



**State of the National
Landscape Report
2024**

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Acknowledgements

Photographs owned by the Tamar Valley National Landscape Partnership.

Craggatak Consulting acknowledges the support given by the National Landscape team; they have supplied materials and given access to research and survey resources. We set out the sources of data with each of our maps and tables.

Tamar Valley National Landscape Partnership published a State of Nature Report in 20231. This is a separate but complimentary study. Though we use that report for cross-checking data, we do not duplicate its work in this report.

¹ Tamar Valley National Landscape Partnership (2023): Tamar Valley AONB • Nature Recovery Plan 2023-2030

Location of the Tamar Valley National Landscape

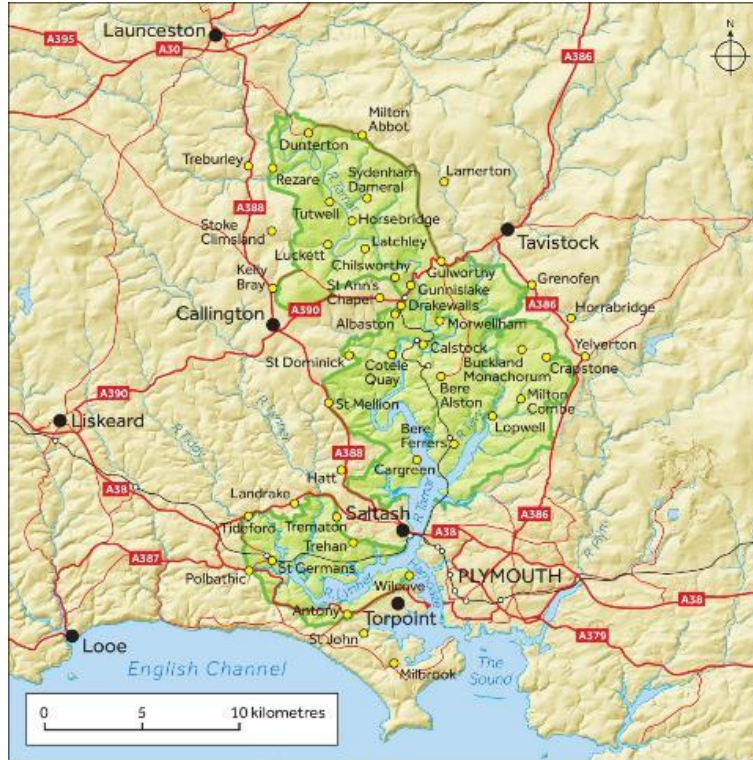


Figure 1: National Landscape and location: Source GIS data obtained from OS Open data and www.data.gov.uk – October 2023.

Summary

Topic	Notes	Baseline	Trend
Nature			
Number of SSSIs	Seven	2018	Stable
Percentage of SSSIs in a favourable or unfavourable but recovering condition	99% (current national target 95%)		Stable
Percentage of SSSI features in a favourable condition (PLTOF Target Indicator 2)	45% (national target 80% by 2042)	PLTOF	-
Percentage of SSSI features assessed as having 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition (PLTOF Target Indicator 3)	0% (The average for the National Landscapes is 15.3%, and for all England it is 14.1%)	PLTOF	-
Number of SACs	One - Plymouth Sound & Estuaries	2018	Stable
Number of SPAs	One - Tamar Estuaries Complex	2018	Stable
Number of MCZs	Two - Tamar Estuary Marine Conservation Zones	2018	Stable
Area of priority habitats	3,715 ha covering 19% of the National Landscape.	2018	Comparable but data is unreliable
Area of woodland	3,673 ha covering 18.7% of the National Landscape.	2018	Stable within limits
Percentage of woodland in active management	56% (2,093 ha) up from 55% in 2013	2018	Increase
Area of ancient woodland	1,624.3 ha covering 8.3% of the National Landscape.	2018	Stable
Locally protected sites LNRs etc	Two LNRs (156.6 ha) 33 County Wildlife Sites (1,352 ha) up by one from 2018	2018	Minor increase
Length of hedgerows and other traditional field boundaries (PLTOF)	2,100 km - up from 2018 (1,344 km) but metric may not be the same	PLTOF	Increase but metric different
Ecological status of rivers	3% of rivers, 100% of groundwaters and 13% of water catchments have a good ecological status.	PLTOF	-
Climate			
Greenhouse gases	Carbon dioxide The highest concentration (16-160 kt CO ₂ e) is around Bere Alston but the source is uncertain.	2024	-

	Methane levels generally low but with higher emissions associated pasture lands. Nitrous oxide is generally very low. The highest emissions are in the Parish of Landulph, in an area of farmland		
Air quality	Particle matter levels are relatively low in the area but with a hotspots around Bere Alston, Calstock, Coxpark, Gunnislake and Kelly Bray. Sulphur dioxide levels are low in the area but there are hotspots along the A390 and B3249. Burcombe Farm is the centre of a high level, possibly associated with a haulage depot.	2024	-
Renewable energy generation	Three renewable energy generation sites operating within the National Landscape.	2018	Increase
Energy crops	10 plots of <i>Micanthus x giganteus</i> planted within the National Landscape, covering 10.28 ha.	2018	Stable
Change in weather patterns	Between 1950 and 1995, a 0.1-millimetre increase in annual rainfall & a 1.5°C rise in annual mean temperature. Between 1950 and 1995, 0.3 hours rise in annual daily sunshine.	Met Office	Evidence of global warming
Area at risk of flooding	The large majority of the National Landscape is not at risk from flooding.	2024	-
Surface water flood risk	The large majority of the National Landscape is at very low risk of flooding from surface water.	2024	-
Surface water velocity	There is no record of high velocity flood water within the National Landscape.	2024	-
Coastal erosion rates	Much of the National Landscape's estuarine coastline is natural and erodible. There may be up to a 1.5 metres retreat along parts of the estuary during the next 30 years.	2024	-
People			
Population	The estimated total population on census day 2021 was 16,500	PLTOF	Metric changed
Average age	49 (41 in England)	PLTOF	-
% of population of working age (16-64)	55% (down from 60% in 2011)	Census	Decline
Number of pupils on school roll	97,600 spaces and 82,800 enrolled pupils. (Purpose of this statistic is not clear)	PLTOF	-
Ethnicity of resident population (%)	98% class as 'white' (down from 99% in 2011)	PLTOF	Not diverse
Gender of resident population (%)	51% is female.	Census	No change
General health of the resident population (%)	45% enjoy very good health; only 1% suffer very bad health. 80% no long-term health conditions	Census	A minor decline
Disability status of resident population (%)	21.5% of people with long-term health condition are disabled under the Equality Act.	Census	A minor improvement

Relative wealth of the resident population	Average earnings per month were £2,100 in 2021. The house-price affordability ratio is 8.	PLTOF	-
Levels of deprivation (deciles)	Average decile of deprivation is six	PLTOF	-
Registered businesses by size	90% of businesses employ less than nine employees. 26% of businesses are sole traders.	PLTOF	-
Registered businesses by number and type	895 business units registered within the National Landscape. The dominant business type is agriculture, forestry and fishing representing 22% of business types.	PLTOF	-
Employment profile by occupation	Increase in managerial and customer service roles (+1%) Decrease in administrative and skilled trades (-1%)	Census	Minor changes
Employment profile by industry	Increase in construction (+1%) and public sector (+6%) Decrease in land based, distribution and catering (-1%) and financial and professional (-5%)	Census	Minor changes
Employment status	13% swing from those residents wanting to work to those not seeking work	Census	Decrease in working
Employment in farming	4% of the resident population (483 people) employed in farming (2021) (decreased by 5% since 2011).	June survey	Decrease
Rights of Way	111 kilometres of rights of way recorded in the National Landscape. There is no report on the condition of these routes.	2018	Data anomaly
Recreational routes	One National Trail, one long-distance footpath and two national cycling routes	2018	Stable
Access to a car or van	91% of the resident population had access to at least one car or van, up from 90% in 2011.	Census	Increase
Travel to work	The most striking change between 2011 and 2021 is the significant increase in the number of people working mainly at or from their home. Consequently, the use of all forms of transport has fallen.	Census	Increase in home working
Traffic counts	Combined daily traffic flows for 2000-2022 show the busiest monitoring point is at Trematon, on the A38, with an average daily flow of 23,059 vehicles. The quietest monitoring point is at Polbathic, on the A374 (5,922 vehicles). Roborough Down on the A386, recorded the biggest increase in flow between 2000 – 2022 (22.5%); Pengart, on the A388, recorded the biggest fall in flow (-24.7%).	DfT	biggest increase in flow between 2000 – 2022 (22.5%)
Bus routes	14 bus routes plotted, few Sunday services but weekday generally good; some limited single journeys on market days and schools' services.	2024	-
Access land	324.2 ha (1.7%) of the National Landscape.	2018	Comparable to 2018 (metrics different)

Place			
Number and condition of heritage assets	644 Listed Buildings, 27 Scheduled Monuments and 4 Registered Parks and Gardens. 11 assets are at risk, down from 12 in 2018	PLTOF	Improvement
Number and condition of conservation areas	14 Conservation Areas, none are at risk.	2018	stable
Number of WHSs	One	2018	stable
Land-use	Agriculture is the dominant land use within the National Landscape and there is no recent recorded change (last recorded change was in 2012). A comparison of the 2006 and 2012 maps shows that there was the planting of broad-leaved woodland around Higher Walreddon and along the River Lumburn; and the conversion of broad-leaved woodland to conifer woodlands around the Devon Great Consols, north of Gunnislake. A comparison of the 2012 and 2018 maps shows little change, just a minor growth in urban settlements.	2006	Little change (minor growth in urban settlements)
Agricultural land-use	64% of the National Landscape is under agriculture (12,565 ha). Down from 67% 2017	June survey	Decline
Agricultural tenure	26% tenant farmer (2021) 29% tenant farmer (2016)	June survey	Fewer tenant farmers
Agricultural holdings	204 agricultural holdings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44% are less than 20 hectares, • 38% are between 20-100 hectares, and • 18% are over 100 hectares in size. • 48% are lowland livestock grazing farms, and • 21% are general cropping farms. 	June survey	Decline in number of holdings
Livestock numbers	Poultry is the largest group of livestock (89,751 animals), a 6% increase in numbers since 2016 (the trend from 2010 is an increase of just over 275%). There is an 18% decline in sheep numbers and a 12% fall in cattle numbers since 2016.	June survey	Rise in poultry Decline in grazing animals
Land in agri-environment schemes	The total annual values of agri-environment agreements in the National Landscape is £623,379 (2021), down from £672,687 (2016). The area has decreased from 8,219 ha in 2016 (42% of the National Landscape) to 6,351 ha in 2021 (32% of the National Landscape).	NE	Decrease since 2016
Development monitoring	Limited data available	TVNL	n/a

Number of development plans with Spatial Strategy and allocations	Two	2024	
Number of made Neighbourhood Plans	Eight in 2024, up from 3 in 2018	2018	Increase
Light pollution	There National Landscape has dark areas in the north but pollution is growing particularly in the southern half of the area.	2018	Increasing
Noise pollution	There is no traffic noise in the National Landscape but some noise pollution from road traffic along the boundary (from the A38, A386 and the A388).	Defra	-

Introduction

The Tamar Valley National Landscape

A National Landscape is an area that is so precious that it is safeguarded for the nation. It is the everyday name for what is set out in legislation as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. A rare valley and water landscape covering 190 square km (85 square miles), designation of the area as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was in 1995. The area is on the border of Cornwall and Devon, and includes the lower valleys of the Tamar, Tavy and Lynher. It is in two parts. The larger section, around the rivers Tamar and Tavy, extends north from the broad estuary at Plymouth to the intricate, deeply incised river meanders just below Launceston and Tavistock. It borders Dartmoor National Park to the east and takes in Kit Hill to the west. The smaller section around the River Lynher, stretches west from Saltash and Torpoint to St Germans in south-east Cornwall.

Unspoilt valley and water landscapes in the United Kingdom are increasingly rare. The Tamar and its tributaries represent the classic English lowland river system. Within the Tamar Valley National Landscape, the journey from headwaters to sea has been particularly condensed by the down-cutting and flooding that took place during the last ice age. This has ensured a very diverse set of landscapes, with dramatic contrasts in landform within the space of a few miles. At the same time, the area has an overall physical unity, provided by the rivers themselves, the ancient oak woods that line the water's edge, and the rounded hills above.

Purpose of document

This is a timely update of the state of the area and many of its special qualities, and will help to inform the statutory review of the current Tamar Valley National Landscape Management Plan (2019-24) and support the preparation of a new plan.

This report pulls together the data and information gathered by the National Landscape team, with its partners including Natural England, for the Tamar Valley National Landscape; and from other sources as indicated. It presents data collated in the spring of 2024 alongside comparable data from annual reviews and reports, where such exists, or to alternative baselines against which there are comparisons and trends.

Data considerations

There were difficulties in securing some trend data for this report. At the start, there was a presumption that this was the first 'State of the AONB' report. A report published in 2018 emerged near the end of this commission; it builds on a baseline data set agreed in 2007. Where relevant, we have added notes to our commentary. However, some data sets in the 2018 report arose from local surveys. We could not replicate these for this study but, if desired, they could be in future reports. We set out the 2018 indicators in Appendix 1.

Defra and its agencies do provide some recent environmental data cut to the National Landscape boundary. This is through the national framework for monitoring environmental outcomes in National Parks and National Landscapes (MEOPL). Natural England leads in this work, in close partnership with Defra, the English National Park Authorities Association, Historic England and the National Landscapes Association.

Near the end of this commission, Defra published its new Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework (PLTOF). In May 2024, it released its first set of national data, though several data sets are to follow. The framework includes 10 indicators supported by 24 additional statistic sheets. We set out the new indicators in Appendix 2 and have include the released data in the body of this report. These data sets are similar, but not identical, to MEOPL. Some metrics vary. As it is difficult to compare PLTOF to MEOPL, the trends set out in this report are based on the MEOPL data.

No new studies were commissioned for this report and not all data can be disaggregated to the National Landscape boundary. Furthermore, it is

recognised that many partners take actions that secure the Management Plan's objectives but do not necessarily report these to the National Landscape.

Census statistics help paint a picture of the nation and how we live. They provide a detailed snapshot of the population and its characteristics. Census data is not cut to the National Landscape boundary. The Office for National Statistics did provide output area population estimates allocated to the national landscape on a best fit basis. Defra is now releasing additional social data as a part of PLTOF. It has calculated the proportion of actual land area for each Output Area within the National Landscape boundary (this is therefore different from the ONS figure). These are to be the baseline for the National Landscape. However, a comparison with earlier census sets is not possible because the boundary cutting is not retrospective.

To show the changes between the 2011 and 2021 Census, there is a need to identify the best-fitting parish data to give a reasonable estimate for the

National Landscape area. We have created our own best fit. We exclude some parishes where only a very minor part of the parish is within and/or much of the population of that parish are outside the National Landscape. This means that our census presentations are estimates of the likely position. The official figures are also estimates because:

- a. there is not a 100% response (Maximising the quality of Census 2021 population estimates - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk); and
- b. output areas do not correlate exactly with parish boundaries.

For this reason, we do not show the numeric values recorded in the census, rather, we use the percentage scores for each topic.

Nature

The River Tamar and its tributaries are of national, even international importance for their wildlife. Estuaries within the United Kingdom and elsewhere are a finite wildlife resource that are under tremendous pressure. Many are subject to increasing urban development, land reclamation for industry, heavy recreational usage and flood defence systems. Others are seriously threatened by pollution. All form links in a huge international chain, through which thousands of birds pass each spring and autumn. In this context, the lower River Tamar, whose key habitats include mudflats, salt marsh, wet grassland and fen is of international importance. Many of the valley's fringing broadleaved woodlands, which are such a key visual resource, are also of national importance as are ancient woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest, along with three nature reserves.

The Tamar Valley National Landscape is actively involved in the Nature Recovery Network developments in Cornwall and Devon. In September 2023 the Tamar Valley National Landscape launched its Nature Recover Plan at its annual forum at Buckland Abbey (visit <https://www.tamarvalley-nl.org.uk/our-work/projects/nature-recovery-plan/>). It provides a framework for action and improvement. It sets out some priorities and actions that are necessary, as well as urgent steps to ensure significant benefits for nature, climate change adaptation and people across the Tamar Valley National Landscape and neighbouring areas. The objective is to focus effort over the next seven years to deliver three interconnected key pledges: habitat recovery; species recovery; and nature connectedness². The national landscape team have selected seventeen species for which one or more of the following apply:

- Targeted species conservation action is likely to improve the state of a priority species population.
- Targeted species conservation action can also benefit other species.
- Wider habitat enhancement and recovery action can increase the resilience of a species across the landscape.
- Action for species builds on other NL partnership work, including securing the legacy of current and extant projects.
- Species have potential for broad public engagement and/or citizen science.

The National Landscape Partnership selected species:

Nightjar	Avocet	Triangular club-rush
Bastard balm	Plymouth pear	Allis shad
Heath fritillary	Dormouse	Salmonids (represented by Atlantic salmon)
Willow tit	Greater horseshoe bat	Hedgehog
Common toad	Harvest mouse	'Calstock' prawn ³
Adder	Water vole	

Location and condition of SSSIs by area

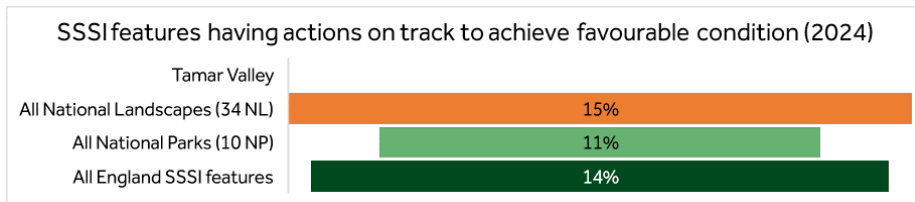
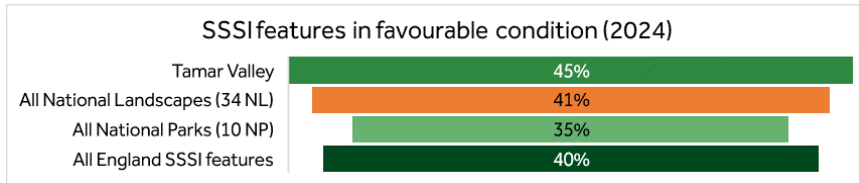
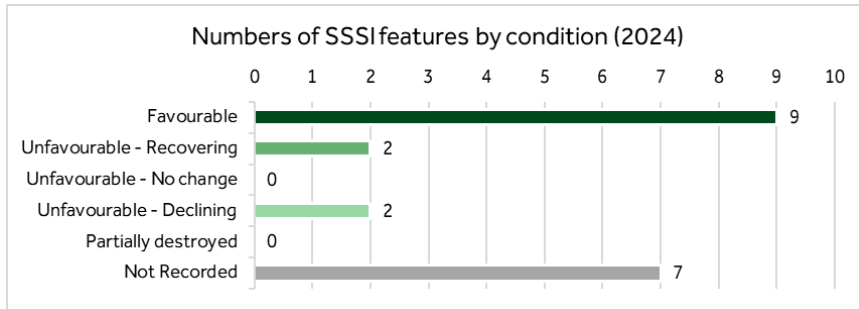


² Material held on the nature recovery plan is easily accessible and we only present the highlights in this report.

³ Palaemon longirostris (named locally as the 'Calstock prawn') is noted in the Tamar-Tavy SSSI citation as only found in two estuaries in Britain.

Condition of SSSI features

In 2024, 45% of the SSSI features are in favourable condition but there is no action to bring the remaining features up to favourable status.



PLTOF now sets a target to bring **80%** of SSSI features within Protected Landscapes into favourable condition **by 2042 (Target Indicator 2)**. The new indicator measures the SSSI features, not the area of SSSI. This means that a comparison between this new data and the MEOPL data is not possible.

The chart shows that the National Landscape has only **45%** of its SSSI features in a favourable condition. This may rise once the status of the features not recorded is known.

The Tamar Valley is in an above average position when compared with the other National Landscapes (average is 41%), and with all England's SSSIs (average is 40%).

There are 3 geological SSSI features in the National Landscape. Two (in Crocadon Quarry and Devon Great Consols) are in a favourable condition and one (Lockridge Mine) is unfavourable and declining.

PLTOF **Target Indicator 3** is the percentage of SSSI features within Protected Landscapes assessed as having 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition.

Tamar Valley receives a score of **0%** under this indicator; none of its features in unfavourable condition are improving. The average for the National Landscapes is 15.3%, and for all England it is 14.1%.

Source: PLTOF © Natural England copyright 2024. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024.

Location of SAC

In 2024, there is one designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC) in the National Landscape, occupying 1,979 ha (10.1%) of its area.



Source: MEOPL GIS data 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest Condition Units England Natural England' obtained from www.data.gov.uk, 22 March 2022. Natural England (2014): Site Improvement Plan Plymouth Sound and Tamar Estuary. PLTOF © Natural England copyright 2024. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024.

Plymouth Sound & Estuaries- 6,387 ha in total

Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC include the rias (drowned river valleys) of the rivers Tavy, Tamar, Lynher and Yealm (the Yealm is outside the national landscape). The upper parts of the Tamar and Lynher include a very well-developed estuarine salinity gradient. Consequently, they exhibit one of the finest examples in the UK of changing estuarine communities with changing salinity regime.

Qualifying Features:

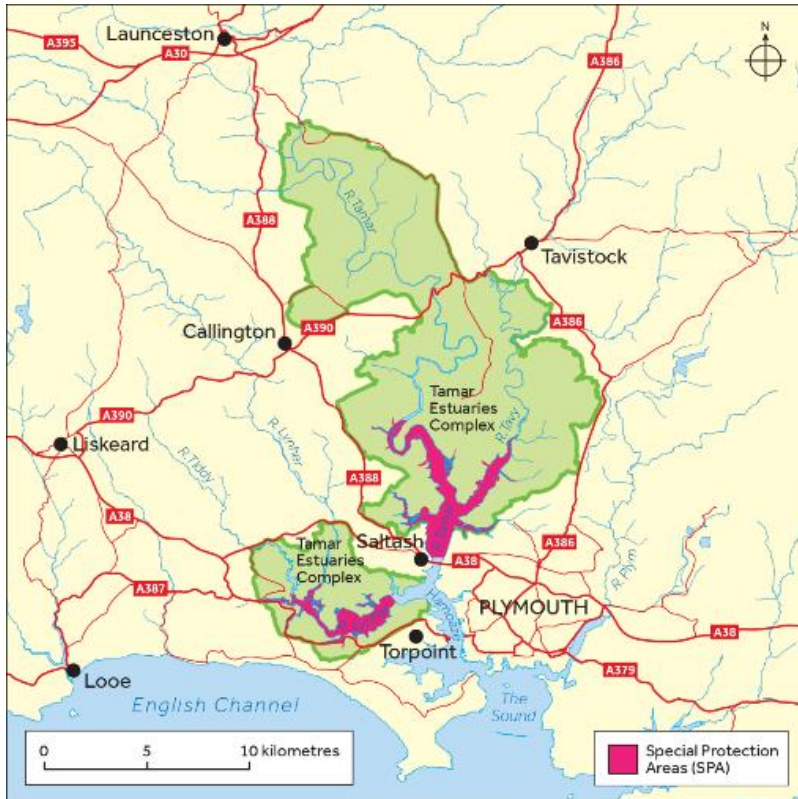
- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Subtidal sandbanks
- Estuaries
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- Large shallow inlets and bays
- Reefs
- Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)
- *Alosa alosa*; Allis shad
- *Rumex rupestris*; Shore dock

The Tamar estuary complex has several weirs and dams at the top of each estuary, as well as barriers within the freshwater rivers. These structures may be causing a barrier to the migration of Allis shad, greatly reducing the available area of suitable spawning habitat; the condition of this feature causes concern.

The sites are under pressure from a wide range of planning developments that occur in the area. Also, public access causes disturbance or direct impact on Shoredock, birds and Allis shad. Damage through anchor usage on Eel grass beds and reef features is an issue. Surveys of reef sites within the site have shown significant quantities of angling debris that cause smothering and affect the growth of reef species

Location of SPA

In 2024, there is one designated Special Protection Area (SPA) in the National Landscape, occupying 1,489 ha (7.6%) of its area.



