

## Contents

<b>1 LANDSCAPE AND SEASCAPE</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1.1 Summary</b>	2
<b>1.2 Purpose</b>	2
<b>1.3 What is Landscape?</b>	3
<b>1.4 What is Seascape?</b>	3
<b>1.5 Green Infrastructure</b>	3
<b>1.6 Landscape and Seascape ‘portrait’ of Cornwall</b>	4
<b>1.7 What is the role of the Core Strategy?</b>	5
<b>1.8 Relevant policy context</b>	5
<b>1.9 Relevant evidence and research</b>	6
<b>1.10 Emerging Evidence and Policy</b>	9
<b>1.11 Gaps in Evidence – Further Work Needed:</b>	11
<b>1.12 Key Messages from the Evidence Review</b>	12
<b>1.13 SWOT Analysis</b>	13
<b>1.14 Climate Change Considerations</b>	14
<b>1.15 Main Spatial Planning Issues</b>	15
<b>1.16 Appendix A</b>	15

## 1 Landscape and Seascape

### 1 Landscape and Seascape

#### 1.1 Summary

People value their local landscape and seascape. This landscape and seascape is vital not only for its visual beauty, natural and historic character, but also for its contribution to the local economy including agriculture and tourism as well as its community value in terms of well-being and leisure. The planning process has an important role in ensuring that landscape quality and local distinctiveness are maintained and enhanced throughout the county.

Taking into account key messages from the evidence available, the following spatial planning issue has been identified:

**Issue LS 1** – Explore how the Core Strategy could ensure that landscape and seascape quality and local distinctiveness are maintained and enhanced throughout the county.

#### 1.2 Purpose

This is one in a series of papers dealing with a specific theme. Each can be read in isolation or together with other papers to gain a wider understanding of issues facing Cornwall. This paper sets out the evidence base and the policy context for Landscape and Seascape and describes how the issues that need to be addressed in relation to Landscape and Seascape could be taken forward in the Core Strategy. These papers will form the first stage of the development of options for Core Strategy policy. Other issues papers available in this series include:

- *Housing*
- *Economy*
- *Tourism*
- *Retail & town centres*
- *Education & skills*
- *Social inclusion*
- *Crime & anti-social behaviour*
- *Sport recreation & open space*
- *Health*
- *Transport & accessibility*
- *Energy*
- *Climate change*
- *Soil, air & water quality*
- *Flooding, drought & water consumption*
- *Biodiversity & geodiversity*
- *Historic environment*
- *Design & efficient use of resources*
- *Agriculture & food*

## Landscape and Seascape 1

- *Coast & maritime*
- *Minerals*
- *Waste*

This series of papers is closely linked to the topics of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) scoping report. The SA scoping report identifies the sustainability objectives, decision making criteria and indicators against which the LDF and other plans in Cornwall should be tested, to examine whether plans are sustainable. The SA scoping report also identifies key messages from national, regional and local plans for the Cornwall LDF, a baseline and sustainability issues for each topic. These Core Strategy issue papers largely build on the SA scoping report and start to examine in greater detail the messages from evidence and research, the opportunities and threats and planning issues that need to be considered in the Core Strategy.

### 1.3 What is Landscape?

Landscape is the combined result of physical factors (geology, geomorphology, climate, soil types and vegetation) and human activity over the years. Biodiversity, cultural and historic environments are essential components of the landscape.

### 1.4 What is Seascape?

Seascape includes open sea, shoreline and the interrelationship between land and sea. The character of the seascape will be affected by physical factors, the natural environment, cultural features and human activity.

Seascape is a prime consideration for integrated management of the coast. The coastal landscape of Cornwall has a close relationship to the marine environment and its special qualities are strongly linked to this relationship.

The issue of coastal management and the importance of landscape and seascape considerations in this are discussed further in the 'Maritime and the Coast' issues paper.

### 1.5 Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is a managed network of natural spaces: it can provide routes from built up areas into the countryside, support biodiversity, provide space for allotments, recreation areas, footpaths or other sustainable transport networks, opportunities for green cooling and can be used to provide sustainable urban drainage<sup>(1)</sup> solutions. Green infrastructure management is particularly useful in the treatment of the urban fringe, where a significant amount of development may take place, where the landscape setting of a settlement could be affected and various uses of open space and access into the countryside need to be considered.

Whilst all topics are interlinked, this Landscape and Seascape paper has particularly strong links to the Historic Environment, Design and Efficient Use of Resources, Biodiversity and Geodiversity, Sport, Recreation and Open Space and Maritime and Coast issues papers.

1 Sustainable Urban Drainage is a technique for dealing with problems of flooding and surface water quality using the best practicable environmental solution.

