-P4, LS-P6; LS-Ob1, LS-Ob2, LS-Ob3, LS-Ob4, LS-Ob5, LS-Ob6 NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob2, NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob6, NRLM-Ob9, NRLM-Ob10, NRLM-Ob11, NRLM-Ob12, NRLM-Ob13 CCBR-P1 CCBR-Ob1, CCBR-Ob2, CCBR-Ob3, CCBR-Ob4, CCBR-Ob5 HC-Ob1, HC-Ob3, HC-Ob4, HC-Ob6, HC-Ob7, HC-Ob8, HC-Ob9, HC-Ob10, HC-Ob11, HC-Ob12, HC-Ob13, HC-Ob14 RSA-P1, RSA-P2, RSA-P3, RSA-P4, RSA-Ob1, RSA-Ob2, RSA-Ob3, RSA-Ob4, RSA-Ob5 HWB-Ob1, HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob3, HWB-Ob4, HWB-Ob5, HWB-Ob7 SCE-P2, SCE-P3, SCE-P4, SCE-P5, SCE-P6, SCE-P7 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob2, SCE-Ob3, SCE-Ob4, SCE-Ob5, SCE-Ob6



Objective	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
SCW-Ob3	<p>Help to support coastal management which promotes natural processes wherever possible and support initiatives with communities which consider the long term future and value of coastal areas e.g. Mullion Cove, Marazion, Mounts Bay, Porthleven, Loe Bar, Praa Sands, Gweek, Cadgwith, Coverack, and Maenporth in respect to predicted effects of sea level rise and increased storminess. Seek to support the delivery of appropriate measures to hold the line where infrastructure such as sewage outfalls and roads need to be protected. 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 in this section.</p>	<p>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</p>
SCW-Ob4	<p>Support the work of the Loe Pool Forum and encourage measures to improve water and habitat quality at Loe Pool and in the Helford</p>	<p>NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob2, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob6, NRLM-Ob9, NRLM-Ob12 CCBR-Ob4 RSA-Ob3 HWB-Ob1, HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob3, HWB-Ob5 SCE-P2 SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob4 SCE-Ob6</p>
SCW-Ob5	<p>Support measures to improve water and habitat quality in the Helford by supporting measures to reduce run off and nitrate input.</p>	<p>NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob2, NRLM-Ob3, NRLM-Ob5, NRLM-Ob6, NRLM-Ob9, NRLM-Ob12, NRLM-Ob13 CCBR-P1, CCBR-O1, CCBR-O2, CCBR-O3, CCBR-O4, CCBR-O5 HWB-Ob5 SCE-Ob2, SCE-Ob4</p>

Objective	Detail	References to the main aims, policies & objectives
SCW-Ob6	Support the Helford Marine Conservation Group and the continuation of the Helford Voluntary Marine Conservation Area to encourage engagement and involvement in enjoyment and sensitive use of the Helford Estuary Special Area of Conservation.	NRLM-Ob1, NRLM-Ob2, NRLM-Ob9 CCBR-Ob4 RSA-Ob3 HWB-Ob1, HWB-Ob2, HWB-Ob3, HWB-Ob5 SCE-P2, SCE-Ob1, SCE-Ob4?