Tamar Estuaries Complex 1,945 ha in total

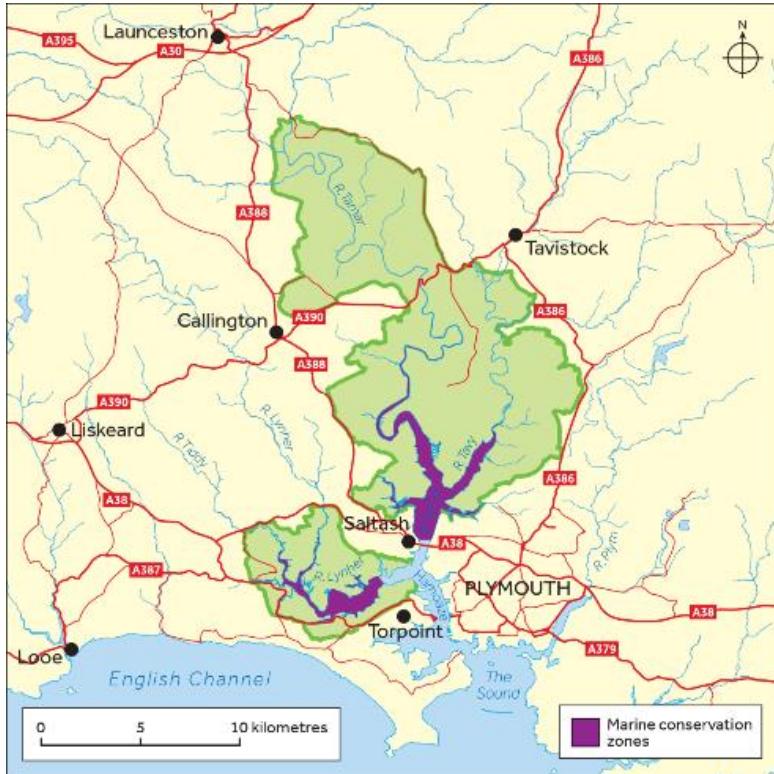
Qualifying Features:

- *Egretta garzetta*; Little egret (Non-breeding)
- *Recurvirostra avosetta*; Pied avocet (Non-breeding)

Source: MEOPL GIS data 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest Condition Units England Natural England' obtained from www.data.gov.uk, 22 March 2022. Natural England (2019): European Site Conservation Objectives for Tamar Estuaries Complex Special Protection Area Site Code: UK9010141. PLTOF © Natural England copyright 2024. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024.

Location of MCZs

The Tamar Estuary Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs) are located in two spatially separate areas. The MCZs cover an area of 1526.2 ha (7.8% of the national landscape) and include the upper reaches of the Tamar and Lynher estuaries of South Devon and Cornwall.



Tamar Estuary Marine Conservation Zones (15 km² in total)

Qualifying Features	General management approach
Intertidal biogenic reefs	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal coarse sediment	
Blue mussel (<i>Mytilus edulis</i>) beds	
Native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	Recover to favourable condition
Smelt (<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>)	

The sheltered habitats found within this site are subject to various salinity levels and tidal exposures. This diverse estuarine environment supports several features of ecological importance. These MCZs are particularly important as they are the only site where smelt (*Osmerus eperlanus*) is protected. Smelt is a migratory fish species which has suffered large declines throughout its range and is known to breed in the Tamar.

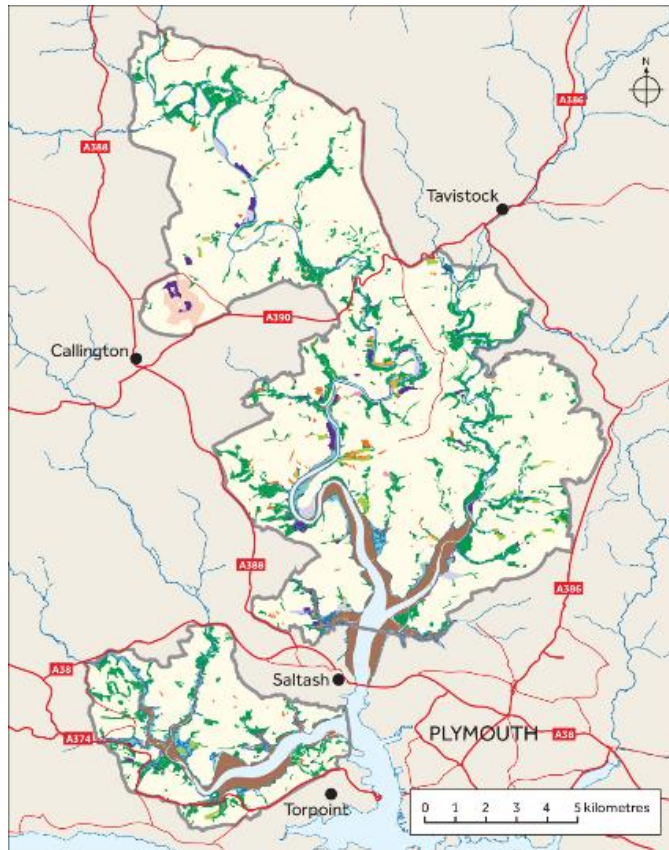
Side note:

Though not a qualifying feature, the triangular club-rush (*Schoenoplectus triquetus*) is an important species in the Tamar estuaries. In 1998, this was the only location in Britain for the plant; then restricted to two small clumps. The species is Critically Endangered and a Species Action Plan for triangular club-rush was published in 2002.

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-conservation-zone-2013-designation-tamar-estuary> Data from <https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/marine-conservation-zones-england/explore?location=50.396730%2C-4.199271%2C12.35> <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/> Species Action Plan <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/re-introduction-of-triangular-club-rush>

Area of priority habitats

In 2024, there are 3,715 ha of priority habitats covering 19% of the National Landscape.



Legend

- Calaminarian grassland
- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
- Coastal saltmarsh
- Deciduous woodland
- Good quality semi-improved grassland
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland fens
- Lowland heathland
- Mudflats
- No main habitat but additional habitats present
- Purple moor grass and rush pastures
- Reedbeds
- Traditional orchard

There are several habitat data sets and they differ. National data sets do not match local Biodiversity Record Centre data sets; and neither are comprehensive. Not all priority habitats are listed. In the Tamar NL, there are also hedgerows, arable field margins and ponds. MEOPL picks these up under no main habitat. They are not in the PLTOF priority habitats list.

Data from 2018 and 2021 are similar. The 2024 data shows big changes in grazing marsh, woodland, semi-improved grassland, meadows and reedbeds.

Priority Habitat in ha	TVR 2018	MEOPL 2021	PLTOF 2024
Calaminarian grassland	-	1	1
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	87	87	102
Coastal saltmarsh	-	268	274
Deciduous woodland	1,898	1,914	2,083
Good quality semi improved grassland	-	0	91
Lowland dry acid grassland	73	74	9
Lowland fens	-	0	0
Lowland meadows	0	0	11
Lowland heathland	115	115	115
Mudflats	792	833	834
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	6	6	4
Reedbeds	38	38	84
Traditional orchard	94	104	107
No main habitat but additional habitats present	-	814	-
Total		4,254	3,715

Source Data: MEOPL Priority Habitat Inventory v2.3 2020, SSSI Condition April 2021, © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021. PLTOF © Natural England copyright 2024; The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19.

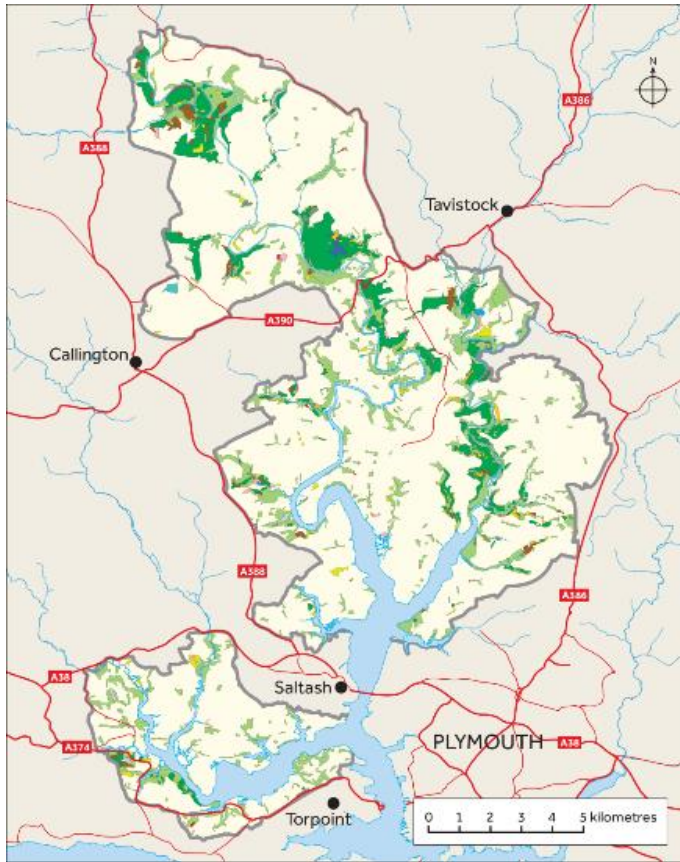
Area of woodland (by National Forest Inventory types)

In 2024, there are 3,673 ha of woodland covering 18.7% of the National Landscape with the distribution of National Forest Inventory types



Inventory type	2013	2020	2024
Broadleaved	2,104	2,197	2,192
Conifer	1,230	1,158	1,132
Coppice	0	0	0
Felled	28	96	126
Windblow	0	2	2
Prepared for planting	0	7	8
Mixed	119	98	97
Shrub	20	19	19
Young trees	104	97	97
Total	3,604	3,673	3,673

In 2020, 57% of woodland is in active management (2,125 ha) (up from 55% in 2013) (MEOPL). In 2024, 56% of woodland is in active management (2,093 ha) (PLTOF)



Source: MEOPL © Forestry Commission copyright (2022). Taken from the Natural England Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England) dataset, dated September 2020.; and the FC National Forest Inventory dated March 2019. PLTOF © Forestry Commission copyright (2023). Contains Ordnance Survey Data © Crown Copyright 2023. The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19.

Area of ancient woodland

In 2024, there are 1,624.3 ha of ancient woodland covering 8.3% of the National Landscape.



Ancient woodland has two parts, ancient and semi-natural ancient woodland (ASNW), and plantations on ancient woodland Sites (PAWS):

Ancient woodland by theme		Area in Ha
Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	ASNW	367.6
Ancient Replanted Woodland	PAWS	1256.7
		1,624.3 ha

There has been no change since 2018.

Source: MEOPL Natural England-OS Open Government Licence July 2022. M:\Geo-Data\Habitats_Species\Habitats\Habitat_Inventories_Ancient_Woodland\Ancient_Woodland_NE\Ancient_Woodland.gdb\Ancient_Woodland (June 2022). PLTOF © Natural England copyright 2024. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024. The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19.

Locally protected sites

Statutory Local Nature Reserves cover 0.8% of the Tamar Valley National Landscape. In addition, non-statutory designated sites cover around 6.9% of the area.

A Local Nature Reserve is a statutory designated site, featuring locally important wildlife and/or geological interests. There are two Local Nature Reserves within the area:

- Kit Hill Country Park 152 ha
- Lopwell Dam 4.6 ha

Designation of non-statutory sites is at the local or county level. County Wildlife Sites are designated for their local nature conservation value and important habitats and/or species, based on locally agreed criteria. The frameworks are managed by DBRC for Devon, and ERCCIS for Cornwall.

The National Landscape contains;

- 33 County Wildlife Sites (up from 32 in 2018 but equal to 2009)
- 37 named ancient woodland sites

Note: There is incomplete condition data for County Wildlife Sites or priority habitats at the National Landscape or finer scale.

Source: PLTOF © Natural England copyright 2024. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024. CWS © DBRC © ERCCIS. Tamar Valley National Landscape Partnership (2023): Tamar Valley AONB • Nature Recovery Plan 2023-2030

Type	Cover	Area (Ha)
Local Nature Reserves	0.8%	156.6
County Wildlife Sites	6.9%	1,353.0
	7.7%	1,509.6

Length of hedgerows and other traditional field boundaries

- In 2024, 2,100 km of hedgerows and/or other traditional field boundaries are recorded in the Tamar Valley.
- In 2017, 1,344 km of defined field boundaries were recorded.

It is not clear if these two data sets are comparable

Source: PLTOF © Rural Payments Agency. Crown copyright and database rights 2024 OS AC0000849761 and © Natural England 2024. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024 AC0000851168. The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19.

Ecological status of rivers

In 2024, 3% of rivers, 100% of groundwaters and 13% of water catchments have a good ecological status.



The UK Water Framework Directive are an important mechanism for monitoring waterbodies for a range of issues, including pollution from chemicals and excess nutrients, as well as the health of wildlife communities such as plants and fish. Waterbodies are rated as high, good, moderate, poor or bad status. Only the waterbodies that are described as 'good' or 'high' are in a sustainable and healthy condition; the rest all need a greater level of protection and management if they are to improve to a good level of health.

The overall ecological quality of rivers and the coastal/transitional water bodies in the National Landscape is **moderate** though for the River Lumburn it is **good**. The assessment of the Morden Stream is that it has a **poor** overall ecological quality. The stream runs down a narrow valley to Cotehele Quay on the Tamar. However, 100% of groundwater bodies are in a **good** condition.

	Length of rivers (km)	N° of coastal water bodies	N° ground water bodies	N° waterbody catchments
High	0	0	0	0
Good	1.87	0	1	2
Moderate	56.74	1	0	9
Poor	1.65	0	0	1
Bad	0	0	0	0
No status	0	0	0	3
TOTAL	61.26	1	1	15
% with High or Good status	3%	0%	100%	13%

Source: PLTOF © Environment Agency copyright and database rights 2024. All rights reserved. © Crown copyright and database rights 2024, OS AC0000807064

Climate

The climate data in this section is indicative, as there is only a limited collection within the National Landscape. The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero has published a nationally consistent set of greenhouse emissions estimates at the local authority level since 2005; and reports on renewable energy installations. The Metrological Office collects weather data at Plymouth Mountbatten that enables the plotting of local trends. The Environment Agency seeks to predict flood risk for the rivers and it monitors coastal erosion and the South West Coastal Monitoring group contributes to the National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping data base.

Although the global climate has been relatively stable in recent times, there have been periods of extreme change in the past. The climate is changing again now and this trend is expected to accelerate in coming decades. There is strong evidence linking the current period of change to increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The increase is mainly due to human activity, including fossil fuel combustion, deforestation, drainage of peat bogs and agriculture.

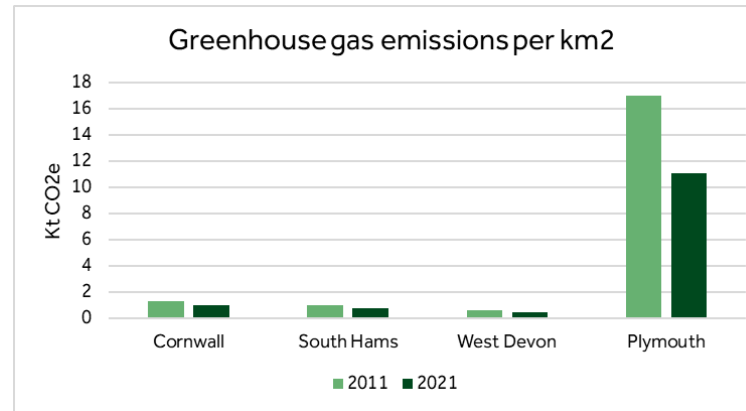
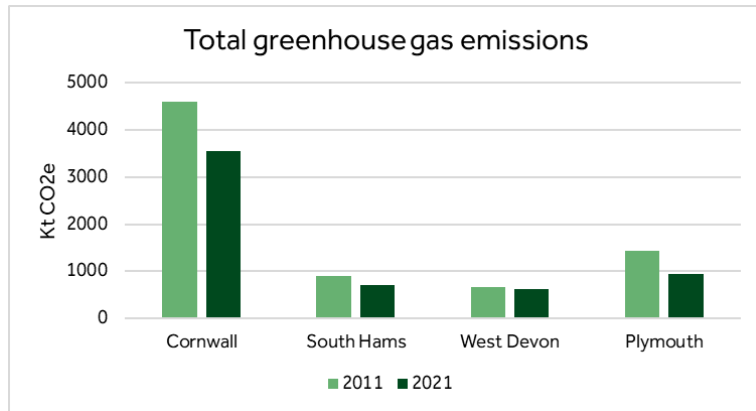
Some impacts on the National Landscape will arise as a direct result of changing weather patterns and seasons. For example, changing levels of sunlight, temperatures and soil moisture will affect the growth of plants. Increased rainfall may lead to flooding. Other impacts will result from the actions taken to adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as planting different crops, or to reduce the impact on climate change, such as planting trees or installing renewable energy technologies.



Greenhouse gases

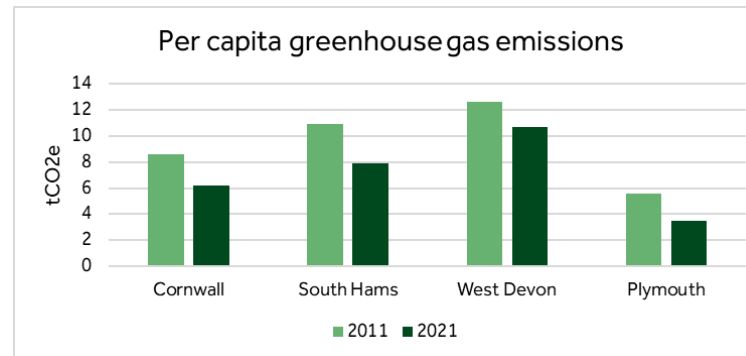
Trend data for local authority areas

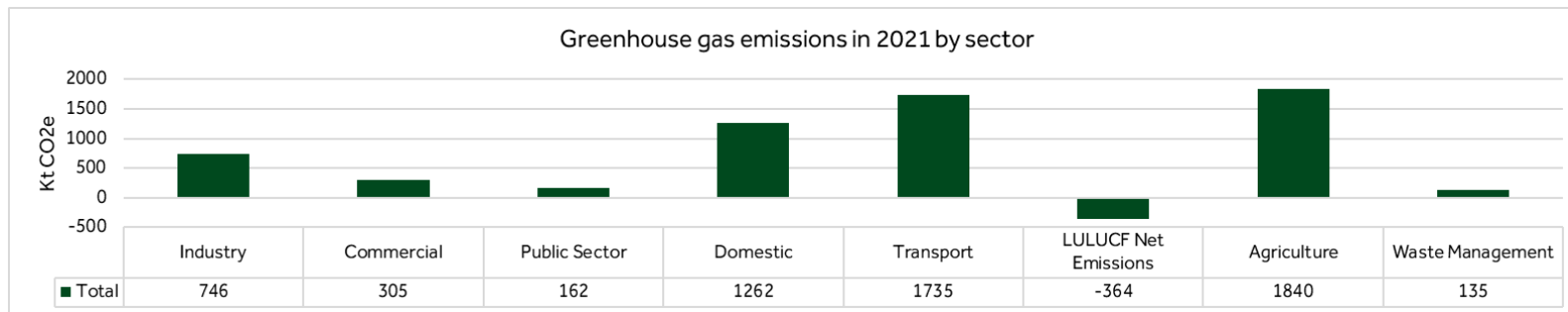
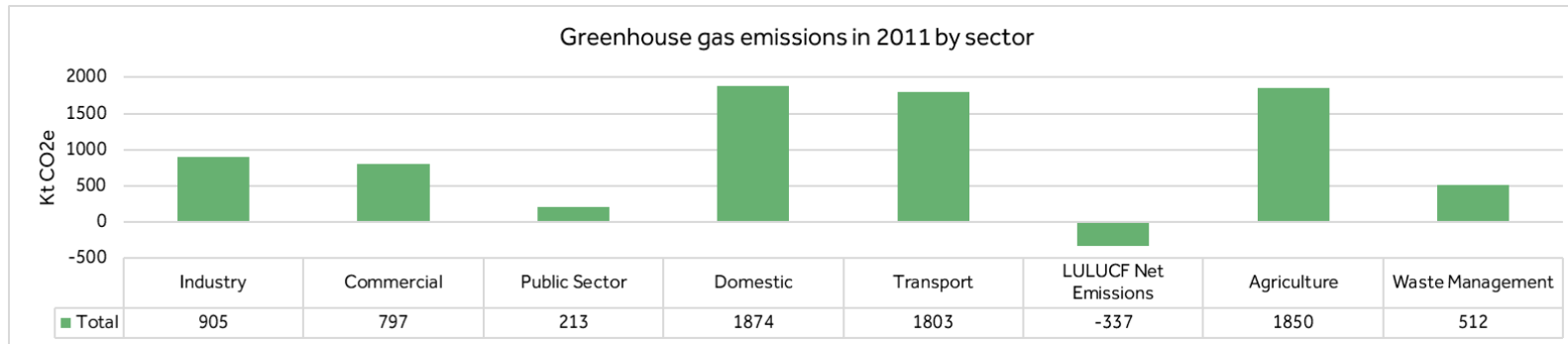
A series of tables showing levels of the combined greenhouse gases at the local authority level. Trend data is only available down to the local authority area level. The trend shows that there is a reduction in the greenhouse gas emission across all the local authority areas between 2011 and 2021.



Cornwall produces the most greenhouse gas and West Devon the least. But the local authority areas are not the same size. Plotting greenhouse emissions by km², Plymouth produces the most greenhouse gas but the lowest emissions still come from West Devon.

And each local authority area has a different size of population. The per capita rates show that West Devon produces the most greenhouse gas emissions per person, followed by South Hams. Plymouth produces the least.





* **LULUCF = Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry.** The rate of build-up of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere can be reduced by taking advantage of the fact that atmospheric CO₂ can accumulate as carbon in vegetation and soils in terrestrial ecosystems. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change any process, activity or mechanism that removes a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere is referred to as a "sink". Human activities impact terrestrial sinks, through land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). Consequently, there is an alteration in the exchange of CO₂ between the terrestrial biosphere and the atmosphere.

The greenhouse gases covered in this data are carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. Each of these gases is weighted by its global warming potential (GWP), so that total greenhouse gas emissions can be reported on a consistent basis. The GWP for each gas is defined as its warming influence relative to that of carbon dioxide. Reporting is in kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO₂e) unless otherwise stated.

- A **24% reduction** in total greenhouse gas emissions between 2011 and 2021.
- Agriculture is one of the highest producers of greenhouse gases in both years, producing 1,850 kt CO₂e in 2011 and 1840 kt CO₂e in 2021 (**0.5% reduction**).
- Transport is also a large producer of greenhouse gases. It produced 1,830 kt CO₂e in 2011 and 1,735 kt CO₂e in 2021 (**5% reduction**).
- The next highest source of greenhouse gas emissions is domestic at 1,874 kt CO₂e in 2011 and 1,262 kt CO₂e in 2021 (**33% reduction**).
- There has been a **74% reduction** in emissions from waste management, a **21% reduction** from industrial and a **62% reduction** from commercial operations between 2011 and 2021.
- The amount of carbon accumulating in the soils and vegetation **increased by 8%** between 2011 and 2021.

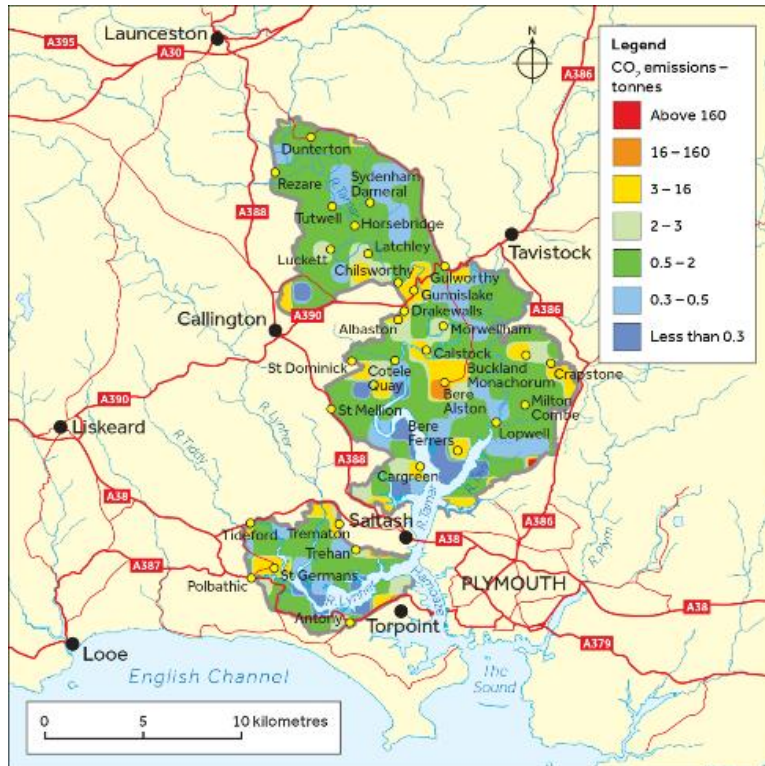
Source: Department for Energy Security & Net Zero; a nationally consistent set of greenhouse emissions estimates at local authority level from 2005 to 2021, published 6th July 2023. <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64a67b3a4dd8b3000f7fa546/2005-21-uk-local-authority-ghg-emissions-update-060723.xlsx>

The maps that follow show the presence of emissions within the National Landscape during 2022. Refer to the [Land-use map](#) (click) to match emissions to land-use activity.