## 1 Landscape and Seascape

### 1.6 Landscape and Seascape 'portrait' of Cornwall

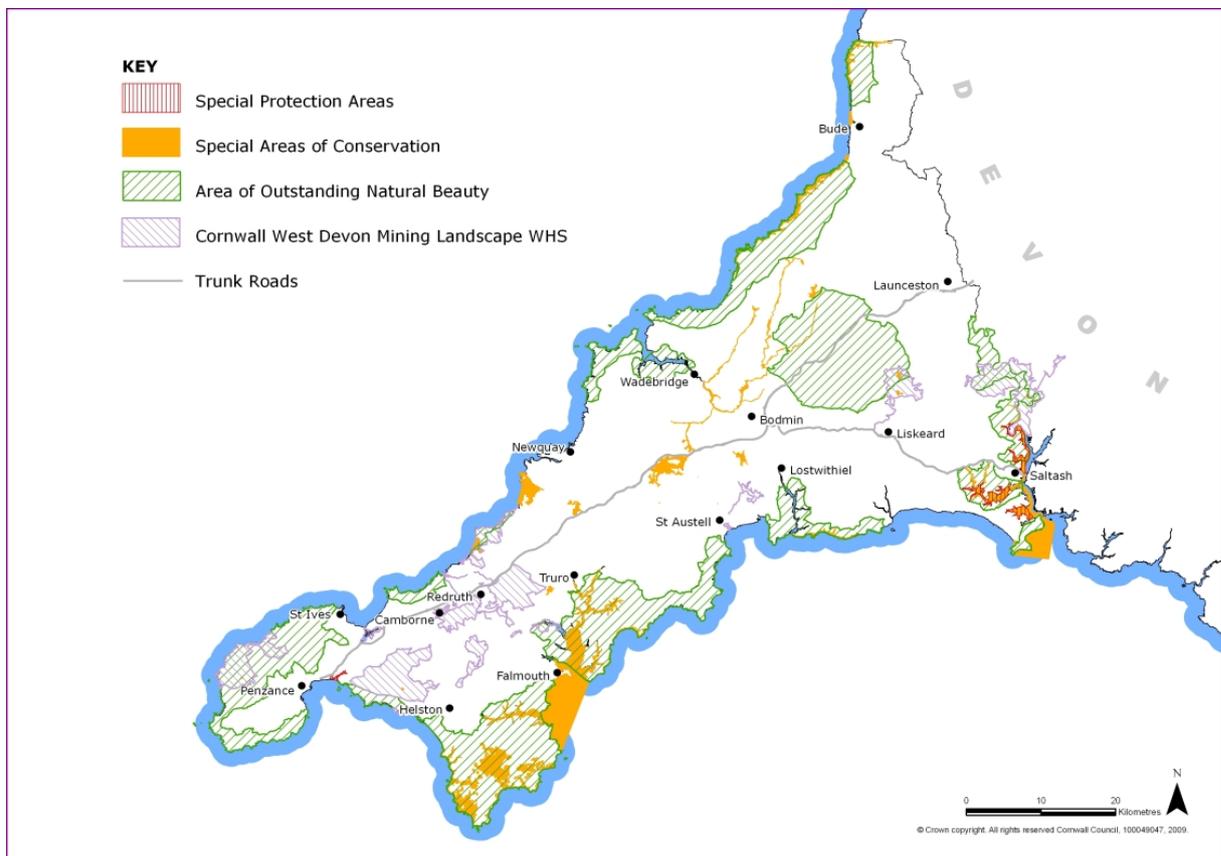
In Cornwall the relationship between land and sea is an important consideration in the context of the Cornish landscape; the county forms a peninsula which, with the exception of the Devon boundary, is surrounded by sea. Consequently, the maritime influence on the county's landscape is significant.

Cornwall has a variety of coastline, heathland, creeks, granite upland, woodland, moorland and sub tropical gardens. In a global context the sheer diversity of landscape types in such a small area is unique (Cornwall Heritage and Culture Strategy, Cornwall County Council, 2000).

A significant portion of Cornwall's landscape is designated of international and national landscape importance, 5% of the county is a World Heritage Site (a UNESCO cultural landscape designation) (18,222 ha) and over 30% is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

The Cornwall AONB comprises of 12 discrete and separate areas including Bodmin Moor and sections of the north and south coast. This includes 10 stretches of some of the finest coastal scenery in Britain, the Camel Estuary and the unique landscape of Bodmin Moor.

36% of the Cornish coast is in the ownership of the National Trust. The Tamar Valley AONB, covers the Tamar Valley estuary and its inland river in both Cornwall and Devon.



## Landscape and Seascape 1

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site is the largest WHS in the country. It covers 10 discrete areas, from St Just to the Tamar Valley. These areas represent landscapes of former mining districts, ancillary industrial concentrations, associated settlements, great houses and parkland, and areas of miners' smallholdings.