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Carbon dioxide in the National Landscape

Showing carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels in 2022. The highest concentration (16-160 kt CO₂e) is around Bere Alston but the source is uncertain.



Carbon dioxide (CO₂) enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil), solid waste, trees and other biological materials, and also as a result of certain chemical reactions (e.g., cement production). Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (or "sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

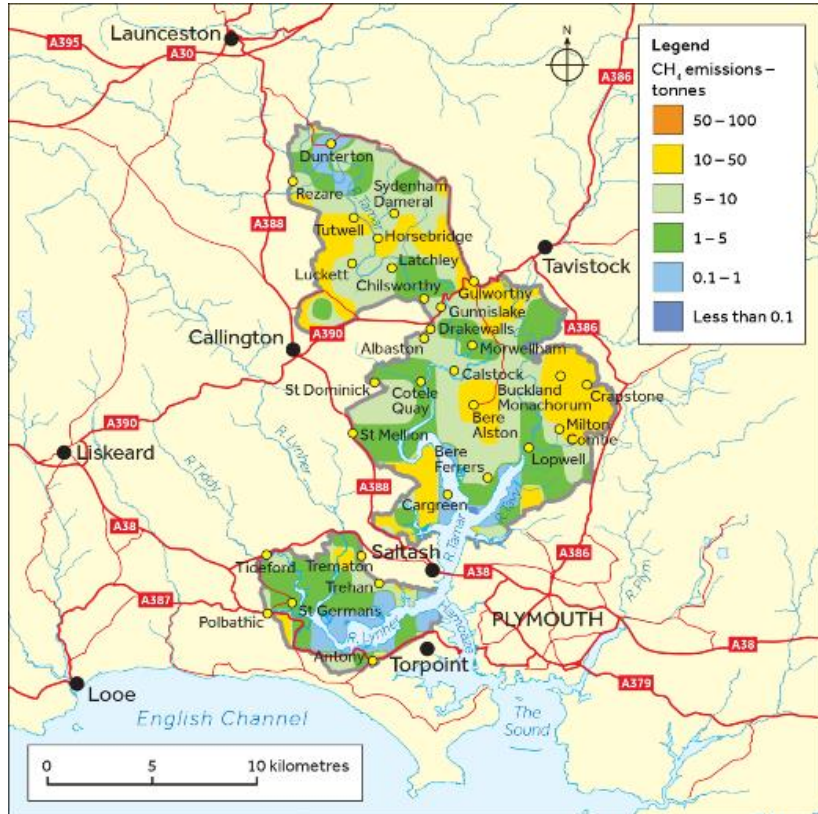
Across the four local authority areas in 2021, 43% of the carbon dioxide came from transport, 30.5% came from domestic sources and 18% came from industry.

The main human activity that emits CO₂ is the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil) for energy and transportation. Certain industrial processes and land-use changes also emit CO₂.

Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) 2022 (<https://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/mapping>). The NAEI receives detailed data on individual point sources regulated by the Environment Agency and Local Authority Pollution Control.

Methane in the National Landscape

Showing methane (CH₄) levels in 2022. The highest emissions are associated pasture lands.



Methane (CH₄) is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices, land use, and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.

Across the four local authority areas in 2021, 84% of the methane came from agriculture, and a further 7% came from waste management.

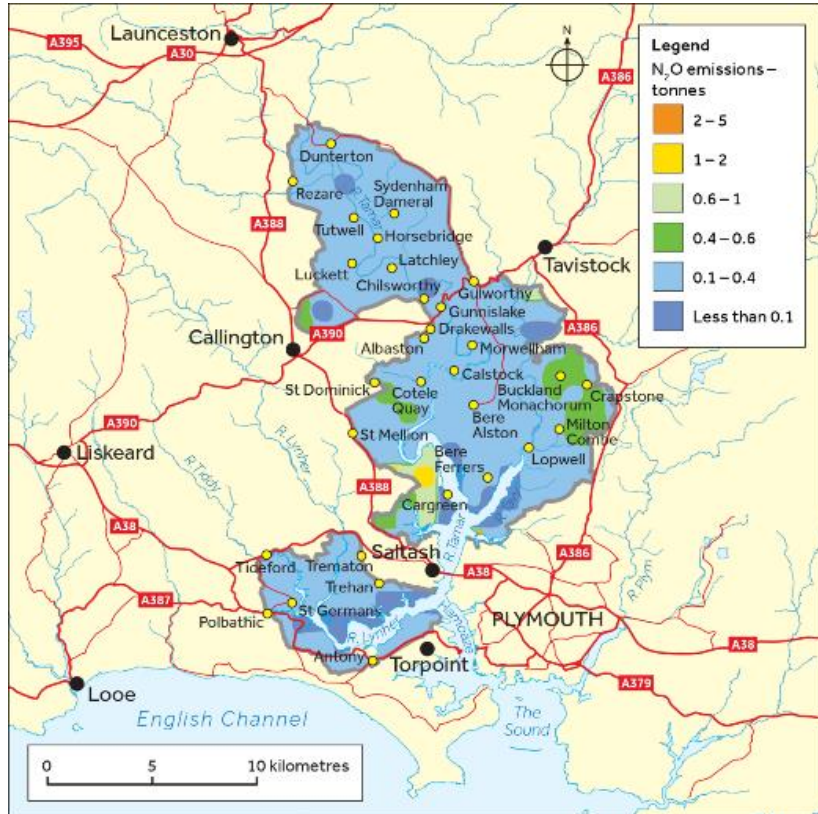
Reference to the [Land-use map](#) (click) shows that the areas showing greater than 10 kt CO₂e of methane are generally the pasture lands. Land used for arable and woodland generally emit less than 10 kt CO₂e of methane.

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Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) 2022 (<https://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/mapping>). The NAEI receives detailed data on individual point sources regulated by the Environment Agency and Local Authority Pollution Control.

Nitrous oxide in the National Landscape

Showing nitrous oxide (N₂O) levels in 2022, which is generally very low. The highest emissions are in the Parish of Landulph, in an area of farmland.



Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) 2022 (<https://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/mapping>). The NAEI receives detailed data on individual point sources regulated by the Environment Agency and Local Authority Pollution Control.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is emitted during agricultural, land use, and industrial activities; combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste; as well as during treatment of wastewater. It is associated with vehicle engines.

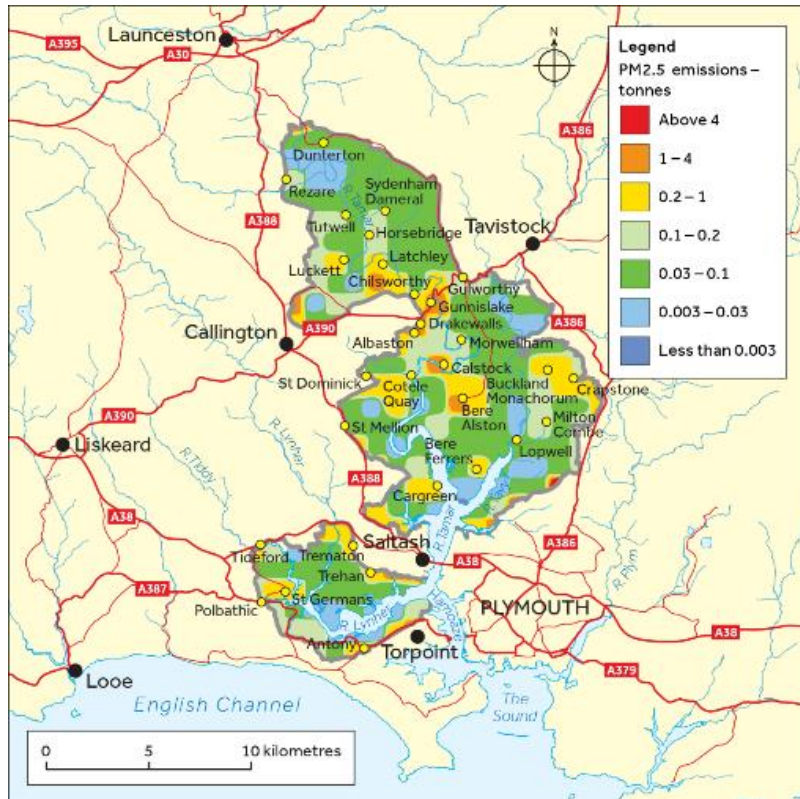
Across the four local authority areas in 2021, 84% of the nitrous oxide came from agriculture. Most agricultural emissions result from nitrogen fertilization of agricultural soils and management of animal waste.

The lowest rates are in areas of woodland.

Air quality

Particulate matter in the National Landscape

Showing PM2.5 levels in 2022. Levels are relatively low in the area but with a hotspot around Bere Alston, Calstock, Coxpark, Gunnislake and Kelly Bray.



The areas with the higher emissions are generally associated with the road network. There are now increasing levels due to increased use of wood as a fuel for homes. Industrial use of biomass fuels is also increasing and has become a more significant contributor to UK emissions.

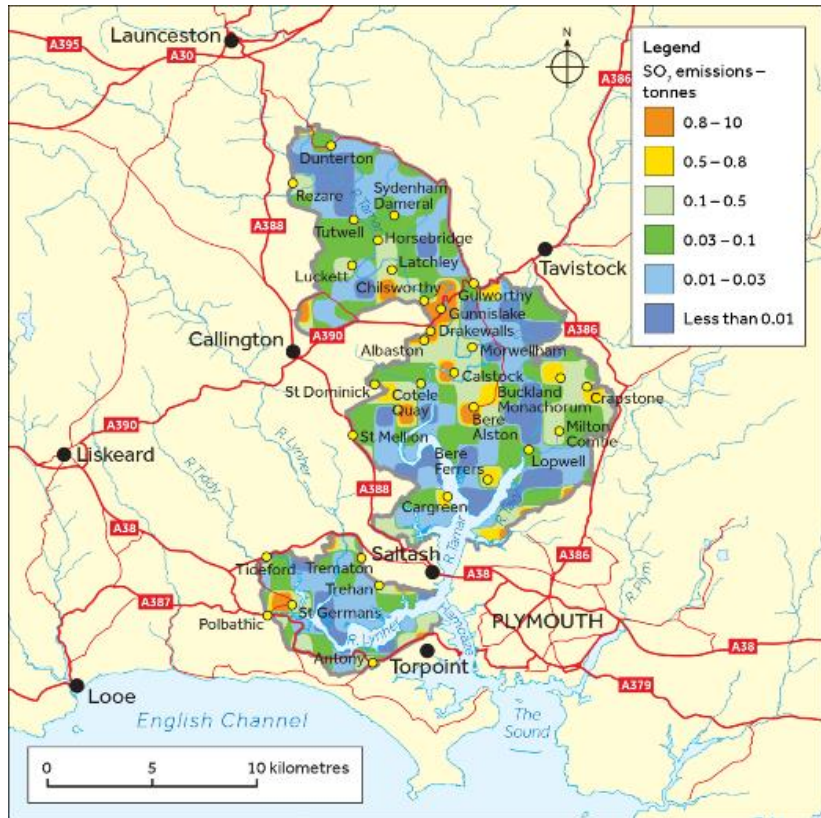
Particulate matter (PM) is everything in the air that is not a gas and consists of a huge variety of chemical compounds and materials, some of which can be toxic. PM2.5 is matter that is less than 2.5 micro gram in diameter. Due to the small size, some of these toxins may enter the bloodstream and be transported around the body, lodging in the heart, brain and other organs.

Note on UK emissions: Because of measures in place during the COVID-19 pandemic, PM2.5 emissions from road transport, aviation and railways in 2020 were 23%, 61% and 28% lower than they had been in 2019 respectively.

Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) 2022 (<https://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/mapping>). The NAEI receives detailed data on individual point sources regulated by the Environment Agency and Local Authority Pollution Control. Emissions of PM10 and PM2.5 from agricultural sources are distributed using agricultural census data 2014.

Sulphur dioxide in the National Landscape

Showing sulphur dioxide (SO₂) in 2022. Levels are low in the area but there are hotspots along the A390 and B3249.



The principal man-made source of sulphur dioxide is the combustion of fossil fuels. Hotspots occur around Bere Alston, Calstock, Coxpark and Kelly Bray. Burcombe Farm is the centre of a high level, possibly associated with a haulage depot.

Sulphur dioxide contributes to aerosol formation which can either warm (through absorption of solar radiation on dark particles) or cool (from forming cloud droplets and reflecting radiation) the atmosphere.

Source: National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) 2022 (<https://naei.beis.gov.uk/data/mapping>). The NAEI receives detailed data on individual point sources regulated by the Environment Agency and Local Authority Pollution Control.

Renewable energy

There are three renewable energy generation sites operating within the National Landscape and there are a few close to the boundary.



There are three renewable energy generation sites operating within the National Landscape:

1. North Wayton Farm – Solar Photovoltaics with 5MW capacity
2. Warleigh Barton Solar Farm– Solar Photovoltaics with 5MW capacity
3. Dartmoor Bio Power - Advanced Conversion Technologies with 3.9MW capacity

And there are two awaiting construction very close to the boundary:

4. Kawasaki Factory, Ernesettle Lane - Solar Photovoltaics
5. Trevol Business Park - Battery Stand-alone Storage with 10MW capacity

Source: <https://www.mygridgb.co.uk/map/> See also Department for Energy Security & Net Zero <https://data.barbour-abi.com/smart-map/repd/desz/?type=repd>

Information Classification: CONTROLLED

Energy crops

There are 10 plots of *Miscanthus x giganteus* planted within the National Landscape, covering 10.28 ha.



Miscanthus x giganteus is a woody rhizomatous grass species. It is a perennial plant with an estimated productive life of around 16 years. It grows to 3-4 metres in height and the stems and leaves are harvested annually. Above ground dry matter biomass yields up to 15-25 tonnes per ha.

This offers a higher biomass yield than other bioenergy crops, such as Short Rotation Coppice e.g., willow or poplar, and cereal straw, including barley, wheat, oats and rape.

Currently the use of miscanthus is for co-firing in coal furnaces. There are also alternative markets, including but not limited to, domestic fuel alternatives, bio-composites and animal bedding. Miscanthus may also be converted into ethanol through a variety of pre-treatment options.

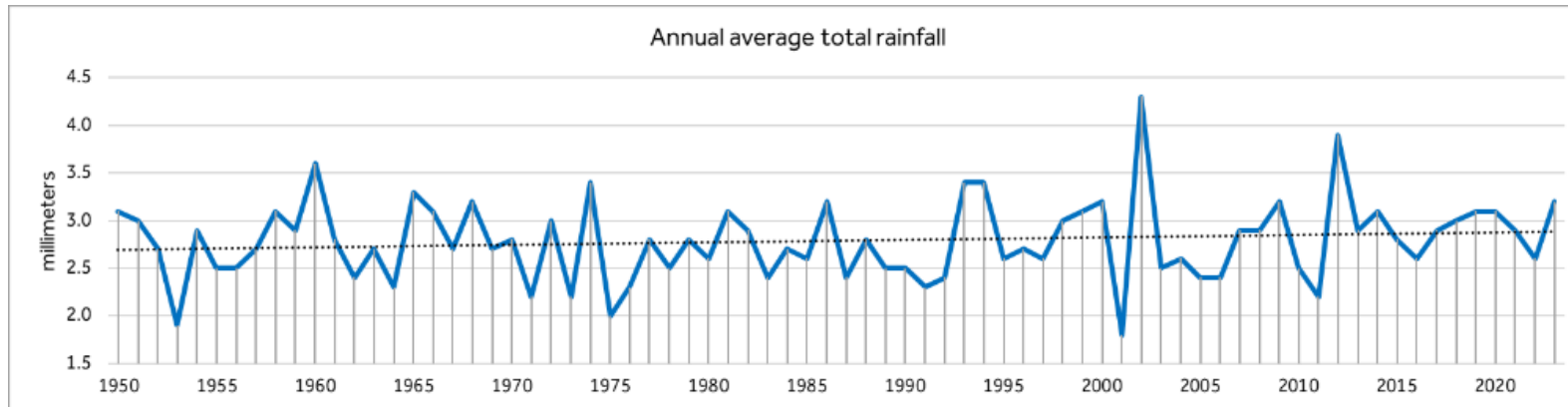
The Tamar Valley scheme was established in 2013 and so is expected to last until 2029.

Source: © Natural England copyright. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right [2024].

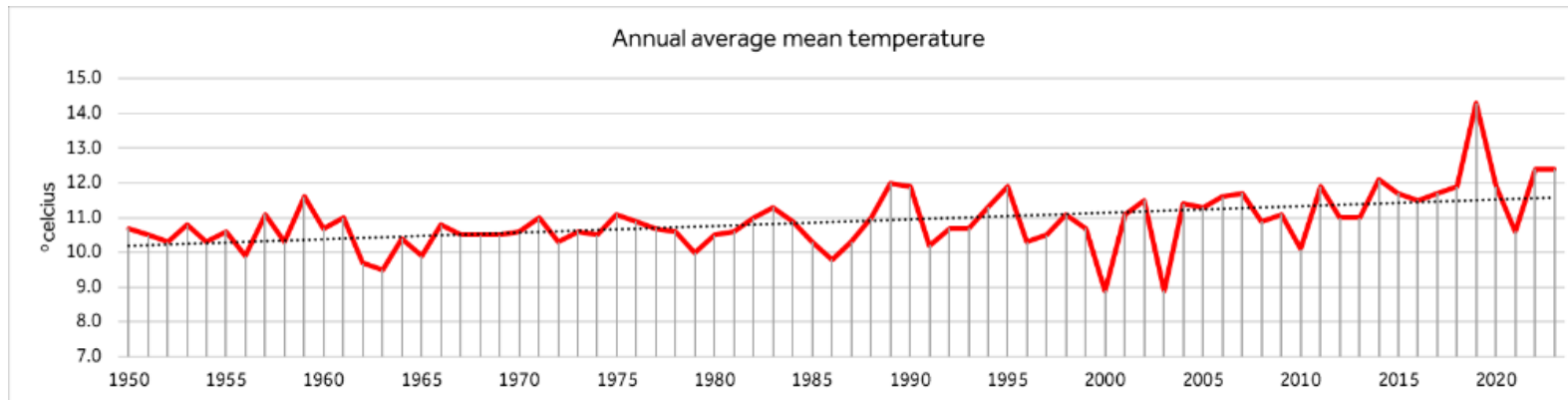
<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20080620102252/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/planning/grants-funding/energy-crops/default.htm> The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19.

Changes in weather patterns

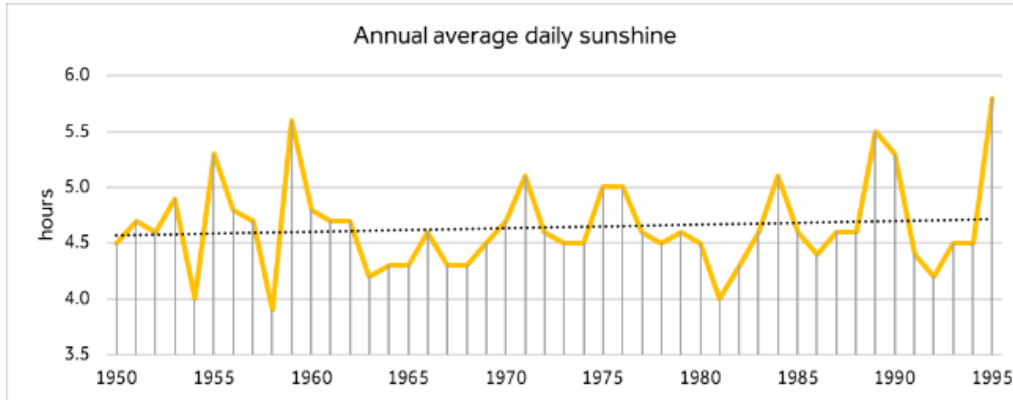
The charts, based on Metrological Office data for Plymouth Mountbatten, shows a 0.1-millimetre increase in annual rainfall and a rise of 1.5°C in annual mean temperature over the last 80 years; and a rise of 0.3 hours annual daily sunshine between 1950 and 1995.



The trend line shows a slight increase in annual precipitation from approximately 2.7 mm in 1950 to approximately 2.8 mm in 2023 (0.1 millimetre).



The trend line shows a steady rise in annual temperature from approximately 10.2°C in 1950 to 11.7°C in 2023; and rise of 1.5°C.



The trend line shows a small rise in annual daily sunshine from approximately 4.5 hours in 1950 to 4.8 hours in 1995; and rise of 0.3 hours.

Note: Sunshine data collection stopped in 1995.

Source: Information provided by the National Meteorological Library and Archive – Met Office (2019): Met Office MIDAS Open: UK Land Surface Stations Data (1853-current). Centre for Environmental Data Analysis, 2024. <http://catalogue.ceda.ac.uk/uuid/dbd451271eb04662beade68da43546e1>

Area at risk of flooding

The large majority of the National Landscape is not at risk from flooding.



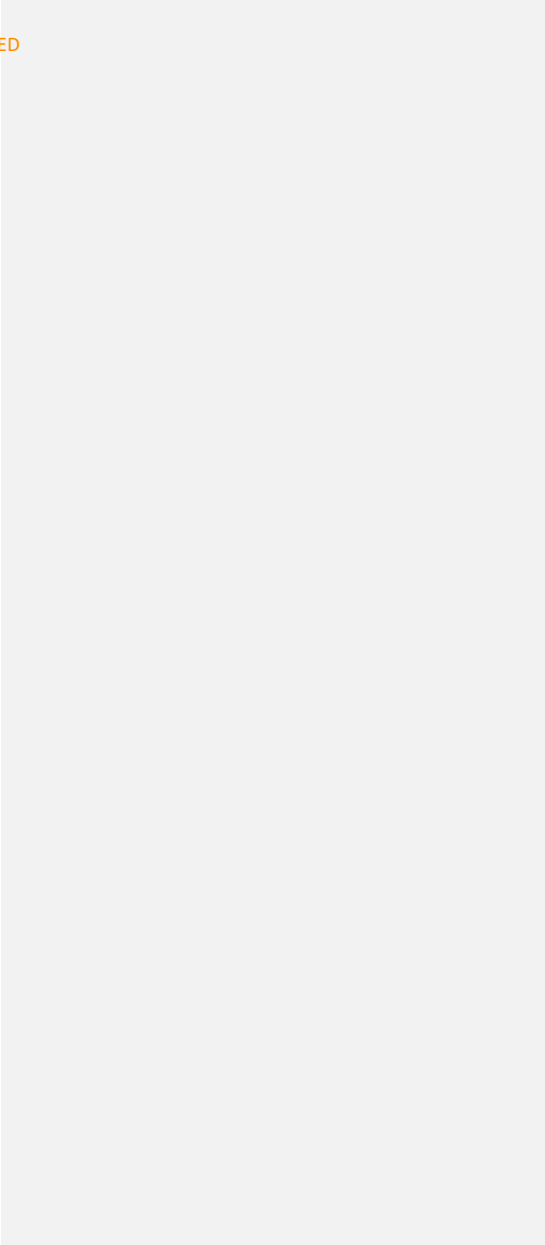
There is a high risk of localised flooding along the banks of the rivers Tamar and Tavy. This risk is less pronounced along the River Lynher.

Note: **Showing high risk** - this means that this area has a chance of flooding of greater than 3.3% each year. This considers the effect of any flood defences in the area. These defences reduce but do not completely stop the chance of flooding as they can be overtopped, or fail.

Source: Environment Agency © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS 100024198. <https://check-long-term-flood-risk.service.gov.uk/risk>

Information Classification: CONTROLLED

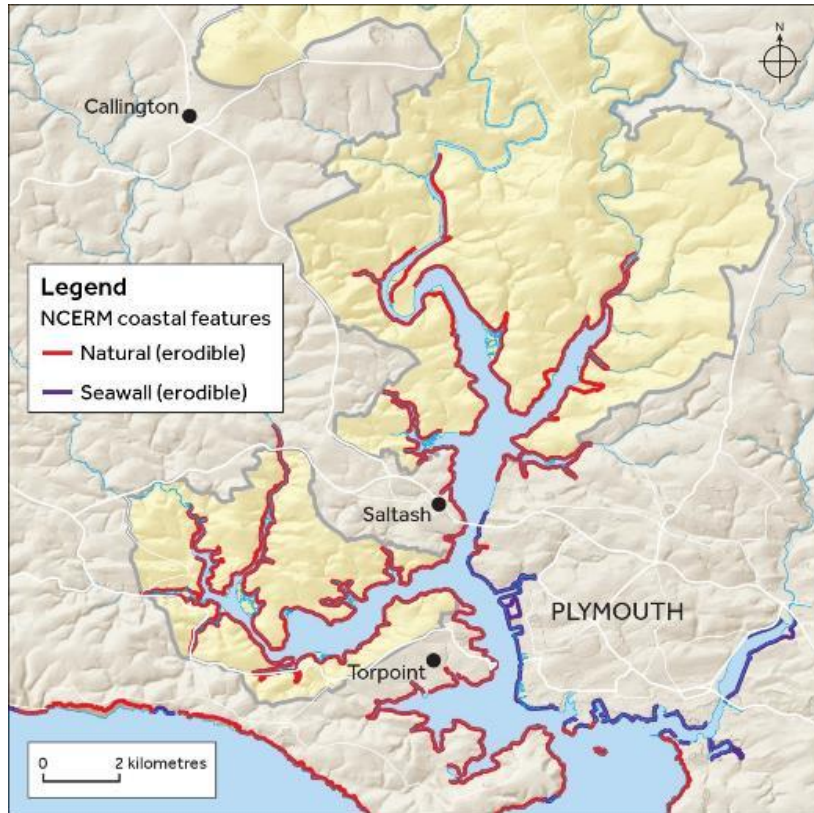
Information Classification: CONTROLLED



Information Classification: CONTROLLED

Coastal erosion types and features

Much of the National Landscape's estuarine coastline is natural and erodible.



The National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping shows the coastal baseline which is split into 'frontages'. These are lengths of coast with consistent features based on the cliff behaviour characteristics and the defence characteristics.

Defence Types: Natural or Seawall.

Feature Type: Erodible.

Note: The coloured line is the top of an erodible feature. The map's standard blue coastline is the high-water mark.

Source: Environment Agency © Crown copyright and database rights 2020 OS 100024198. South West Coastal Monitoring <https://southwest.coastalmonitoring.org/projects/national-coastal-erosion-risk-mapping-ncerm/>

Information Classification: CONTROLLED

Predicted coastal erosion rates and extents

There may be up to a 1.5 metres retreat along parts of the estuary within the National Landscape during the next 30 years.



Shows the erosional extents and rates for three periods: short term (0-20 yr), medium term (20-50 yr) and long term (50-100 yr).

Predicted erosion rates (retreat distance in metres at 95%-ile confidence)

	Up to 2025	Up to 2055	Up to 2105
No active intervention	0.68	1.70	3.40
Hold the line	0	0	0

The policy is that there will be no intervention along much of the coastline. There is no planned investment in defending against flooding or erosion, even if an artificial defence has existed previously. There will be natural erosion.

Outside of the National Landscape, the areas fronting the larger settlements have existing defence lines. The policy is to hold the line. There is an aspiration to build or maintain artificial defences so that the position of the shoreline remains.

Source: Environment Agency © Crown copyright and database rights 2020 OS 100024198. Shoreline Management Plan Review (SMP2), Durlston Head to Rame Head, Shoreline Management Plan (Final) June 2011. <https://www.gov.uk/check-coastal-erosion-management-in-your-area>

People

The Office for National Statistics undertakes a census every 10 years that gives a picture of all the people and households in England and Wales. All information is anonymised and the actual census records are secure for 100 years. The last census was in 2021. The Office for National Statistics did provide output area population estimates allocated to the designation areas on a best fit basis. Defra is now releasing additional social data as a part of its Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework (PLTOF). It has calculated the proportion of actual land area for each Output Area within the National Landscape boundary. This is therefore different from the ONS figure. PLTOF data will set a new baseline. But for this report, we compare changes between 2011 and 2021. The nationally adjusted data is only for 2021. We use the best fit parish data to monitor trends since 2011.

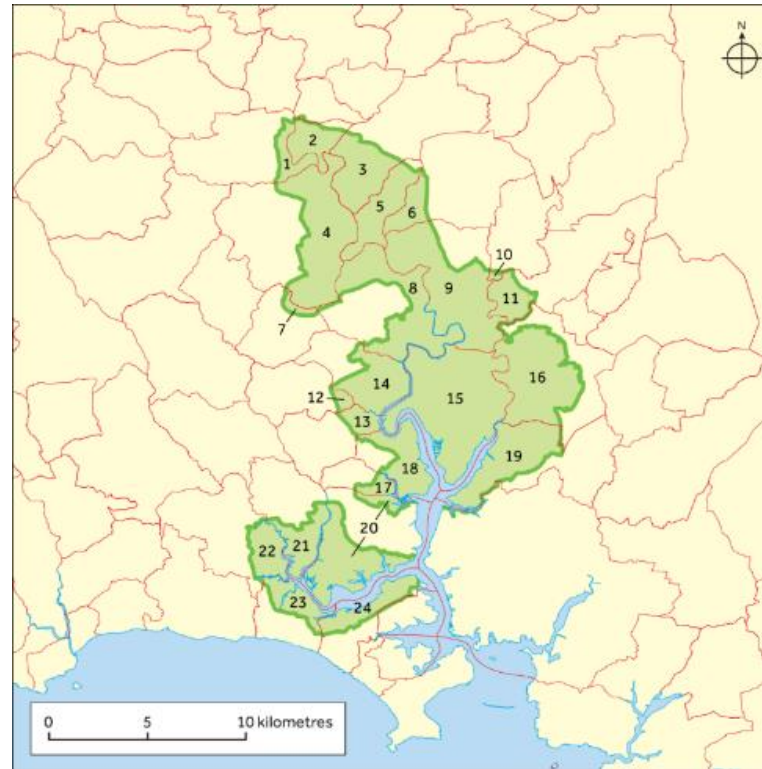
Defra and its agencies do provide some environmental data cut to the National Landscape boundary, running from 2013 to 2022. This is through the national framework for monitoring environmental outcomes (MEOPL) in National Parks and National Landscapes. Natural England leads in this work, in close partnership with Defra, the English National Park Authorities Association, Historic England and the National Landscapes Association.



Administrative boundaries

The National Landscape lies within the areas of Cornwall Council, Plymouth City Council, Devon County Council and two District Councils.

There are 24 parish councils.



Civil Parishes

- 1 Lezant
- 2 Dunterton
- 3 Milton Abbot
- 4 Stoke Climstead
- 5 Sydenham Damerel
- 6 Lamerton
- 7 Callington
- 8 Calstock
- 9 Gulworthy
- 10 Tavistock
- 11 Whitchurch
- 12 St Mellion
- 13 Pillaton
- 14 St Dominick
- 15 Bere Ferrars
- 16 Buckland Manorchorum
- 17 Botusfleming
- 18 Landulph
- 19 Bickleigh
- 20 Saltash
- 21 Landrake with St Erney
- 22 St Germans
- 23 Shevioc
- 24 Antony

Source: GIS data obtained from www.data.gov.uk

Comparative size of settlements

The largest settlement within the National Landscape is Gunnislake. It has over 3,510 residents. Bere Alston has around 2,260 residents and all other settlements have less than 1,000 residents.



Most settlements within the National Landscape have a population of less than 1,000 people. There are two exceptions. Gunnislake has around 3,510 residents and Bere Alston around 2,260.

There are larger settlements close to the area. Plymouth is the largest, with approximately 266,980 residents. Saltash has just under 15,440, Tavistock has around 12,680 residents, and Torpoint 7,160. Slightly further away, Liskeard has 10,900 residents and Launceston 8,500.

Along the boundary, Callington has 4,670, Horrabridge 1,880, Yelverton 1,860, Kelly Bray 1,140 and Landrake 1,100 residents

All these settlements lie within the 30-minute travel area for the National Landscape. (Click here to see the [Travel areas to the Tamar Valley National Landscape](#)

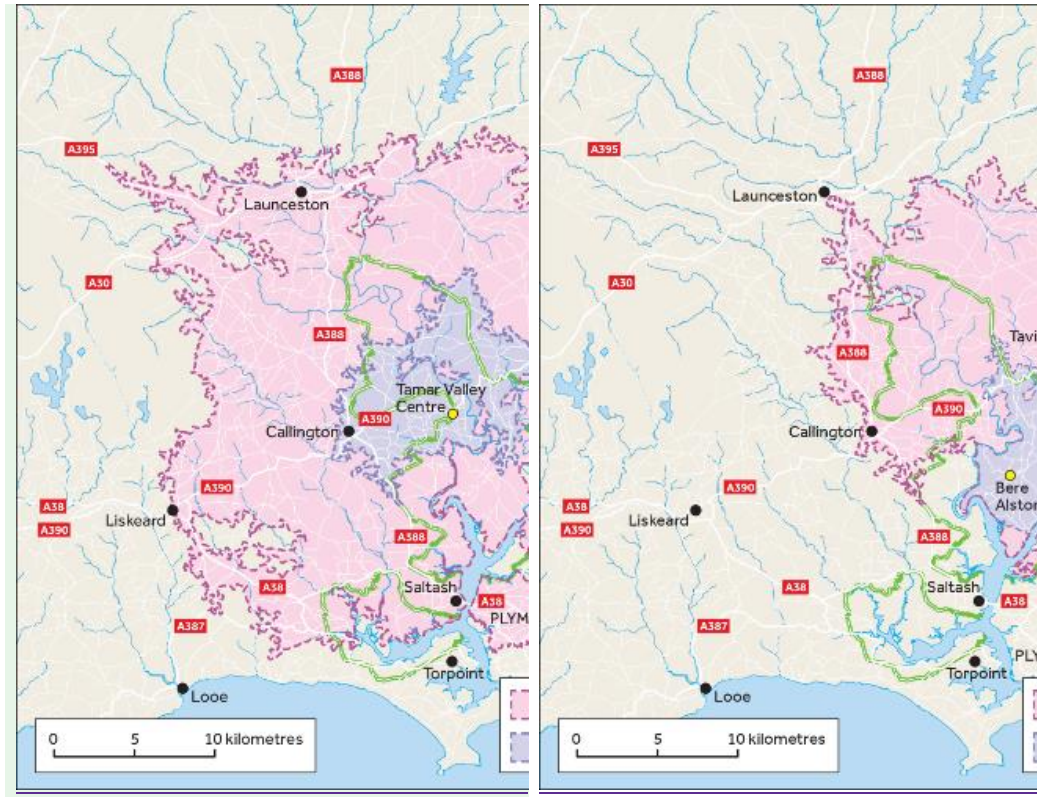
[Showing the 15 and 30-minute travel time by car. The Department for Transport states that the average trip-time for a day trip is 33 minutes.](#)

[To the Tamar Valley National Landscape Centre at Dakewalls \(on the A390\)](#)

[To Bere Alston, close to the centre of the National Landscape \(on the B3257\)](#)

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The Tamar Valley Centre is accessible to populations in Cornwall and Devon; Bere Alston is less accessible, especially for Cornish residents.

The Department for Transport states that the basic unit of travel in the National Travel Survey is a trip, defined as a one-way course of travel with a single main purpose. Outward and return halves of a return journey are two separate trips.

Nationally, people made 862 trips on average in 2022, or 17 trips a week. This includes 24 minutes per cycling trip, 21 minutes per car driver trip and 18 minutes per walking trip. In 2022, the average trip length for a day trip in England was **12.1 miles** (12.8 in 2017 but only 10.4 in 2021); and the average trip time for a day trip was **33 minutes** (33 mins in 2017, 31 mins in 2021). The map shows the approximate boundary of the **15-minute** and **30-minute** car journey areas.

(Click here to see the **Comparative size of settlements** map)

National Travel Survey 2022 - Published 30 August 2023 - The National Travel Survey is a household survey of personal travel by residents of England travelling within Great Britain, from data collected via interviews and a seven-day travel diary, which enables analysis of patterns and trends

Source: Travel Time areas created using the Open Route Service plugin on QGIS based on Open Street Map data. Day trip intelligence from National Travel Survey Table NTS0403 , Department for Transport 2022
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-travel-survey-2022/national-travel-survey-2022-introduction-and-main-findings>

Travel areas to map).

Legend

Size of population

- 50,000+
- 10,000–50,000
- 5,000–10,000
- 2,000–5,000
- 1,000–2,000
- Under 1,000

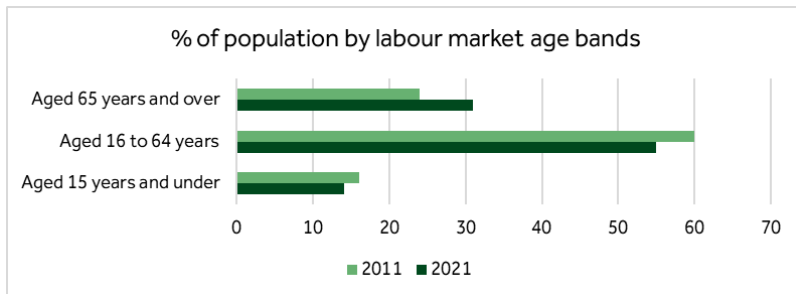
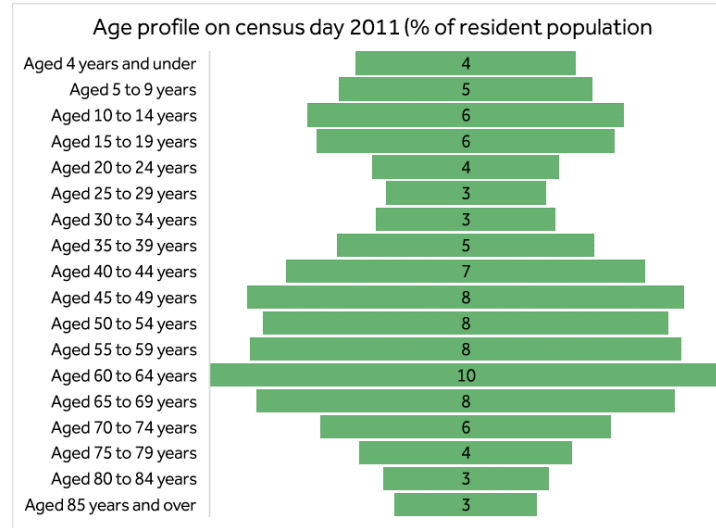
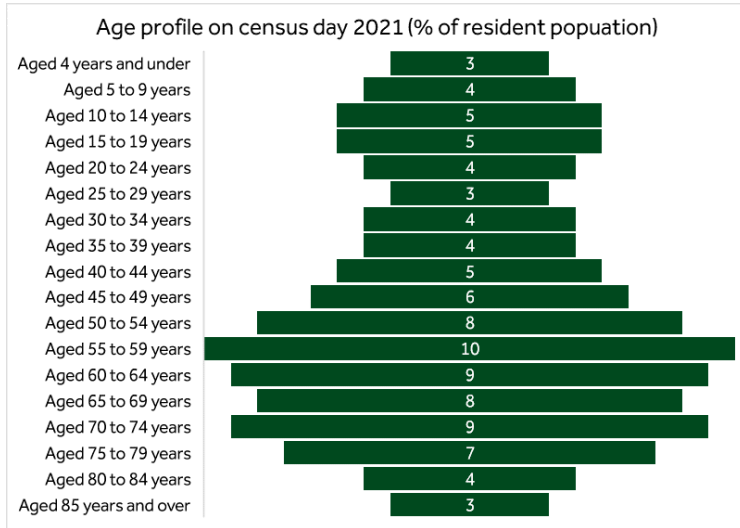
The estimated total resident population for the National Landscape is 16,500 people.

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Source: City populations (<https://www.citypopulation.de/en/uk/southwestengland/>); OpenStreetMap data is available under the Open Database License

Population numbers and age profile

From PLTOF data: The estimated total population on census day 2021 for the National Landscape was **16,500** and the average age in the National Landscape was **49** (41 in England).



Population numbers have remained stable since 2011. Generally, there is a greater number of older people than young. Most of the population is over 50 years of age. The population 'bulge' of 2011 has advanced 10 years and has dropped from 10% to 9%. An additional 'bulge' at 55-59 has developed that may be the result of early retirees moving into the area. The working age population has declined and retired numbers has risen.

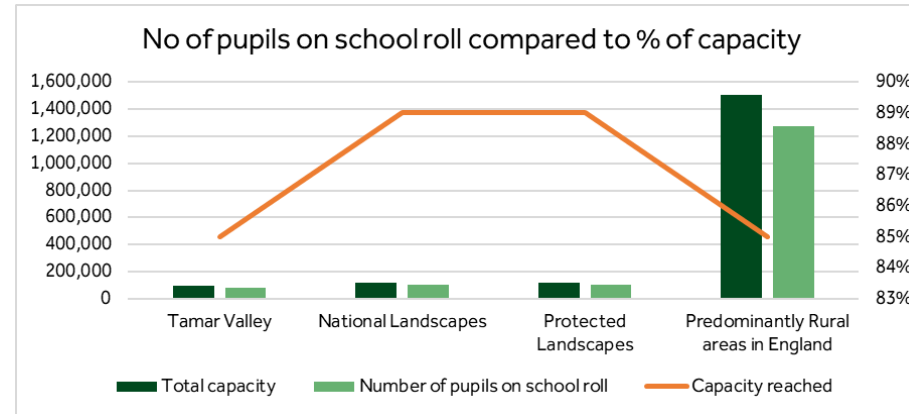
Source: Based on allocation of Output Areas, Census 2021. These estimates are based on National Landscape boundaries as of 2022. Output area population estimates have been allocated to National Landscapes on a best fit basis. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 25 April 2024] Tables PP012 and QS103EW

Number of pupils on the school roll

For pupils in the Tamar valley NL, there are 97,600 spaces. Of these, 82,800 are in use. This means that the area is at **85%** of its capacity, which matches the average for rural areas in England. The average for the national landscapes is 89%.

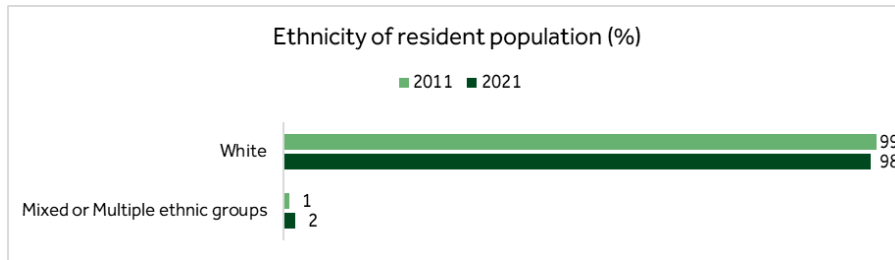
Note: School capacity is the number of pupils that a school can accommodate. The school roll is the number of pupils attending a specific school. The roll is the list of students who should be present in school.

Source: PLTOF based on apportioning of Upper Tier Local Authorities



Ethnicity and gender resident population

There has been little change in either ethnicity or gender between 2011 and 2021. In 2021, around 98% of the resident population class as 'white' and just over 50% of the population is female.



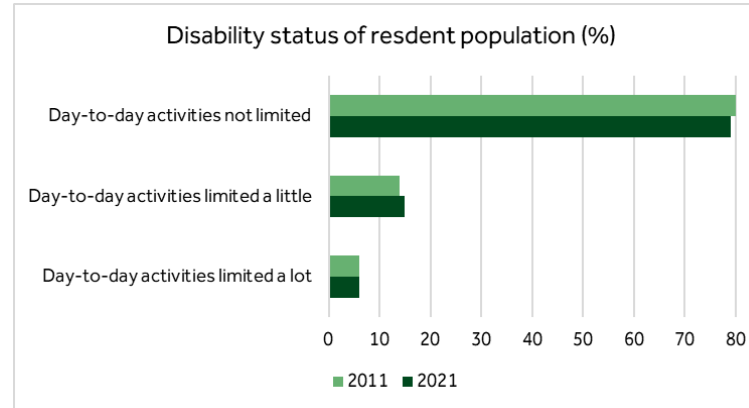
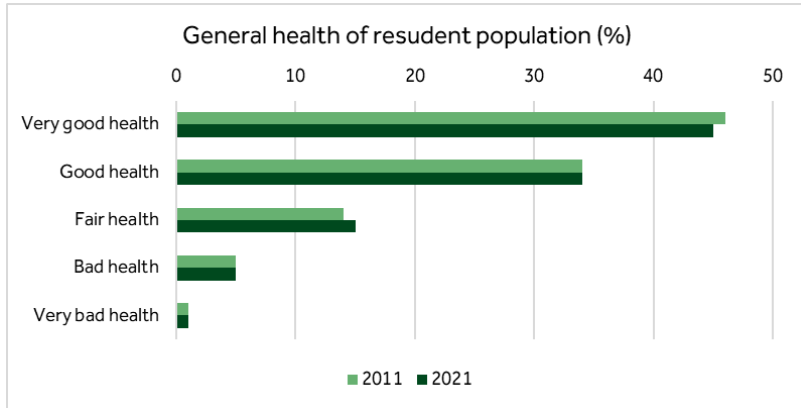
Gender of resident population

	2011	2021
Female	51%	51%
Male	49%	49%

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 25 April 2024] Tables 2011: QS104EW & QS201EW, 2021: PP002 & PP005

Health of resident population

In 2021, 45% of the resident population enjoy very good health; only 1% suffer very bad health. There is no material difference with the 2011 data. In 2021, 80% of the resident population suffered no long-term health conditions. The 21.5% who did have long-term health condition were listed as disabled under the Equality Act.



Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 25 April 2024] Tables 2011: QS302EW, 2021: PP003 & PP006

Relative wealth of the resident population

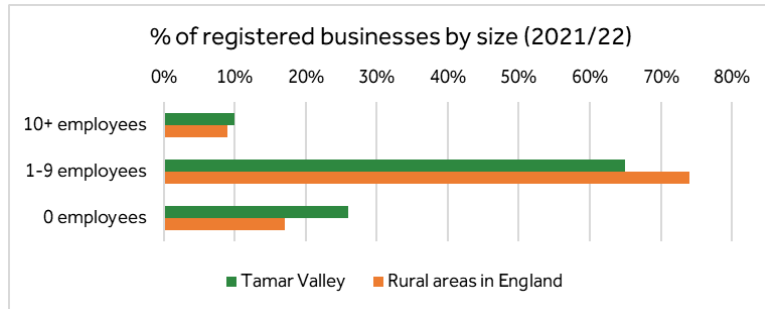
From PLTOF data, the average earnings per month were £2,100 in 2021. For rural areas in England, it was £2,300.

Dividing house prices by annual earnings creates a housing affordability ratio. In 2023, the Tamar Valley National Landscape house-price affordability ratio was 8 (the average for all the National Landscapes was 11). This means that full-time employees could expect to spend 8 times their earnings on purchasing a home in the National Landscape. Full-time employees in England could expect to spend around 9 times their annual earnings buying a home.

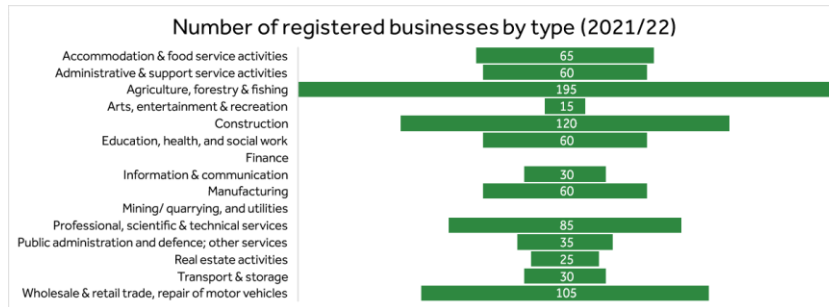
Source: Based on apportioning of Middle-layer Super Output Areas, Census 2021. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved

Registered businesses by size and type

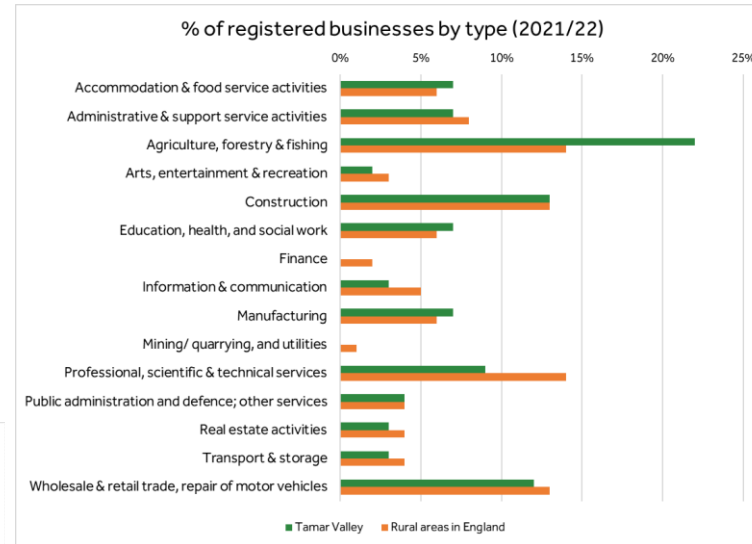
From PLTOF data, there are 895 business units registered within the national landscape.



Most businesses employ less than nine employees. There is a greater proportion of sole traders within the Tamar Valley than the average for rural areas in England. The dominant business type is agriculture, forestry and fishing.



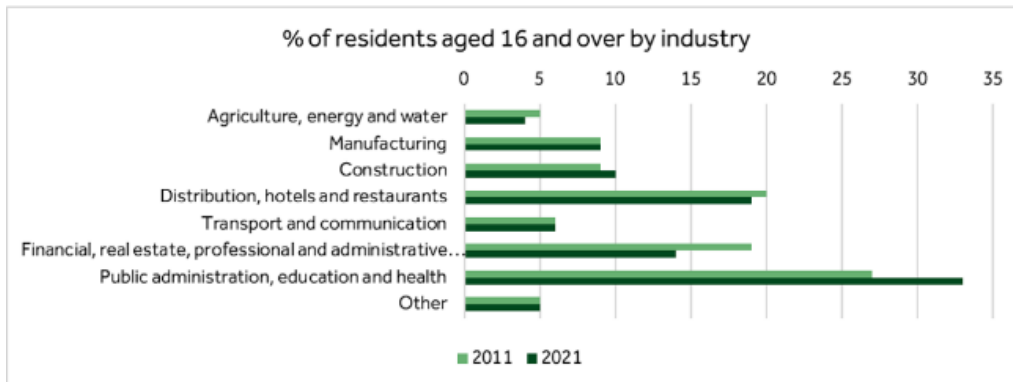
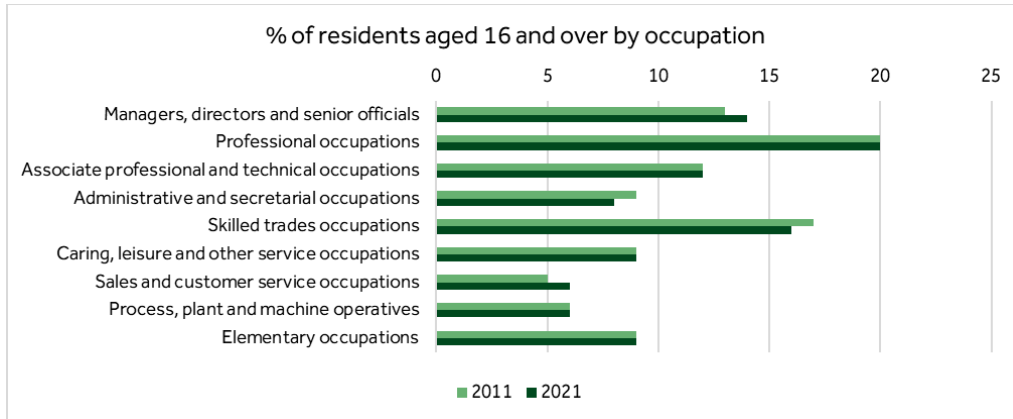
Source: PLTOF Based on allocation of Output Areas.



Where a sector is present, the spread of business types within the Tamar Valley matches that across rural areas in England but with two exceptions. Agriculture, forestry and fishing represent 22% of business types in Tamar, compared to only 14% across rural England. And only 9% of businesses are in professional services, compared to 14% across rural areas in England.

Employment profiles of resident population

Between 2011 & 2021: there has been a 13% swing from those residents wanting to work to those not seeking work, perhaps reflecting the increasing retired population. The spread of occupations and industries has remained constant throughout the period, with no variances above 1%. Managerial and customer service roles have increased; as has public sector employment. There has been a decrease in financial and professional employment.



Employment status

	2011	2021
Employed	63%	51%
Seeking work	3%	2%
Not seeking work	34%	47%

Occupation

- Increase in managerial and customer service roles (+1%)
- Decrease in administrative and skilled trades (-1%)

Industry

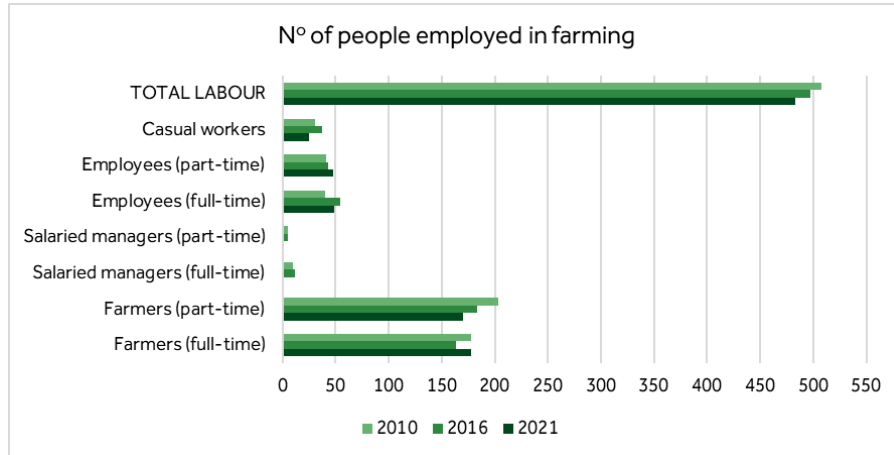
- Increase in construction (+1%) and public sector (+6%)
- Decrease in land based, distribution and catering (-1%) and financial and professional (-5%)

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 25 April 2024] Tables 2011: QS601EW, QS605EW & QS606EW: 2021: PP004, PP009 & PP011

Employment in farming

Employment in farming has decreased by 5% during the last 10 years. In 2021, 4% of the resident population (483 people) were employed in farming. (Click [Agricultural land-use](#) to see more about agriculture)

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The number of full-time farmers in 2021 was 178, the same as in 2010. There was a reduction of 33 part-time farmers during the same period (-16%).

There has been a small rise in the number of full-time employees, an increase of 9 people (+23%) between 2010 and 2021. The number of part-time employees increased by 7 (+17%) during the same period.

Casual workers declined by 6 people (-19%) between 2010 and 2021.

Source: Defra June Survey of Agriculture <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june>

Rights of Way

There are 111 kilometres of rights of way recorded in the National Landscape. There is no report on the condition of these routes.



Legend	
—	Bridleway
—	Byway open to all traffic
—	Restricted byway
—	Footpath

Type	Length (km)		
	2018	2024	
	TVR	Cornwall	Devon
Footpaths	111.6	31.5	63.7
Bridleways	14.6	2.9	11.6
Byway (BOAT byway open to all traffic)	0.8	0.5	0
Restricted byway		0	0.8
Total rights of way by county		34.9	76.1
Total rights of way in the National Landscape	127 km	111 km	

Note: There is a discrepancy of **16 km** between 2018 and 2024 and this is in the length of footpaths. Devon County Council confirmed the figures in their area in 2024; we have had no response from Cornwall Council. The 2024 data agrees with information on the council website.

Source: The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19. Each of the local authorities, with links provided through <https://www.rowmaps.com> and Magic Map <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

Information Classification: CONTROLLED

Recreational routes

There is one National Trail, one long-distance footpath and two national cycling routes in the National Landscape.



Tamar Coast to Coast Way runs for 87 miles along the Tamar Valley, tracing its course from Plymouth to the source of the River Tamar near Morwenstow.

Tamar Valley Discovery Trail runs for 35 miles from Plymouth to Launceston; many people choose to combine a walk with the Tamar Valley Line train service to make a circular route.

West Devon Way runs for 37 miles linking Plymouth with Okehampton. A small section lies within the National Landscape, between Yelverton and Tavistock.

Lying close to the National Landscape boundary:

National Cycle Route 27 is a 99-mile route connecting Plymouth to Ilfracombe. It combines the beaches and estuaries of North Devon with the lush green valleys of West Country rivers. Many sections are traffic-free and flat, making them ideal for families or less experienced cyclists.

National Trail – the South West Coastal Path runs for 630 miles, from Minehead on the edge of Exmoor to the shores of Poole Harbour. With 19th century origins as a coastguard patrol route to restrict smuggling, it is England's longest National Trail. It does not pass through the National Landscape but the other recreational routes link to it.

Legend	
	South West Coastal Path
	West Devon Way
	Tamara Coast to Coast Way
	Tamar Valley Discovery Trail
	National cycle route 27

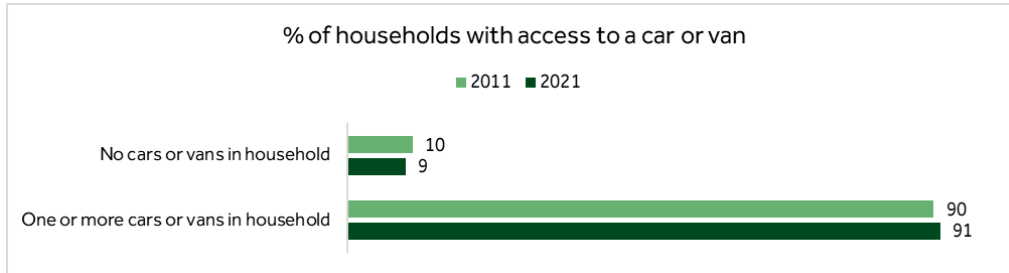
Source: The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19. Devon County Council 2019. Each of the local authorities, with links provided through <https://www.rowmaps.com> and Magic Map <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

Information Classification: CONTROLLED

Means of travel

Access to car or van

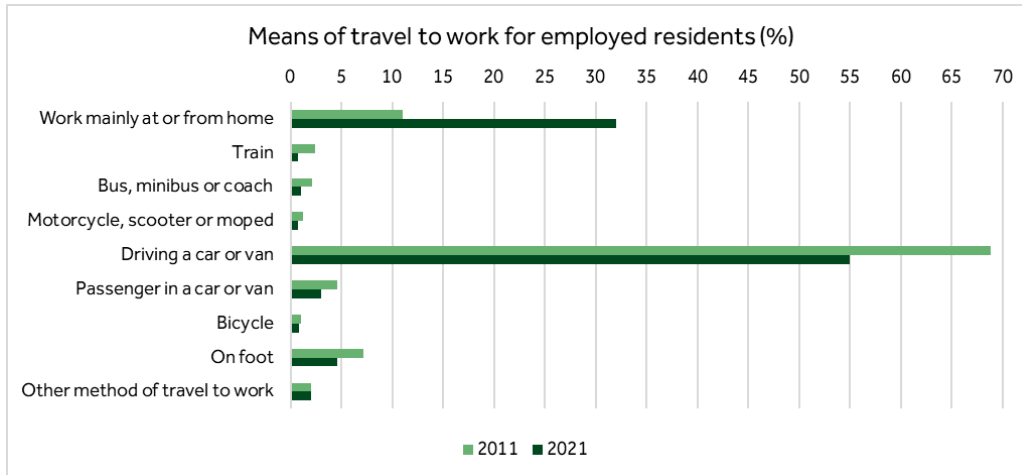
In 2021, 91% of the resident population had access to at least one car or van, up from 90% in 2011.



Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 25 April 2024] Tables QS416EW & PP010

Travel to work

In 2021, 32% of employed residents worked from home, up from 11% in 2011. In 2011, 69% of employed residents drove a car to work; this reduced to 55% in 2021.



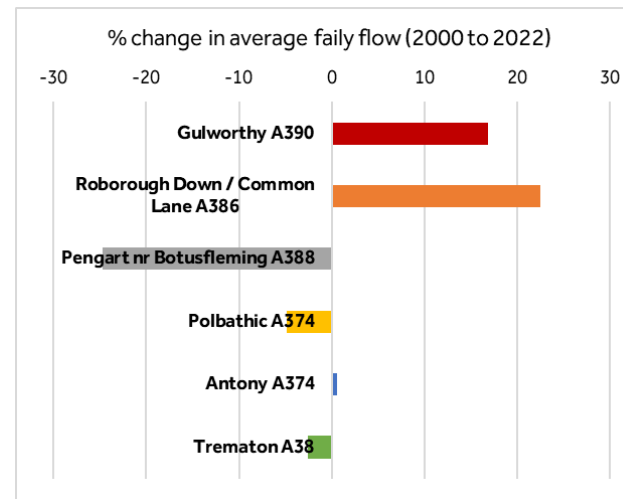
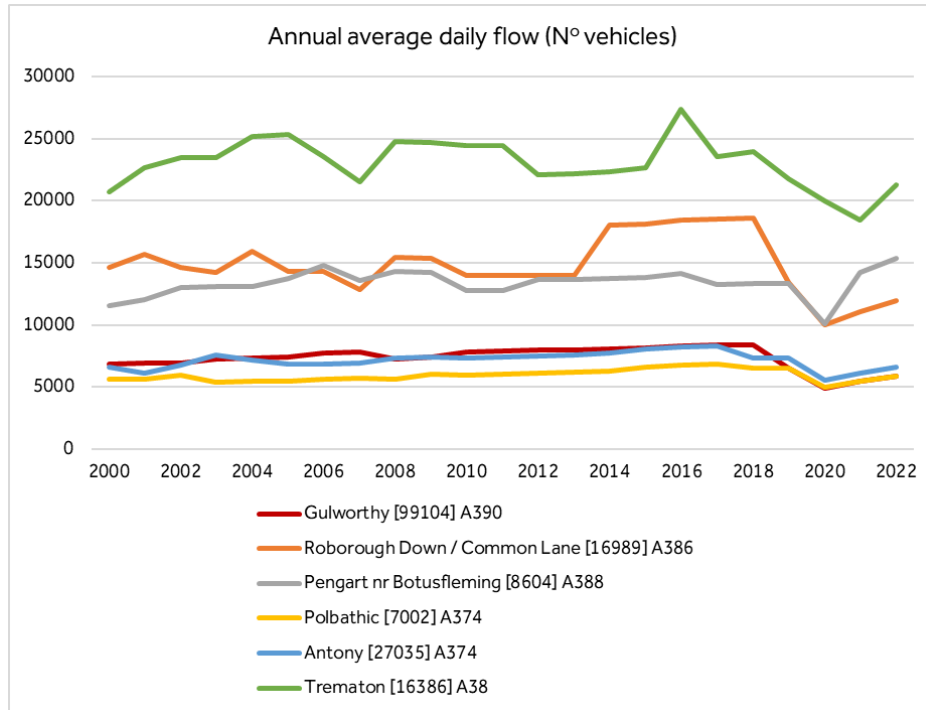
The most striking change between 2011 and 2021 is the significant increase in the number of people working mainly at or from their home.

Consequently, the use of all forms of transport has fallen.

Source: ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 25 April 2024] Tables QS701EW & PP013

Road traffic counts

Combined daily traffic flows for 2000-2022 show the busiest monitoring point is at Trematon, on the A38, with an average daily flow of 23,059 vehicles. The quietest monitoring point is at Polbathic, on the A374 (5,922 vehicles).



The Department for Transport reports on a number of traffic count monitoring points on roads within the National Landscape but only a few have long data trends. The effects of Covid-19 show with a dip for the 2020 figures. Roborough Down on the A386, recorded the biggest increase in flow between 2000 – 2022 (22.5%); Pengart, on the A388, recorded the biggest fall in flow (-24.7%).

Note: the Dept for Transport monitoring point reference number shown in brackets [x]. Source: Dept for Transport Road traffic statistics <https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/#6/55.254/-6.053/basemap-regions-countpoints>

Access to public transport



Source <http://www.busatlas.uk/> checked against the latest timetables October 2023 <https://bustimes.org/>

Few Sunday services but weekday generally good; some limited single journeys on market days and schools' services.

Routes shown on map:

Go Cornwall

- 11** Plymouth-Saltash-Landrake-Tideford-Liskeard (no Sunday service)
- 11A** Saltash Community School-Polbathic (Monday to Friday, **school days** (not bank holidays))
- 12** Callington-Launceston (no Sunday service)
- 70** Plymouth-Torpoint-Cremyll (no Sunday service - via Ferry)
- 74** Callington-Liskeard (no Sunday service)
- 79** Tavistock-Callington (no Sunday service)
- 179** Gunnislake-Callington-Liskeard-Bodmin (Monday to Friday, **school days** (not bank holidays))

Stagecoach

- 1** Plymouth-Tavistock – regular service seven days a week
- 87** Bere Ferrers Station-Tavistock (no Sunday service)
- C101** Cornish Inn, Gunnislake – Callington Comm College (Monday to Friday, **school days** (not bank holidays))

Plymouth City Bus

- 55** Tavistock-Yelverton-Milton Combe-Buckland Monachorum (**limited service** - no Sunday service)

Saltash Red Bus

- 451** Merrymeet-St Germans-Saltash (**Wednesdays only**)
- 454** Cargreen-Botus Fleming-Hatt-Saltash (**Mondays only**)

Tavistock Community Transport

- 115** Tavistock-Luckett-Tavistock Circular (**Fridays only**)

Tamar Bridge & Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee

- Ferry Torpoint Quay to Devonport Quay – very regular service 7 days a week (including late evenings)

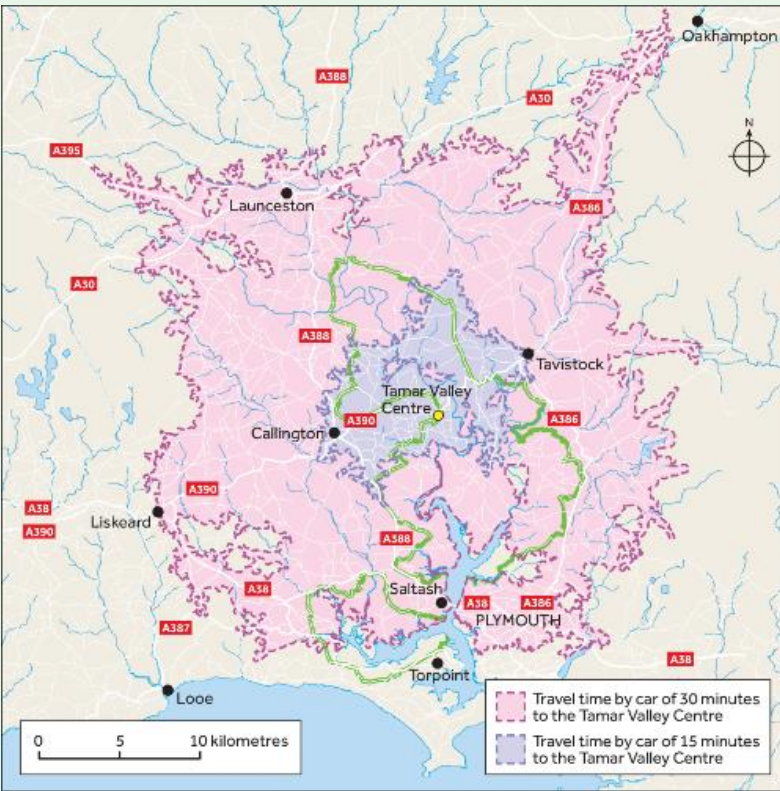
Great Western Railway

- Plymouth-Saltash-St Germans
- Plymouth-Bere Ferrers-Bere Alston-Calstock-Gunnislake

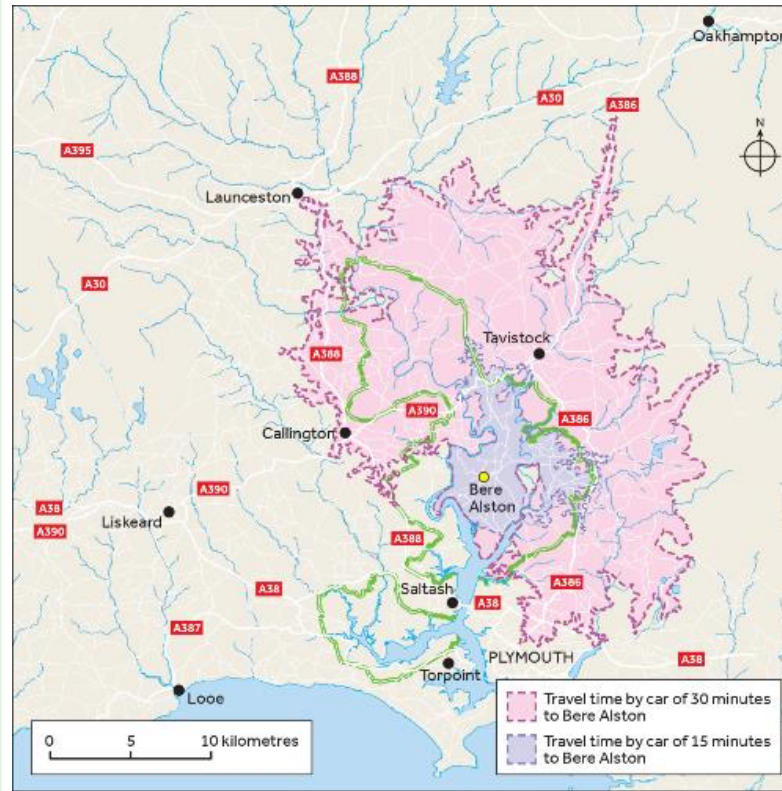
Travel areas to the Tamar Valley National Landscape

Showing the 15 and 30-minute travel time by car. The Department for Transport states that the average trip-time for a day trip is 33 minutes.

To the Tamar Valley National Landscape Centre at Dakewalls (on the A390)



To Bere Alston, close to the centre of the National Landscape (on the B3257)



The Tamar Valley Centre is accessible to populations in Cornwall and Devon; Bere Alston is less accessible, especially for Cornish residents.

The Department for Transport states that the basic unit of travel in the National Travel Survey is a trip, defined as a one-way course of travel with a single main purpose. Outward and return halves of a return journey are two separate trips.

Nationally, people made 862 trips on average in 2022, or 17 trips a week. This includes 24 minutes per cycling trip, 21 minutes per car driver trip and 18 minutes per walking trip. In 2022, the average trip length for a day trip in England was **12.1 miles** (12.8 in 2017 but only 10.4 in 2021); and the average trip time for a day trip was **33 minutes** (33 mins in 2017, 31 mins in 2021). The map shows the approximate boundary of the **15-minute** and **30-minute** car journey areas.

(Click here to see the [Comparative size of settlements](#) map)

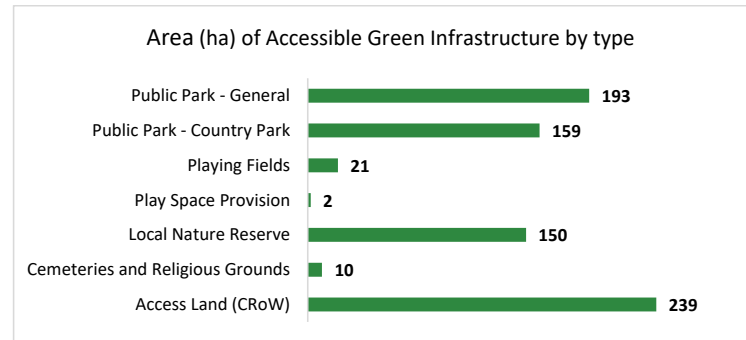
National Travel Survey 2022 - Published 30 August 2023 - The National Travel Survey is a household survey of personal travel by residents of England travelling within Great Britain, from data collected via interviews and a seven-day travel diary, which enables analysis of patterns and trends

Source: Travel Time areas created using the Open Route Service plugin on QGIS based on Open Street Map data. Day trip intelligence from National Travel Survey Table NTS0403 , Department for Transport 2022 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-travel-survey-2022/national-travel-survey-2022-introduction-and-main-findings>

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Open Access Land and Accessible green infrastructure

The map shows the location of 'Accessible Green Infrastructure', as defined by Natural England, covering 324.2 ha (1.7%) of the National Landscape.



This is comparable with the 2018 report but data collation has changed.

There are many more accessible sites within the National Landscape and a future project could assess accessibility for a range of visitor attributes.

Source: The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19. Data extracted from the England Green Infrastructure Mapping Database GIS data. © Natural England 2021. Contains, or is derived from, information supplied by Ordnance Survey. © Crown copyright and database rights 2021. Ordnance Survey 100022021. The typology includes double counting of areas in the data. Some land will lie in more than one category. <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/GreenInfrastructure/UserGuide/Section01.aspx>

Place

The valleys contain a rich mix of landscape patterns and elements. The estuary landscape is characterised by wide open water traversed by graceful viaducts, fringing woodlands, pastel-coloured houses, ports and quays. In the middle valleys, the web of ancient hedge banks above contrasts with the dark woodlands and bright reedbeds below, while twisting lanes weave up and down the valley slopes. On the granite ridge there is a wholly different, moorland character, with rock outcrops interspersed with gorse and bracken and punctuated by chimneys and other relics of industrial heritage. The upper Tamar represents an earlier, traditional countryside, with remarkable medieval bridges and an ancient pattern of hamlets, farms, fields and large estates.

The appeal of the Tamar Valley landscape is largely based upon the romantic vision of the area that rose to prominence during the early 19th Century, when artists highly regarded a combination of dramatic scenery and human industry. As a result of work by artists such as Turner, the area became a popular day-trip destination and beauty spot in the Victorian and early 20th Century, served by river steamers and the Tamar Valley railway line. Even today, the image is still one of industry and mills juxtaposed with orchards, flowers and gardens within a splendid valley setting and the patchwork landscape, seasons, use and fall of the tides and continual changing sky continues to draw in and inspire artists.

One of the most distinctive features of the Tamar Valley landscape is the way it reflects the changing economic fortunes over time. Different periods of rural and industrial heritage are overlain, with the minimum of disturbance, by more recent development. The heritage includes:

- ancient traditional countryside features of hill forts and hedge banks;
- pre industrial features such as lime kilns, adit mines and landscaped estates;
- 19th Century features including mine chimneys and engine houses, the Tavistock Canal, Morwellham Quay and the Devon Great Consols Mine;
- and the more recent remains of the market gardening industry.

Not only are these features of value, they are also of immense appeal to both artists and the public



Landscape Character

National Character Areas - defined by Natural England.



Source: For the National Character Areas visit - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-south-west-england>

Landscape Character Types

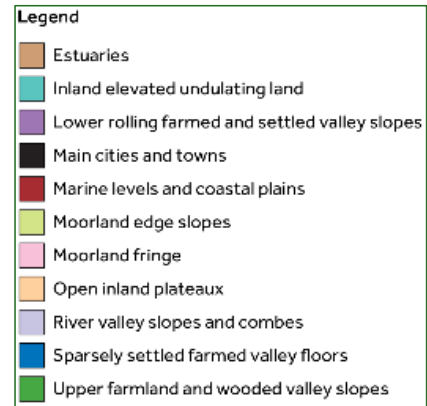
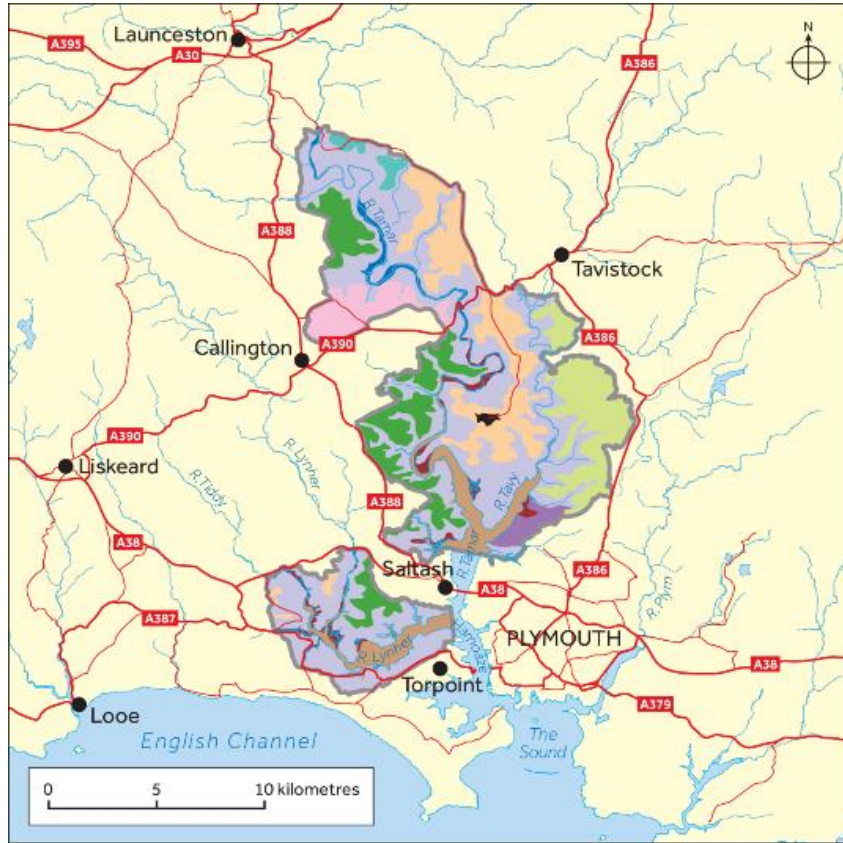
The National Landscape lies in two NCAs, as shown on the map. The Cornish Killas NCA, where Natural England wishes to protect:

- the tranquil, enclosed valleys and the network of streams, springs and associated semi-natural habitats set within a farmed landscape;
- the open, exposed character of the ridgetop plateaux and the associated rich cultural heritage; and
- the relatively unsettled, rural character of this landscape, maintaining open skylines and historic settlement form.

The South Devon NCA, where Natural England wishes to protect:

- the value and integrity of the coastal and estuarine landscape with its diversity of cliffs, geology, geomorphology, historic features, habitats and associated wildlife, contributing to the livelihoods, enjoyment and education of people.
- the diversity of land use and activity which gives the Devon Redlands its distinctive character. Increase the connectivity of key habitats for the benefit of landscape, biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- the distinctive character of the landscape, the natural beauty, scenic quality, historic environment and geological features.
- recreational resources, access to nature and heritage assets, particularly along the coast, to ensure public benefit and enjoyment.
- the existing character, form and pattern of the area's historic settlement, from single farmsteads to larger villages.
- Policies should reflect the local vernacular and geodiversity in new development and encourage provision of high-quality green infrastructure.

Map that sets out the landscape context by showing the 11 generic Landscape Character Types found within the National Landscape.



Landscape Character Types (LCTs) are generic types of landscape that can occur in different places. They have similar characteristics wherever they occur, and are called by a descriptive name (e.g. Estuaries, Moorland Edge Slopes, etc.).

Tamra Project LCA

Each profile presents:

- A description
- Key characteristics
- What makes this landscape special
- Forces for change
- Landscape aims
- Landscape guidelines

Sitting beneath the Landscape Character Types are Landscape Character Areas. These are single, unique areas and form discrete geographical areas.

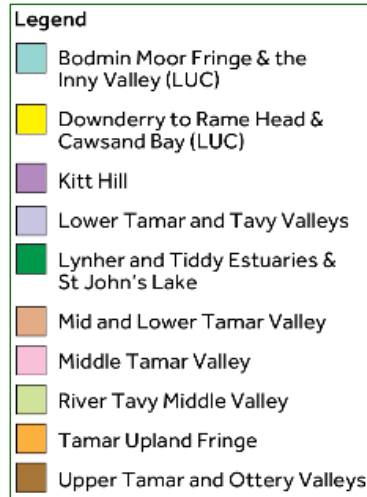
Source: Tamara Project LCA 2020 <https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=1&xcoord=186547&ycoord=63370&wsName=ccmap&layerName=>

Landscape Character Areas

Map that sets out the landscape context by showing the unique Character Areas found within the National Landscape.



Cornwall and Devon have a comprehensive suite of Landscape Character Assessments, which together include the National Landscape. These assessments define a series of Landscape Character Areas.

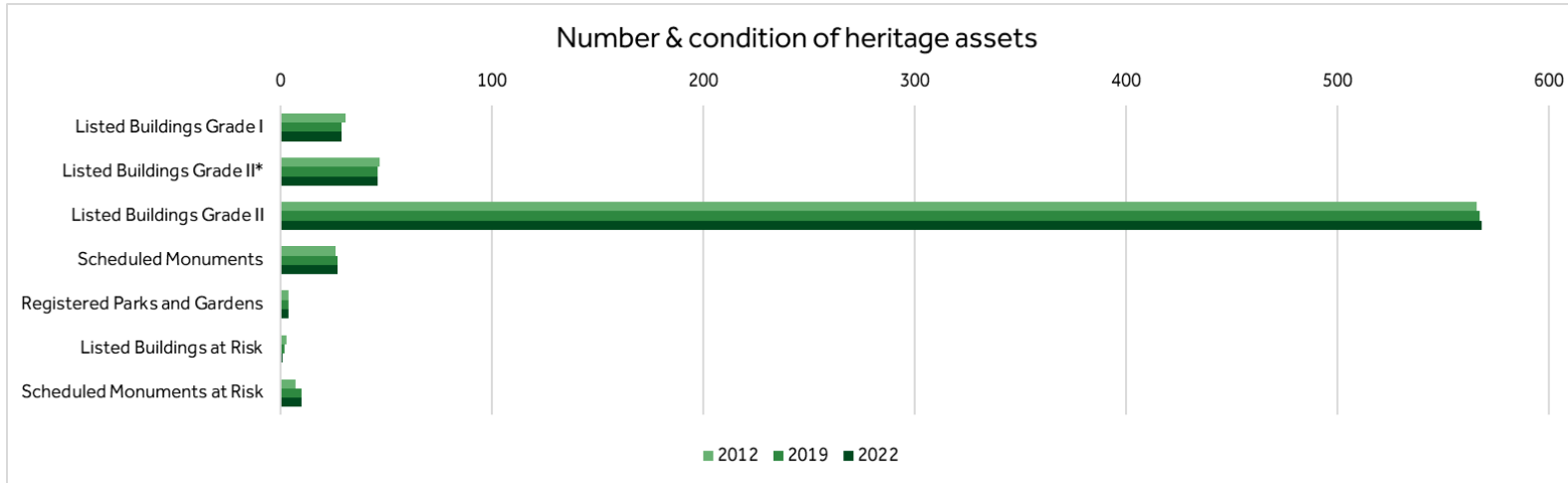


Landscape Character Areas are geographically unique areas, each with a distinctive 'sense of place'. They are called by a descriptive place-based name (e.g. Kit Hill, Tamar Upland Fringe, etc.).

Source: <https://www.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/landscape/devons-landscape-character-assessment/>

Number and condition of heritage assets

There are 644 Listed Buildings, 27 Scheduled Monuments and 4 Registered Parks and Gardens. Of these, 11 assets are at risk; there were 12 assets at risk 2019, a Grade I Church has been restored.



Source: © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022. The most publicly available up-to-date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from www.HistoricEngland.org.uk The State of the Tamar Valley 2018/19.

English Heritage ‘list’ the most important historic assets in England. ‘Listing’ is the term given to the practice of identifying historic assets of national importance (including buildings, scheduling monuments, registering parks, gardens and battlefields, and marine wreck sites). This allows Historic England to highlight what is significant about a building or site, and helps to make sure that any future changes to it do not result in the loss of its significance.

Percentage of Heritage Assets at risk in the National Landscape

Listed Buildings	Scheduled Monuments	Registered Park and Gardens
0.3%	37%	0%

The condition and trend of Heritage Assets at risk in the National Landscape

Map n°	Asset	List n°	Site type	Condition	Vulnerability	Trend	Parish
Listed Building at risk:							
1	Church of All Saints	1163426	Listed Place of Worship grade I	Fair	At risk of closure	Stable	Dunterton
Scheduled Monuments at risk:							
3	Iron Age defended settlement in Dunterue Wood, 570 metres south of Castle Head	1020273	Scheduled Monument (+ RPG grade I)	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Scrub/tree growth	Stable	Dunterton
6	New Consols Mine: surface, buried and underground remains,	1409595	Scheduled Monument (+ 5 LBs, part in CA, WHS)	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Collapse	Declining	Stokeclimland
11	Gunnislake Clitters copper, tin, arsenic and wolfram mine	1017088	Scheduled Monument (+ LB grade II, WHS)	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Scrub/tree growth	Declining	Calstock
12	Canal, lock, island and salmon keeping pond known collectively as the Tamar Canal	1007302	Scheduled Monument (+ WHS)	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Deterioration - in need of management	Improving	Calstock
15	Morwellham Quay: transport infrastructure, part of the water control system and a manganese mill	1021461	Scheduled Monument (+ 3 LBs, WHS)	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Development requiring planning permission	Stable	Gulworthy
16	Okeltor C19 arsenic, copper and tin mine	1019440	Scheduled Monument (+ LB grade II, WHS)	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Permitted development	Declining	Calstock
17	Gawton arsenic mine and flue	1002667	Scheduled Monument (+ WHS)	Extensive significant problems	Vehicle damage/erosion - extensive	Declining	Bere Ferrers / Gulworthy
	Gawton Mine complex			Very bad	Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed		

20	Hilltop enclosure known as Maristow Camp, 240 metres east of Middle Park House	1019784	Scheduled Monument	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Forestry	Declining	Bickleigh
21	Round at Berry Farm	1004393	Scheduled Monument	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Stock erosion - localised/limited	Declining	St. Dominick
23	Scraesdon Fort	1004347	Scheduled Monument (+Listed Building grade II)	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Scrub/tree growth	Improving	Antony

Note: The national framework for monitoring environmental outcomes (MEOPL) data set for heritage at risk does not match the data set within the Heritage at Risk Register. For 2022, MEOPL records 2 more scheduled monuments at risk (12) than are in the register (10). This may be because some listed sites include multiple assets that each appear in the list (but under the one listing) (e.g., Tamar Canal & Gawton Mine). In this report, the figures are those listed in the register.

Source: MEOPL Historic England (2023): Heritage at Risk Register 2023 (South West) <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2023-registers/sw-har-register2023/> & Historic England web search (May 2023) <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/> PLTOF © Historic England (2024). Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2024). The Historic England GIS Data on which this material is based was obtained on the dates shown above. The most publicly available up-to-date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from HistoricEngland.org.uk.

Location of scheduled monuments

There are 27 scheduled monuments in the National Landscape.



Scheduled monuments

- 1 Hilltop enclosure 330m south of Hardstone Cottage
- 2 Castle Head promontory fort
- 3 Iron Age defended settlement in Dunterue Wood, 570m south of Castle Head
- 4 Holy Well at Rezare
- 5 Horse Bridge
- 6 New Consols Mine: surface, buried and underground remains, Lucket
- 7 Folly on Kit Hill
- 8 Round barrows on Hingston Down
- 9 Bowl barrow 60m north-west of Tamar View Farm
- 10 Early 20th century arsenic works at the Devon Great Consols Mine
- 11 Gunnislake Clitters copper, tin, arsenic and wolfram mine
- 12 Canal, lock, island and salmon keeping pond known collectively as the Tamar Canal
- 13 Round at Berry Farm
- 14 Bohetherick lime kiln with adjacent quay and ancillary buildings, 140m south east of Cotehele Bridge
- 15 Morwellham Quay: transport infrastructure, part of the water control system and a manganese mill
- 16 Okeltor 19th century arsenic, copper and tin mine
- 17 Gawton arsenic mine and flue
- 18 Camp NE of Berra Tor
- 19 Buckland Abbey
- 20 Hilltop enclosure known as Maristow Camp, 240m east of Middle Park House
- 21 Round on Berry Down
- 22 Medieval chapel at Erth Barton
- 23 Scraesdon Fort
- 24 Trehan Cross, at Trehan village
- 25 Trematon Castle, a shell keep built on a motte and bailey castle
- 26 Medieval chapel in the grounds of Shillingham Manor
- 27 Civil War battery at Wearde Quay

Source: MEOPL © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022. The most publicly available up-to-date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

Location of Grade I listed buildings

There are 29 Grade I listed buildings in the National Landscape, 8 of which are churches (27%).



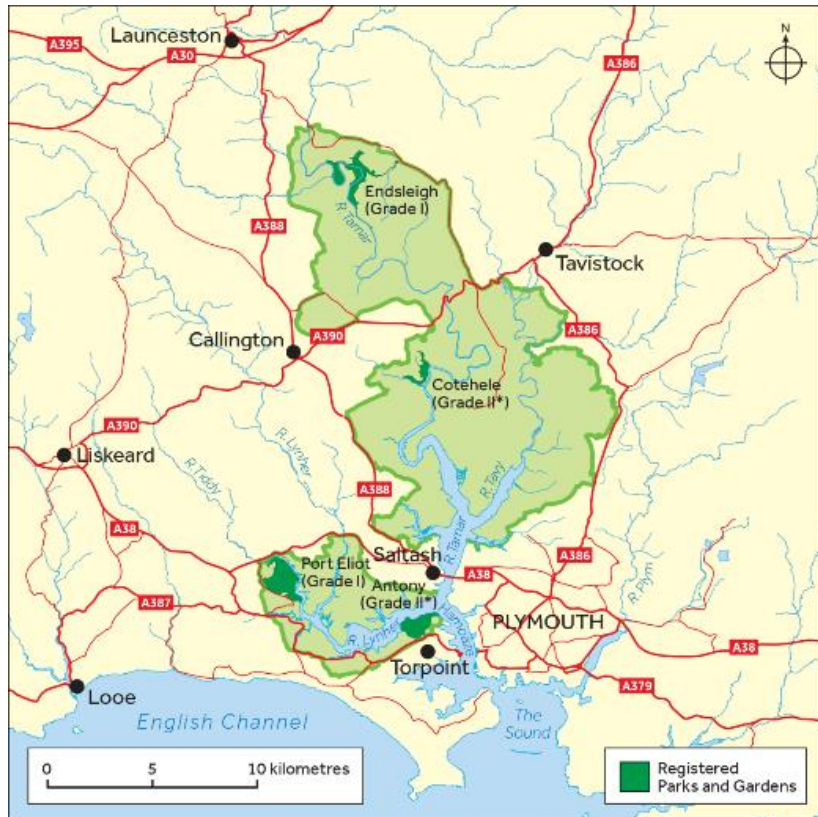
Grade I Listed Buildings

- 1 Church of All Saints, Dunterton
- 2 The Salmon Larder and Ice House, Endsleigh House
- 3 Rockery and Grotto, Endsleigh House
- 4 Stables to the north of Endsleigh House
- 5 Retaining wall to the raised garden to the south west of Endsleigh House
- 6 Endsleigh House including terrace wall to the south east and wall to the north east
- 7 The Shell House and Grotto, Endsleigh House
- 8 The Swiss Cottage
- 9 Collacombe Manor
- 10 Horse Bridge
- 11 New Bridge
- 12 Morwell Barton
- 13 Church of St Andrew, Calstock
- 14 Cotehele House
- 15 Barn about 25 metres south east of Cotehele House
- 16 Retainers Court and screen wall attached to north
- 17 Walreddon Manor
- 18 Church of St Andrew, Buckland Monachorum
- 19 Buckland Abbey
- 20 Tithe Barn directly to east of Buckland Abbey
- 21 Church of St Andrew, Bere Ferrars
- 22 Church of St Leonard and St Dilp, Landulph
- 23 Port Eliot House
- 24 Church of St Germanus, St Germans
- 25 Church of St Mary, Anthony
- 26 Ince Castle
- 27 Antony House
- 28 Forecourt buildings, walls and piers and sundial, attached to south east of Antony House
- 29 Church of St James

Source: MEOPL © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022. The most publicly available up-to-date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

Location of Registered Parks and Gardens

There are 4 Registered Parks and Gardens in the National Landscape; none are at risk.



The emphasis of the Register is on gardens, grounds and other planned open spaces, such as town squares. They are 'designed' landscapes, rather than of planting or botanical importance.

- **Antony (Grade II*)** - C18 gardens, pleasure grounds, and a park for which Humphry Repton produced a Red Book in 1792, together with C20 gardens and woodland pleasure grounds.
- **Port Eliot (Grade I)** - Late C18 parkland for part of which Humphry Repton produced a Red Book in 1793, together with late C18 and C19 pleasure grounds and C20 woodland gardens.
- **Cotehele (Grade II*)** - C19 formal and informal gardens, of C16 origin, together with a C20 woodland garden and a park which is the remnant of two C16 deer parks.
- **Endsleigh (Grade I)** - Early C19 picturesque gardens, pleasure grounds, arboretum and woodlands for which Humphry Repton produced designs and a Red Book in 1814, with a series of early C19 landscape structures by Jeffrey Wyattville.

Source: MEOPL © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022. The most publicly available up-to-date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

Location and condition of conservation areas

There are 14 Conservation Areas within the National Landscape. Historic England states that none of the conservation areas are at risk.



The local planning authorities designate most conservation areas. A conservation area is an area of special architectural or historic interest; preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of these areas is an important part of local planning policy. Change in conservation areas can be negative either through poor quality new development, neglect, or even deliberate damage.

The best way to define the local character is through the production of a conservation area appraisal. This provides an understanding of the history of an area and its special qualities. The only conservation area with an appraisal is **Luccett** in Cornwall. The then North Cornwall District Council published its Conservation Area Character Statement in 1995.

There are no published designation dates for the following areas in **Cornwall**:

- Cargreen
- Forder & Anthony Passage
- St Germans
- Shevioc
- Antony
- Bohetherick / St Dominick
- Calstock

The designation dates for the following areas in **West Devon** are:

- Tavistock to Bere Alston Railway - designated: 24 May 1991
- Bere Alston - designated: 23 June 1992
- Bere Ferrars - designated: 29 Mar 1979
- Buckland Monachorum - designated 19 August 1977
- Milton Combe - designated 30 March 1973
- Weir Quay - designated: 8 January 1991

Source: © Historic England 2022. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022. The most publicly available up-to-date Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from www.HistoricEngland.org.uk

Location of World Heritage Site

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining landscape is a testimony to the contribution made to the Industrial Revolution.



Source: UNESCO at <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1215/> and Cornwall and West Devon Mining WHS at <https://www.cornishmining.org.uk/>

The extensive Site comprises the most authentic and historically important components of the Cornwall and West Devon mining landscape dating principally from 1700 to 1914.

Inscribed under:

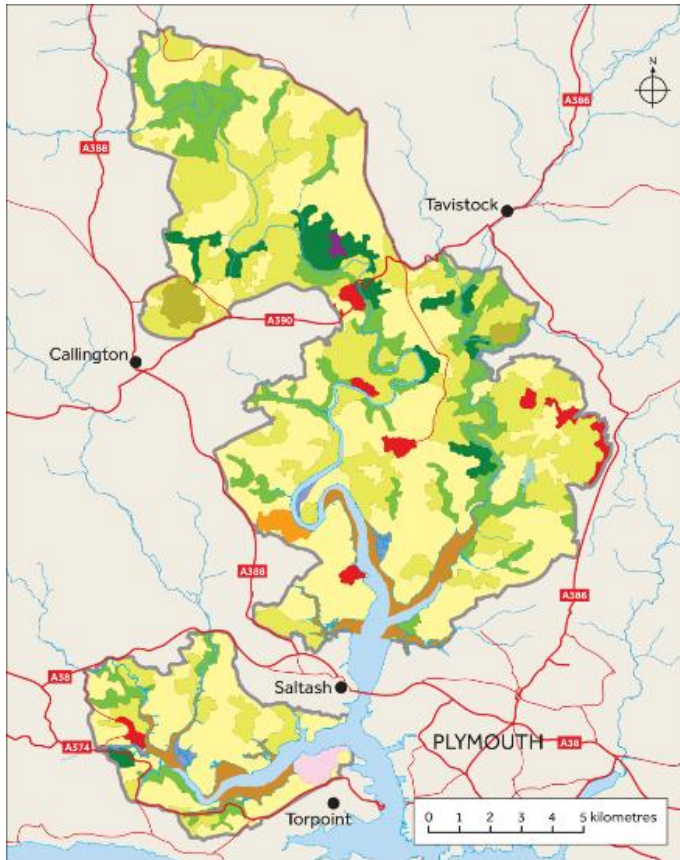
- Criterion (ii): Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design.
- Criterion (iii): Bear a unique or at least an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.
- Criterion (iv): Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stage(s) in human history.

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS is a series of ten Areas comprising the distinctive patterns of buildings, monuments and sites which together form the coherent series of distinctive cultural landscapes created by the industrialisation of hard-rock mining processes in the period 1700 to 1914.

One area lies within the National Landscape.

Land-use map

Agriculture is the dominant land use within the National Landscape and there is no recent recorded change (last recorded change was in 2012).



The map shows the 2021 CORINE land cover data from the EU Copernicus Land Monitoring Service. It uses satellite earth observation and in situ (non-space) data to provide geographical information on land cover and its changes, land use, vegetation state, water cycle and earth surface energy variables.

The CORINE Land Cover inventory was initiated in 1985 (reference year 1990) with regular updates since, the latest being 2018. It consists of an inventory of land cover in 44 classes.

Recorded land-use change:

A comparison of the 2006 and 2012 maps shows that there was the planting of broad-leaved woodland around Higher Walreddon and along the River Lumburn; and the conversion of broad-leaved woodland to conifer woodlands around the Devon Great Consols, north of Gunnislake. A comparison of the 2012 and 2018 maps shows little change, just a minor growth in urban settlements.

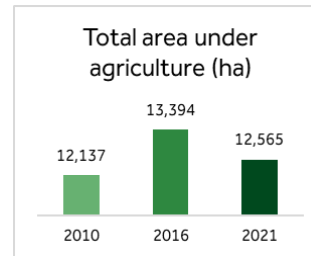
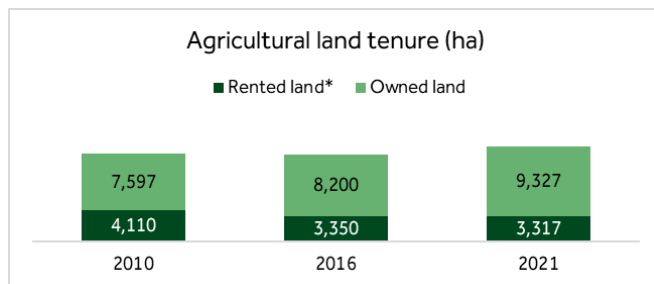
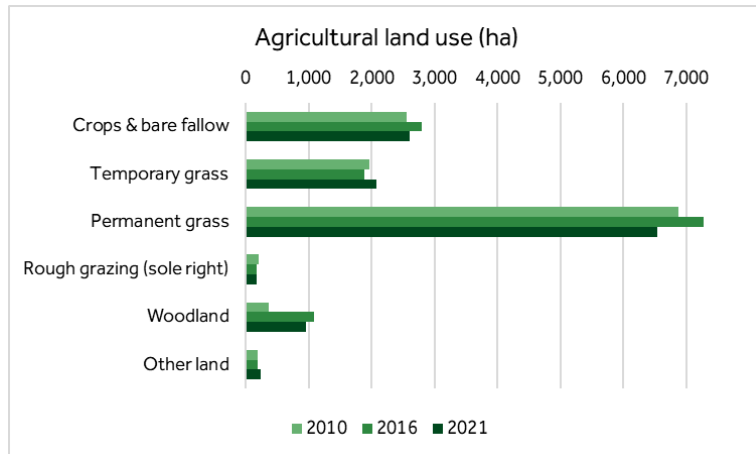
(Click [Methane in the National Landscape](#) to see link between land-use and emissions)

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Source: © European Union, Copernicus Land Monitoring Service 2021, European Environment Agency (EEA). <https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover> - CORINE Land Cover uses a Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) of 25 hectares (ha) for areal phenomena and a minimum width of 100 m for linear phenomena.

Agricultural land-use

Currently, 64% of the National Landscape is under agriculture (12,565 ha).



There has been a small increase in the total area of agricultural land during the last ten years. In 2021, there were 12,565 ha of land under agriculture. This is an increase of 3.5% from 2010 (12,137 ha) and a decline of 6% since 2016 (13,394 ha).

In 2021, 74% of the agricultural tenured land was owner occupied, 26% rented (note that the area of total land use does not equate with the area of total tenure; some land is either not actively managed or is common land)

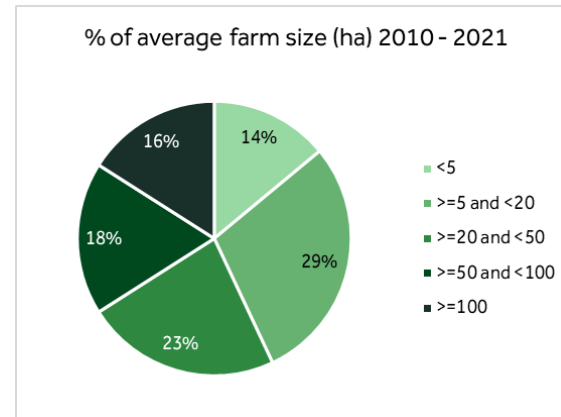
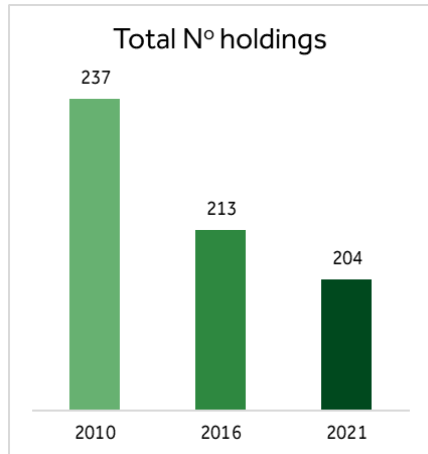
* Rented land means land rented for at least 365 days on either a Full Agricultural Tenancy, Farm Business Tenancy, or other long-term agreement.

Note: The Defra June Survey of Agriculture is a large sample survey sent to a representative sample of holdings across England. As the results are based on a sample survey, they are subject to a degree of sampling error and do not consider other sources of survey errors, such as non-response bias or administrative data errors.

Source: Defra June Survey of Agriculture <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june>

Agricultural holdings

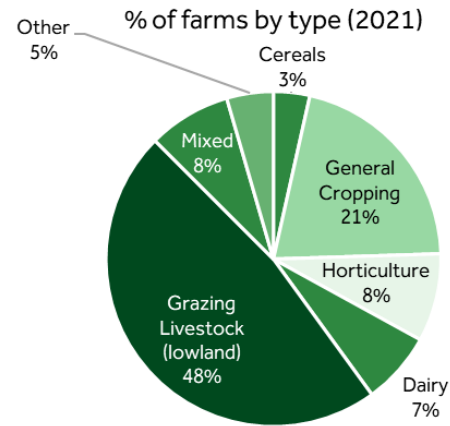
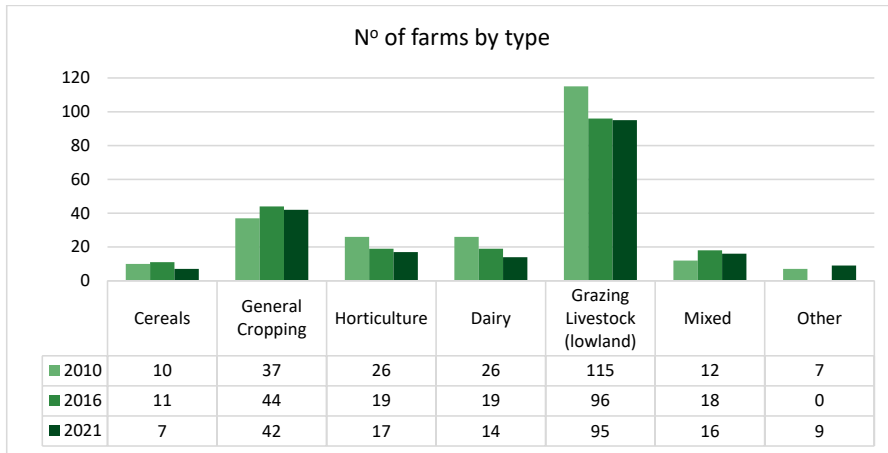
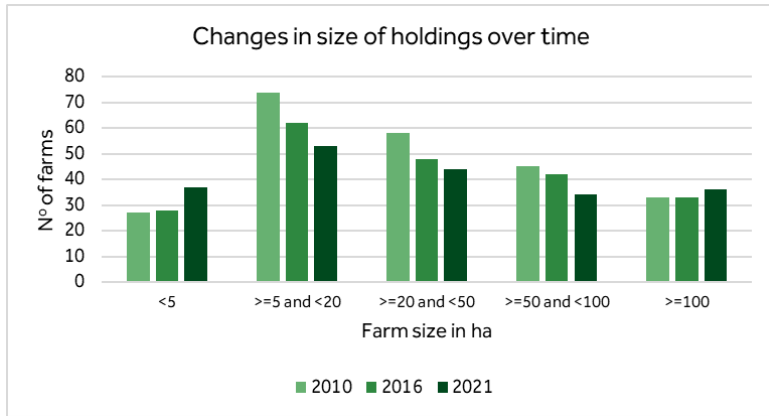
In 2021, there are 204 agricultural holdings; 44% are less than 20 hectares, 38% are between 20-100 hectares, and 18% are over 100 hectares in size. 48% are lowland livestock grazing farms, and 21% are general cropping farms.



The number of holdings has fallen from 237 in 2010 to 204 in 2021 (a decrease of 14%). However, there is an increase in the smallest units (less than 5 ha) and the largest units (greater than 100 ha). The decline has been in the intermediary sizes.

Details of the agricultural labour force are set out in the 'People' section – click [Employment in farming](#) to see the table.

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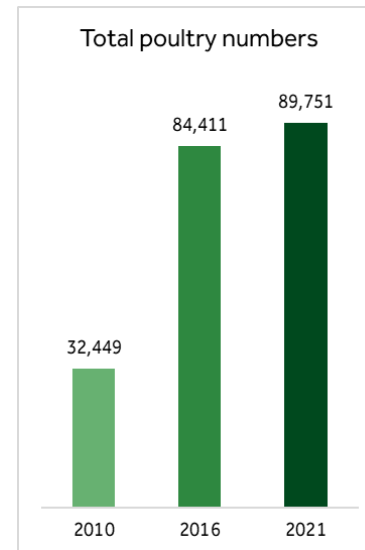
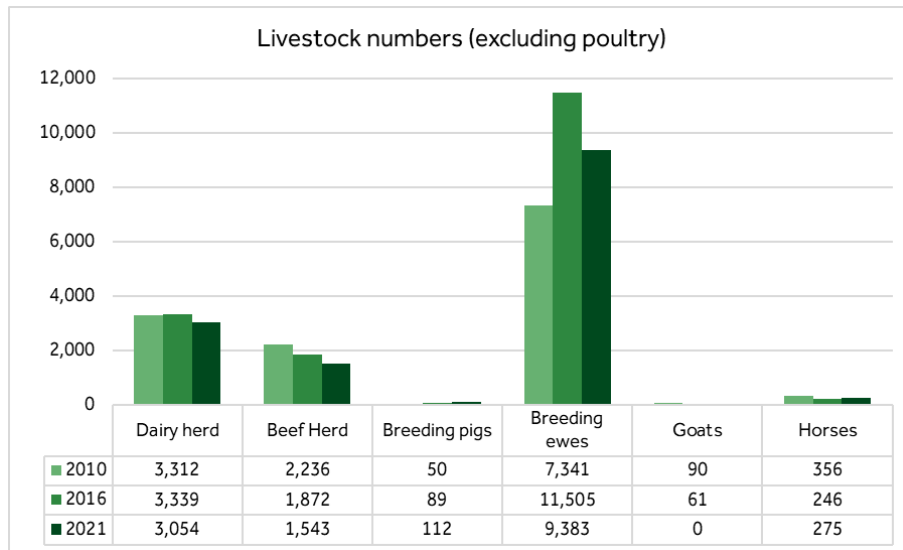


Grazing livestock is, and has constantly been, the predominant holding type though, in the last ten years, there has been a 17% decrease in the number of such holdings. There has also been a 46% reduction in dairy holdings. During the same period, there has been an increase in general cropping (+14%), mixed farming (+33%) and 'other' (+28%).

Source: Defra June Survey of Agriculture <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june>

Livestock numbers

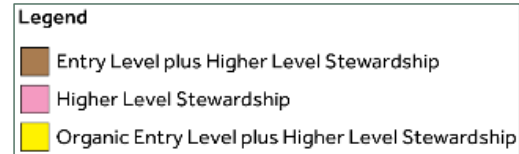
Poultry is the largest group of livestock (89,751 animals), a 6% increase in numbers since 2016 (the trend from 2010 is an increase of just over 275%). However, sheep (9,383 breeding ewes) and cattle (4,597 animals) are the most dominant livestock in the landscape. There is an 18% decline in sheep numbers and a 12% fall in cattle numbers since 2016.



Source: Defra June Survey of Agriculture <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-june>

Land in agri-environment schemes

There are 6,351 ha entered into agri-environment schemes, covering 32% of the National Landscape, at a value of £623,379.



The stewardship scheme, which replaces the older Countryside Stewardship and Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes, has two levels:

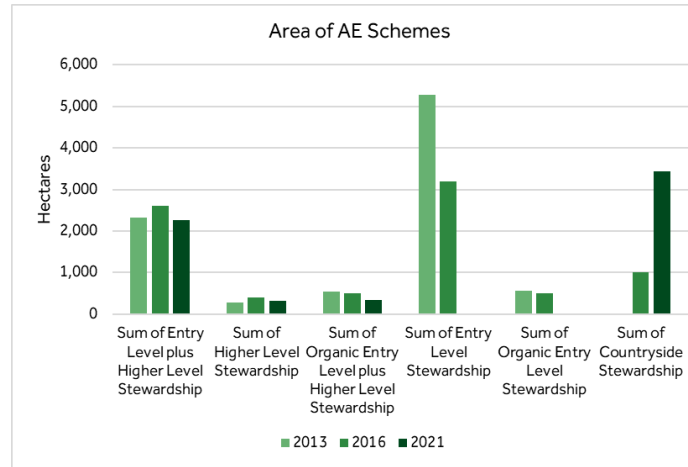
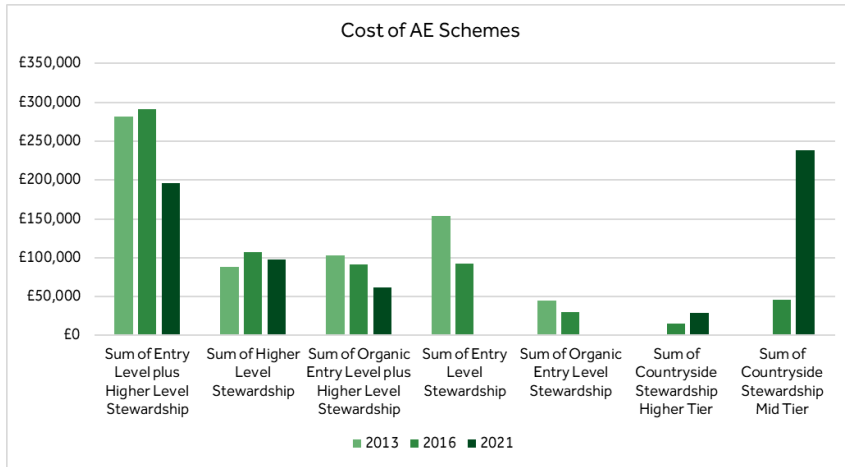
- Entry-Level Stewardship; and
- Higher-Level Stewardship.

In 2021, 10% of the National Landscape was in Entry-Level Stewardship, and 2% was in Higher-Level Stewardship.

The total annual values of agri-environment agreements in the National Landscape is £623,379 (2021), down from £672,687 (2016). The area has decreased from 8,219 ha in 2016 (42% of the National Landscape) to 6,351 ha in 2021 (32% of the National Landscape).

The cost and area of the various schemes are set out in the tables below.

Source: © Natural England copyright. Environmental Stewardship Scheme holdings agreement polygons (includes farm business and payment info) Attribution Statement: © Rural Payments Agency. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2023. <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/df5e865d-51a0-4d24-9dfc-6540b959c26c/environmental-stewardship-scheme-agreements-england/>



Development monitoring

Reporting on scrutiny and input into planning applications and policies.

Year	N° applications		<i>Data not available</i>		Other
	Reviewed	Commented	Decision in line with response	N° of affordable homes	
2020/21	178				
2019/20	164				
2018/19	256	106			
2017/18	177	60			
2016/17	125				
2015/16	105	53			
2014/15	70	30			
2013/14	27	16			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies have updated as part of the Management Plan review process. • A planning workshop delivered. • A joint response was provided on behalf of Cornwall and Tamar Valley AONBs on the Cornwall Core Strategy. • Reviewed and drafted initial comments on Cornwall Local Plan Pre-submission. • A new pre-application service introduced to enable the AONB team to advise on aspects of potential developments in the context of their impact upon the AONB designation.
2012/13					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Planning Information Leaflet produced with the support of Cornwall AONB. • Tamar Valley AONB worked on a joint submission with Cornwall AONB to ensure input from the Protected Landscapes to the Cornwall Local Plan.

Source: TVNL Annual Reviews at <https://www.tamarvalley-nl.org.uk/our-work/document-library-and-archive/annual-reviews/>

Future development pressure

Working to ensure that local planning policy fully recognises the National Landscape’s purpose and objectives.

Local Plans

Planning Authority & status of plan	Date adopted	Spatial Strategy and allocations
Adopted Local Plan	Cornwall Local Plan 2010 to 2030 adopted – November 2016	<p>Theme 4: To make the most of our environment.....</p> <p>Objective 9: Make the best use of our resources by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reducing energy consumption while increasing renewable and low carbon energy production; b. Maximising the use of previously used land; c. Supporting local food production, and d. Increasing resilience to climate change <p>Objective 10: Enhance and reinforce local natural, landscape and historic character and distinctiveness and raise the quality of development through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Respecting the distinctive character of Cornwall’s diverse landscapes; b. Maintaining and enhancing an effective network of open space and environmental stewardship for our ecosystems services network for food production, food control and wildlife; and c. Excellence in design that manages change to maintain the distinctive character and quality of Cornwall. <p>Policy 3: Role and function of places</p> <p>The scale and mix of uses of development and investment in services and facilities should be based on the role and function of places.</p> <p>.... 4. Within the AONB or its setting, development will be supported where it is in accordance with the other policies of this Plan and can demonstrate that it conserves and enhances the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB.</p> <p>Policy 23: Natural environment</p>

1. Development proposals will need to sustain local distinctiveness and character and protect and where possible enhance Cornwall's natural environment and assets according to their international, national and local significance.

2. Cornish Landscapes Development should be of an appropriate scale, mass and design that recognises and respects landscape character of both designated and un-designated landscapes.

Development must take into account and respect the sensitivity and capacity of the landscape asset, considering cumulative impact and the wish to maintain dark skies and tranquillity in areas that are relatively undisturbed, using guidance from the Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment and supported by the descriptions of Areas of Great Landscape Value.

In areas of undeveloped coast, outside main settlements, only development requiring a coastal location and that cannot be achieved elsewhere, will be acceptable.

2(a). The Cornwall and **Tamar Valley** Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Great weight will be given to conserving the landscape and scenic beauty within or affecting the setting of the AONB. Proposals must conserve and enhance the landscape character and natural beauty of the AONB and provide only for an identified local need and be appropriately located to address the AONB's sensitivity and capacity. Proposals should be informed by and assist the delivery of the objectives of the Cornwall and **Tamar Valley** AONB Management Plans including the interests of those who live and / or work in them. Major development in the AONB will be refused subject to the tests of exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest as set out in national policy.

.....

Community Network Areas - Housing allocations

Community Network Areas (CNAs) act as a local focus for debate and engagement. These provide the basis for the place-based element of the policy framework. Three CNAs are relevant to the National Landscape (parishes with land in the NL in bold):

1. The Launceston Community Network Area is a predominantly rural area that covers the parishes of: Altarnun, Boyton, Egloskerry, Laneast, Launceston, Lawhitton Rural, Lewannick, **Lezant**, North Hill, North Petherwin, South Petherwin, **Stoke Climsland**, St Stephens By Launceston Rural, St Thomas the Apostle Rural, Trewen and Werrington.

Housing apportionment is 2,300 of which 1,800 are in Launceston.

2. The Caradon Community Network Area covers the parishes of **Callington**, **Calstock**, Linkinhorne, **Pillaton**, South Hill, **St Dominick**, St Ive and **St Mellion**.

		<p>Housing apportionment is 1,000 of which 480 are in Callington.</p> <p>3. The Cornwall Gateway Community Network Area covers the parishes of Antony, Botusfeming, Landrake with St Erney, Landulph, Maker with Rame, Millbrook, Saltash, Sheviock, St Germans, St John and Torpoint.</p> <p>Housing apportionment is 1,900 of which 1,200 are in Saltash and 350 are in Torpoint.</p>
<p>Adopted Local Plan</p>	<p>The Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan adopted by South Hams District Council on 21 March 2019, Plymouth City Council on 26 March 2019 and West Devon Borough Council on 26 March 2019.</p> <p>https://plymswdevonplan.co.uk/policy</p>	<p>Policy SPT12</p> <p>Strategic approach to the natural environment</p> <p>The distinctive characteristics, special qualities and important features of the natural environment of the Plan Area will be protected, conserved and enhanced. This will be through a strategic approach which protects the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, commensurate with their status, and takes account of the natural infrastructure functions of different sites, habitats and features. Key principles include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoiding harmful impacts on existing features as a first principle, and where harmful impacts are unavoidable, to ensure that such impacts are adequately and proportionately mitigated or as a last resort fully compensated. 2. Protecting sites of European significance for biodiversity and conservation. These include existing and potential Special Protection Areas, existing possible and candidate Special Areas of Conservation, existing and proposed Ramsar sites and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for harmful impacts on European sites. 3. Protecting sites of national significance for biodiversity and conservation. These include Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves, Ancient Woodlands and Marine Conservation Zones. 4. Conserving and enhancing the landscape and scenic beauty of the South Devon and the Tamar Valley Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and the adjacent Dartmoor National Park. 5. Protecting and enhancing the distinctive landscapes of the Undeveloped Coast, particularly within the South Devon Heritage Coast, with support for improvements to public access to and enjoyment of the coast. 6. Safeguarding the landscape setting of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. 7. Supporting innovative and sustainable solutions within the North Devon Biosphere Transition Zone in accordance with the Biosphere Strategy for Sustainable Development.

8. Conserving and enhancing a functional network across the Plan Area of greenspace and geodiversity sites that meets the needs of communities and wildlife.
9. Improving links to and along regional and national walking and cycling routes, including the South West Coast Path national trail and the National Cycle Network.
10. Protecting and extending the Public Rights of Way and bridleway network as an essential element of the enjoyment of the natural environment.

Policy DEV25

Nationally protected landscapes

The highest degree of protection will be given to the protected landscapes of the South Devon AONB, **Tamar Valley AONB** and Dartmoor National Park. The LPAs will protect the AONBs and National Park from potentially damaging or inappropriate development located either within the protected landscapes or their settings. In considering development proposals the LPAs will:

1. Refuse permission for major developments within a protected landscapes, except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that they are in the public interest.
2. Give great weight to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in the protected landscapes.
3. Give substantial weight to other natural beauty criteria, including the conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage in the AONBs and great weight to the conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage in Dartmoor National Park.
4. Assess their direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on natural beauty.
5. Encourage small-scale proposals that are sustainably and appropriately located and designed to conserve, enhance and restore the protected landscapes.
6. Seek opportunities to enhance and restore protected landscapes by addressing areas of visually poor quality or inconsistent with character, securing through the development visual and other enhancements to restore local distinctiveness, guided by the protected landscape's special qualities and distinctive characteristics or valued attributes.
7. Support proposals which are appropriate to the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the area or desirable for the understanding and enjoyment of the area.
8. Require development proposals located within or within the setting of a protected landscape to:

- i. Conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the protected landscape with particular reference to their special qualities and distinctive characteristics or valued attributes.
- ii. Be designed to prevent the addition of incongruous features, and where appropriate take the opportunity to remove or ameliorate existing incongruous features.
- iii. Be located and designed to respect scenic quality and maintain an area's distinctive sense of place, or reinforce local distinctiveness.
- iv. Be designed to prevent impacts of light pollution from artificial light on intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation interests.
- v. Be located and designed to prevent the erosion of relative tranquillity and, where possible use opportunities to enhance areas in which tranquillity has been eroded.
- vi. Be located and designed to conserve and enhance flora, fauna, geological and physiographical features, in particular those which contribute to the distinctive sense of place, relative wildness or tranquillity, or to other aspects of landscape and scenic quality.
- vii. Retain links, where appropriate, with the distinctive historic and cultural heritage features of the protected landscape.
- viii. Further the delivery of the relevant protected landscape management plan, having regard to its supporting guidance documents.
- ix. Avoid, mitigate, and as a last resort compensate, for any residual adverse effects.

TTV24

Site allocations in the Smaller Towns and Key Villages

Bere Alston **50 homes**

Neighbourhood Plans

A Neighbourhood Plan is a planning document that guides and shapes development in the local area. The local planning authority continues to determine planning applications but, once 'made' (adopted by the planning authority), a Neighbourhood Plan forms a part of the development plan for the area. Decisions are then in accordance with an adopted Neighbourhood Plan.

There are eight 'made' plans in the national landscape:

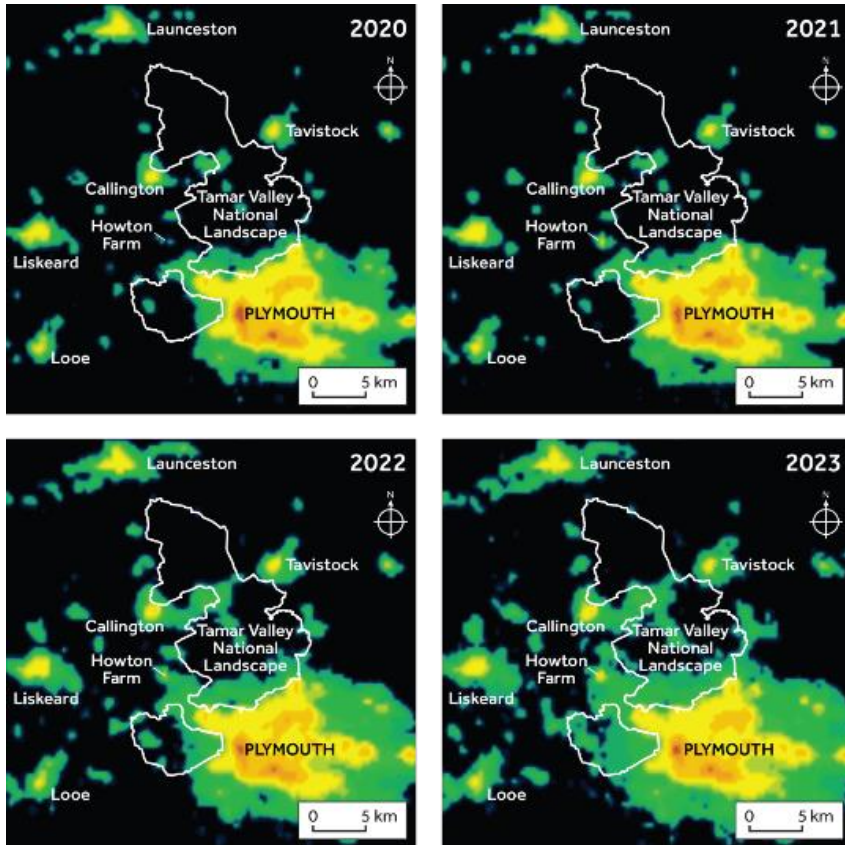
Parish	Date made
Bere Peninsular (Bere Ferres)	October 2018
Bickleigh	March 2019
Calstock	February 2022
Landrake with St Erney	November 2018
Lezant Made March 2020	March 2020
Milton Abbot, Chillaton and Kelly	July 2022
Rame Peninsula (includes Shevioc and Antony)	June 2017
Saltash	April 2022

Neighbourhood Plans in preparation:

Cornwall		West Devon	
Parish	Status	Parish	Status
Botusfleming	Being drafted	Buckland Monachorum	In abeyance
Callington	Consultation completed	Lamerton	Out to consultation
Kelly Bray	Consultation completed	Tavistock	Designated
St Germans	Designated Sept 2019		
St Mellion	Designated Nov 2013		

Light pollution

There National Landscape has dark areas in the north but pollution is growing particularly in the southern half of the area.



Source: www.lightpollutionmap.info

Natural England used to measure tranquillity based on analysis of the 2006 Council for Protection for Rural England Tranquillity Mapping study). The data has not been updated.

We replace the 'tranquillity' reporting with data for light and noise pollution.

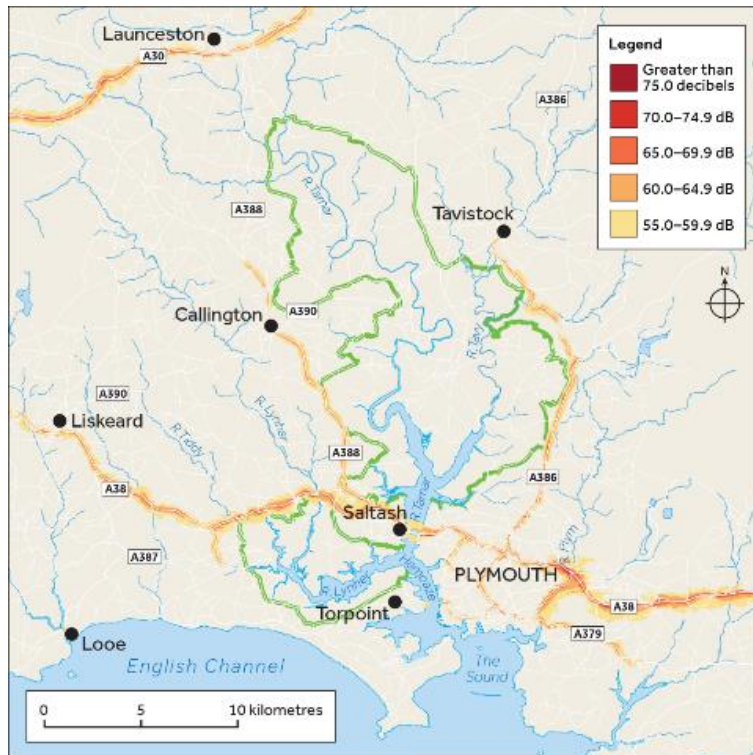
The light pollution maps show four satellite images comparing zenith sky brightness (magnitude/arc second²) between 2020 and 2023.

Comparing 2020 with 2023, the images show that only the northern part remains dark. In the southern sections of the National Landscape, the spillage is increasing. There is a noticeable increase of light spillage coming from the Plymouth conurbation and Tavistock. And there is an increase in spillage from some communities within the area, noticeably along the A390 (perhaps associated with holiday parks) and along the B3257 down to Bere Alston.

Light pollution is less during 2020 and 2021. This is most likely due to the lockdowns during the Covid pandemic but may also reflect actions to reduce the use of electricity.

Noise pollution

There is no traffic noise in the National Landscape but some noise pollution from road traffic along the boundary (from the A38, A386 and the A388).



Environmental noise mainly consists of noise from transport sources such as road, rail and aviation. One of the ways Defra manages this noise is by implementing the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended). These require that, every 5 years, Defra must adopt noise maps which show people's exposure to environmental noise; this map is for the third round of this 5 yearly cycle (referred to as "Round 3"). Round 3 uses 2017 data.

The data indicates the level of noise according to the strategic noise mapping of road sources within areas with a population of at least 100,000 people (agglomerations) and along major traffic routes. Lden indicates a 24-hour annual average noise level with separate weightings for the evening and night periods. Major Roads are defined as regional or national sections of road which have a bi-directional flow of 3 million vehicle passages or more per year.

Source: Defra - Road Noise - Lden - England Round 3 <https://environment.data.gov.uk/dataset/fd1c6327-ad77-42ae-a761-7c6a0866523d> as a part of the Strategic Noise Mapping programme: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-noise-mapping-2019>

Glossary

Access land

Any land that is shown as open country on a map issued by Natural England for the purposes of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; is shown on such a map as registered common land; is registered common land in any area outside Inner London for which no such map relating to registered common land has been issued; is situated more than 600 metres above sea level in any area for which no such map relating to open country has been issued; or is dedicated as access land under the Act.

Accessible Natural Environment

Natural England define it as all Green Infrastructure (GI) (see below) assets identified as accessible green spaces for the development of the England GI Mapping database. It includes places that are available for the public to use free of charge and without time restrictions and includes:

- a) Play space provision
- b) Millennium or Doorstep Green
- c) Cemeteries and religious grounds
- d) Playing fields
- e) Local Nature Reserve
- f) Public park – general
- g) Country Park
- h) Access Land

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

(Also known as a National Landscape) An area of landscape that is of such outstanding natural beauty that it merits designation under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949. Together, AONBs represent 18% of the

finest countryside in England and Wales. The designation helps to protect their special character, for example, through enhanced planning regulations.

Agri-environment schemes

Provided by Natural England, these schemes offer payment to farmers who give an undertaking, or enter into an agreement, to manage their land for biodiversity, landscape, the historic environment, public access or amenity objectives.

Authenticity

Those characteristics that most truthfully reflect and embody the cultural heritage interests of a heritage asset.

Biodiversity

The term given to the variety of life and the natural processes of which living things are a part. The term includes living organisms, the genetic differences between them and the communities in which they occur.

Built heritage

A collective term for heritage assets of local, regional or international significance because of their heritage value(s).

Climate change

Change in global climate patterns apparent from the mid- to late 20th century onwards, attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced using fossil fuels.

Common land

Areas where people who do not own the land have rights to use it for livestock grazing or other purposes. See also registered common land.

Conservation

The process of managing change to an asset in its setting in ways that will best sustain its values, while recognising opportunities to reveal or reinforce those values for present and future generations.

Conservation Area

Designated by the local planning authority as an area which they consider has special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which they consider is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Context

Any relationship between an asset and its setting, including other places and its past, relevant to the values of that asset.

Cultural heritage

Inherited assets that people identify and value as a reflection and expression of their evolving knowledge, beliefs and traditions, and of their understanding of the beliefs and traditions of others

DBRC

Devon Biodiversity Records Centre is the Local Environmental Records Centre for Devon

Designation

The recognition of particular interest(s) of an asset by giving it formal status under legislation or policy intended to sustain its significance.

Designated heritage asset

A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Registered Battlefield, Registered Historic Landscape, Registered Park and Garden, Listed Building, Conservation Area, Area of Townscape/Village Character, Local Landscape Policy Area or Protected Wreck Site.

Distinctive Characteristics

The unique components that give an area its sense of place.

Earth heritage

The rocks, soils and landforms that reveal our geological history, determine the diverse habitats in which wildlife can thrive and create the rich landscapes that we all enjoy.

Earth heritage site

See Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Ecosystem

Natural unit consisting of all plants, animals and micro-organisms (biotic factors) in an area functioning together with all the non-living physical (abiotic) factors of the environment.

Ecosystem services

Ecosystem services (sometimes called environmental services) are the essential services and benefits that are derived from a fully functioning natural environment, including the management of basic resources such as water, and the sequestration of carbon.

Enhancement

Increase the quality, value or attractiveness of an area or asset.

Environmental capital

Environmental capital is the environmental assets, such as soils, from which beneficial services flow supplying resources to the economy. Four basic categories of environmental capital are generally recognised: air, water (fresh, groundwater and marine), land (including soil, space and landscape) and habitats (including the ecosystems, flora and fauna which they both comprise and support).

Environmental services

See ecosystem services.

ERCCIS

The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall & the Isles of Scilly is the Local Environmental Records centre for Cornwall

Geodiversity

The term geodiversity incorporates the variety of rocks, minerals and landforms, and the processes that have formed them through geological time. The breadth of geodiversity gives insight to past climates, earlier environments and life on earth.

Green infrastructure

Strategically planned and delivered network comprising the broadest range of high-quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multi-functional resource capable of delivering those ecological services and quality-of-life benefits required by the communities it serves and needed to underpin sustainability.

Heritage

All inherited resources that people value for reasons beyond mere utility.

Heritage Asset

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having cultural significance. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic environment

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and deliberately planted or managed flora.

Integrity

A measure of the wholeness and intactness of an asset and the survival and condition of those elements that contribute to its significance.

Intervention

Any action that has a physical effect on the fabric or appreciation of a place or feature.

Invasive species

Plants, animals and microbes not native to a region which, when introduced either accidentally or intentionally, are harmful to the environment by out-competing native species for available resources, reproducing prolifically or dominating regions and ecosystems.

Joint Advisory Committee

This is a formally constituted body made up of representatives from a wide range of public, private and voluntary groups. Its main roles are to coordinate management of the National Landscape and implementation of the National Landscape management plan.

Key Features

The landmarks, locations or landscape features that are regionally distinctive.

Landscape

An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)

The LCA is a method for identifying, understanding and expressing the different patterns and elements of the landscape. These elements include the woodlands, hedgerows, building styles and historic artefacts that give a place a distinctive character.

Listed building

Listed buildings are structures considered to be of high architectural or historic interest that are placed on a statutory list to help protect their important features. The list is compiled by the secretary of state for Culture, Media and Sport on advice from Historic England.

List of locally important features

Each local authority produces an informal list of locally important features, recommended by the draft Heritage Protection Bill. These represent assets of local special interest as defined by councils.

Local Development Frameworks (LDFs)

Since 2004, LDFs are part of the new two-tier structure of the planning system (the higher tier is the regional spatial strategy – see below). The LDF replaces the structure Plan and the Local Plan. It consists of several Local Development Documents (LDDs) including a Core strategy, site-specific Allocations of Land, and a Proposals Map. It may also contain additional optional development documents

such as Area Action Plans. Production of the LDF must be accompanied by a statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

Local Enterprise Partnerships

Partnerships led by local authorities and businesses across natural economic areas. They aim to provide the vision, knowledge and strategic leadership needed to drive sustainable private sector growth and job creation in their area.

Local Geological Sites

Previously known as Regionally Important Geological Sites, sites that are selected by voluntary geo-conservation groups, according to nationally agreed criteria.

Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs)

LNPs are partnerships of a broad range of local organisations, businesses and people who aim to help bring about improvements in their local natural environment. They work strategically to help their local area manage the natural environment.

Local Sites

Local Sites are non-statutory areas of local importance for conservation that complement nationally and internationally designated geological and wildlife sites.

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs)

LSPs are non-statutory, multi-agency partnerships that match local authority boundaries. They are a crucial part of the participation process in local development planning and implementation, bringing together public, private, community and voluntary sectors. They help to deliver joint working at the local level to improve public services and meet the needs of local communities.

Local Wildlife Sites

There are several different terms in use to describe Local Wildlife Sites, including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and County Wildlife Sites. National advice is to use the term, Local Wildlife Sites. Local Wildlife Sites are usually selected within a local authority area through Local Nature Partnerships. They support both locally and nationally

threatened wildlife, and many sites will contain English priority habitats and species.

Maintenance

Routine work necessary to keep the fabric of a place, feature or asset, including its setting, in good order.

Monitoring environmental outcomes in protected landscapes (MEOPL)

A national framework for monitoring environmental outcomes in National Parks and National Landscapes. Natural England leads in this work, in close partnership with Defra, the English National Park Authorities Association, Historic England and the National Landscapes Association.

National Heritage List

The National Heritage List for England is the only official and up to date database of all nationally designated heritage assets including: Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, World Heritage Sites, applications for Certificates of Immunity, current Building Preservation Notices.

National Landscapes

The new name for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (see Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty).

Natural Capital

Those elements of the natural environment that provide valuable goods and services to people, such as the stock of forests, water, land, minerals and oceans.

Natural Character Areas (NCAs)

Areas defined at the national level, which describe the geographical, ecological and historical variations in landscape character that make one area different from another. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment.

Natural Character Area (NCA) profiles

Total of 159 distinct profiles produced by Natural England to make environmental evidence and information easily available to a wider audience.

National Cycle Network (NCN)

The National Cycle Network is a UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, wheeling, cycling and exploring outdoors. Ideally, the route will be traffic-free. If it is not, it should either be on a quiet-way section of road or be fully separated from the adjacent carriageway.

Natural beauty

A combination of distinctive characteristics and key features. The National Parks & Access to the Countryside Act 1949 states that natural beauty includes 'flora, fauna, and geological and physiographical features. Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 confirms that land can be of natural beauty because of human intervention.

Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs)

NIAs operate over large areas within which significant enhancements of ecological networks are achieved, by enhancing existing wildlife sites, improving ecological connections and restoring ecological processes. A consortium of local authorities, local communities and landowners, the private sector and voluntary conservation organisations, supported by national agencies, manages them. Following a national competition, England's first NIAs started work on the 1 April 2012. Government can designate additional NIAs on the recommendation of Local Nature Partnerships.

Nature recovery

Local Nature Recovery is the successor to the Countryside Stewardship scheme in England. It will pay for locally-targeted actions to make space for nature in the farmed landscape and the wider countryside, alongside food production.

Nature Recovery Network (NRN)

A national network of wildlife-rich places intended to expand, improve and connect these places across our cities, towns, countryside and coast.

Preserve

To keep safe from harm.

Proportionality

The quality of being appropriately related to something else in size, degree, or other measurable characteristics.

Protected landscape area

Defined by the IUCN as a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

Public

Of or concerning the people.

Renewable energy

Natural energy that can be used repeatedly and will not run out. Sources of renewable energy include wind, water and solar power.

Restoration

To return an asset to a known earlier state, based on compelling evidence, without conjecture.

Scheduled Monument

A Scheduled Monument is defined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the National Heritage Act 1983 as a protected archaeological site or historic building of national importance. Nationally, they range from prehistoric standing stones and burial mounds to more recent structures such as collieries and wartime pill-boxes. The scheduling of a monument means that permission is required for works affecting that monument.

Setting

The immediate and extended environment that is part of – and contributes to – the significance and distinctive character of an asset, and through which an asset is understood, seen, experienced and enjoyed.

Significance

The value of an asset to past, present and future generations because of the sum of its embodied interests. Significance also derives from its setting.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

SSSIs are the best examples of our natural heritage of wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms. An SSSI is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Social capital

Social capital describes the pattern and intensity of networks among people and the shared values that arise from those networks. While definitions of social capital vary, the main aspects are citizenship, neighbourliness, trust and shared values, community involvement, volunteering, social networks and civic participation.

Special Characteristics

The unique components that give the area its sense of place.

Special Features

The physical elements in the landscape that are regionally distinctive.

Special Qualities

The combination of distinctive characteristics and key features that make an area important and valued (see Distinctive Characteristics and Key Features).

Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs)

SNAs are areas of Devon's countryside that contain higher than average concentrations of existing wildlife habitats such as native woodlands, flower-rich grasslands, bogs and heathland (many of these habitats will have an international, national or local designation).

Sustain

Maintain, treasure and affirm significance.

Sustainable

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Capable of meeting present needs without compromising ability to meet future needs.

Sustainable development

Sustainable development means meeting four objectives at the same time: social progress that meets the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; prudent use of natural resources; and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Sustainable communities

Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future, that meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment and contribute to a high quality of life.

Sustainable tourism

Sustainable tourism is tourism that attempts to make a low impact on the environment and local culture, while helping to generate income, employment and the conservation of local ecosystem services. It is responsible tourism that is both ecologically and culturally sensitive.

Transparent

Open to public scrutiny.

Value-based judgement

An assessment that reflects the values of the person or group making the assessment.

Appendix 1: Relationship to the State of the Tamar Valley Report 2018/19

Indicators of change for the Tamar Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

The Tamar Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Monitoring Project was commissioned in 2007 with the objective of selecting a set of indicators that could accurately assess change in the landscape and to lay a firm baseline of data against which change could be assessed. A series of Landscape Monitoring Units were created, derived from the 2007 Landscape Character Assessment. Sample Squares were also derived to allow data collection in the field to take place, such as looking at hedge condition or orchard condition.

This report was not available to the consultants until after they had written the final draft of the 2024 report. Therefore, they did not follow the methodology. The National Landscape Partnership could choose to add material to the 2024 report as an addendum.

Note: Development of the methodology was before Natural England released the national framework for monitoring environmental outcomes in protected landscapes (MEOPL) that gave data cut to the AONB boundary. In addition, Defra has just started releasing its new Protected Landscapes Targets and Outcomes Framework (PLTOF) that establishes new indicators to support the development of national landscape management plans.

Contents of the 2018/19 report

Indicators & supporting detail	Link to 2024 report
Historic Environment and Local Distinctiveness	
Presence and Condition of Historic Landscape Features	Used MEOPL & PLTOF for data
<i>Historic Environment Record</i>	
<i>Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings</i>	
<i>Heritage at Risk</i>	Used MEOPL & South West HAR Register 2023
<i>Archaeological Conservation</i>	Used MEOPL but is not as detailed
Extent and Condition of Designed Landscape	Used MEOPL but is not as detailed
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	
Extent of Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats	Used 2018 report, MEOPL & PLTOF
<i>Land Management for BAP areas</i>	Used MEOPL but is not as detailed
Extent and Condition of SSSIs	Used 2018 report, MEOPL & PLTOF
Extent and Condition of Traditional Orchards	No details, just what is given by MEOPL
Extent of Semi Natural Habitats	No data in 2018 report; not considered in 2024
Sites Designated for their Conservation Value	Used 2018 report & TVNL Nature Recovery Plan

River and Estuary Management	
Development at Sea	Study not done in 2024
Number of Moorings	
River Access	
<i>Presence of Local Car and Passenger Ferries</i>	
<i>Tourist Boats</i>	
<i>Quays and Crossings</i>	
River Management and Condition	WFD used for 2018 and 2024
Farming, Forestry and Land Management	
Agricultural Land Use	As in the 2018 Report, used the Defra June Agricultural Survey
<i>Agricultural Holdings</i>	
<i>Grassland</i>	
<i>Arable</i>	
Extent of Biomass Planting	As in the 2018 Report
Extent of Horticultural Production	
Presence of Traditional Livestock Types	As in the 2018 Report, used the Defra June Agricultural Survey
Extent of Woodland and Tree Cover	
Woodland Management	Used MEOPL but is not as detailed
Ancient Woodland	Used 2018 report, MEOPL & PLTOF
Field Patterns and Hedge Condition	Used PLTOF but no details
<i>Field Boundary Type and Features</i>	
<i>Field Boundary Management</i>	
<i>Field Boundary Pattern and Size</i>	
Access, Recreation and Tourism	
Public Rights of Way & Permissive access	Used 2018 report & MEOPL
<i>The Tamar Trails</i>	Used Council web-searches
<i>Access under Stewardship Schemes</i>	Used MEOPL but Stewardship ending
Open Access Land	Used MEOPL, not compatible with 2019 Report

Transport Infrastructure	2018 Report details structures; 2024 Report considers use and access
Tourism	Study not done in 2024
Planning and Development	
Settlement Pattern	Study not done in 2024
Local Vernacular Building Styles	
Environmental Quality and Climate	
Extent of Dark Night Skies	Used 2018 report & Light pollution mapping
Extent of Intrusion	No data available
Levels of Tranquillity	
Extent of Bare Mining Spoil	Study not done in 2024
Soil Protection	

Appendix 2: Protected Landscape Targets and Outcomes Framework 2024

Target indicators

TI 1	Extent of wildlife rich habitat created or restored within Protected Landscapes, outside of protected sites
TI 2	Percentage of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes in favourable condition
TI 3	Percentage of SSSIs within Protected Landscapes assessed as having 'actions on track' to achieve favourable condition
TI 4	Extent of priority habitat within Protected Landscapes, outside of protected sites, in favourable management through agri-environment schemes
TI 5	Percentage of land managers adopting nature friendly farming on a percentage of their land
TI 6	Level of greenhouse gas emissions within Protected Landscapes
TI 7	Extent of peat under restoration in Protected Landscapes
TI 8	Extent of tree canopy and woodland cover in Protected Landscapes
TI 9	Improve and promote accessibility to and engagement with Protected Landscapes for all using existing metrics in our Access for All programme:
TI 9a	Metres of accessible path as a % of total path
TI 9b	Number of accessible toilets and rest stops
TI 9c	Number of disability accessible parking spaces
TI 9d	Number of accessible gates and gaps
TI 9f	Number of visits and volunteer days facilitated by new equipment
TI 9g	Number of schools engaged (primary and secondary) both inside and outside the Protected Landscape boundary
TI 9h	Number of volunteer days
TI 9i	Number of accessible or easy access routes for which wayfinding has been created or improved
TI 10	Number and percentage of nationally designated heritage assets in Protected Landscapes to be deemed at risk

State of the National Landscape Report 2024

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