### 1.7 What is the role of the Core Strategy?

The Core Strategy can provide planning policies that help deliver enhancement and protect environmental standards for the benefit of local communities. In developing these policies, the Core Strategy needs to take into account all other relevant plans, strategies, policies and programmes as well as involve key stakeholders and the community. In the context of landscape and seascape:

- A key requirement of the Core Strategy is that it should be based on an understanding and appreciation of the local area, its social and economic function and its local distinctiveness; it can therefore require landscape and seascape to be taken into account in the location of development.
- A significant amount of development is likely to be located on the edge of existing settlements and the Core Strategy can provide a strategic approach to green infrastructure management.
- The Core Strategy can contain policies for the protection of landscape and seascape and provide a joined up policy approach for protection of the environment.
- The Core Strategy can explore how best to work with other plans and guidance (such as the Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, AONB Management Plan, the World Heritage Site Management Plan and Shoreline Management Plans) recognising the integration between landscape and seascape, historic environment and biodiversity

### 1.8 Relevant policy context

When preparing the Core Strategy, the Council does not start with a blank sheet of paper. There is a whole series of policies at national and regional level which have to be followed and the Core Strategy needs to be prepared within the framework set by national and European legislation and national & regional guidance. This section focuses on the most relevant published legislation, plans & strategies and draws out their key messages for the Core Strategy. The key directives, acts, plans and strategies identified and used are:

#### International / European

- European Landscape Convention (2000) (binding on UK since March 2007) The 'LC Checklist' was formally published by Natural England in March 2009.

#### National

- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949):
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000):
- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (February 2005)

## 1 Landscape and Seascape

- Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (August 2004)
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2005)
- Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
- Planning Policy Guidance 20: Coastal Development(1992)
- Natural England Landscape Policy Statements (2009)
- Outstanding Beauty, Outstanding Heritage: AONBs and the Historic Environment (EH 2005)
- World Heritage Draft Planning Circular and Guidance, CLG 2008

### Regional

- The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014

### Local

- Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2004-2009
- Tamar Valley AONB Management Plan 2004-2009
- The Cornish Landscape: An Assessment of the AONB in Cornwall
- The Cornwall Heritage and Culture Strategy (2000)
- Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study 2005-2007
- Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (1994)
- Cornwall Sustainable Community Strategy (2008)
- Cornwall and West Devon Mining World Heritage Site Management Plan (2005-2010)
- Shifting Shores in the South West (National Trust, 2008)
- South West Coast Path Framework for Action 2007-2012

### 1.9 Relevant evidence and research

Landscape and seascape have:-

**Economic value** - providing the setting for economic activity and often being a central factor in attracting business and tourism.

As an example, along the 630 miles of the South West Coast Path:-

1. generates around £300 million pa for the regions economy supporting around 7,500 jobs;
2. draws 27% of visitors to the area;
3. visitors spend approximately £136 million pa;
4. some 23 million walks are enjoyed by residents who in turn spend £116 million pa; and
5. Local people taking friends and relatives on the SWCP brings in a further £48 million pa.

**Social and community value** - as an important part of people's lives, contributing to our sense of identity, well-being and health, and bringing enjoyment and inspiration. Both landscape and seascape are directly linked with green infrastructure, recreation and leisure.

The Cornwall County Council 2007 Quality Of Life Survey found:-

1. 94.9% of respondents agreed, or strongly agreed that being in the natural environment was good for their health;

## Landscape and Seascape 1

2. 77.3% of respondents indicated that the natural environment was important for recreation;
3. 44.1% of respondents felt access to the natural environment was one of the most important factors in making somewhere a good place to live.

**Environmental value** – landscape and seascape support an intricate ecosystem, can protect and enhance nationally regionally and locally important environments and habitats, and is a cultural record of society's use of the land and sea.

**The Cornwall Landscape Assessment 2007**—developed from the Cornwall Landscape Study 2005-07 provides an up-to-date evidence- based landscape assessment of the county based on 40 Landscape Character Areas (LCA) and 335 Landscape Description Units (LDUs).

Based on the public consultation undertaken as part of the study each Landscape Character Area Description sets out a 'Vision and Objectives ' and 'Planning and Management Guidelines'. These were developed to form the basis of further engagement through the Local Development Framework, in order to take forward a framework for landscape policy in the county.

The key findings of the study relating to current changes in the landscape were:

- The pattern of field boundaries is declining due to deterioration of Cornish hedges through reduced management and repair and widening of gateways.
- Rural dwelling and farmsteads are changing in character due to second homes and holiday lets.
- Older farm buildings are changing in character due to conversion to holiday lets.
- Farm buildings are increasing in size and changing in character due to intensification of use including crop type and larger dairy units.
- Villages are changing in character and expanding, sometimes to the detriment of the countryside.
- Caravan parks and tourism chalet developments are expanding in size and number and are increasingly spreading inland.
- Deciduous woodland is declining in condition through reduced management
- Coastal heathland is declining due to scrub and bracken encroachment and visitor pressure
- Moorland is declining through under or overgrazing in parts.
- Coastal settlements are declining in places due to past and present tourism development and visitor pressure
- Industrial heritage sites are declining due to neglect.
- Rural lanes are deteriorating in character due to increased pressure from traffic

**Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (1994)** this mapping has enabled the interpretation of time depth in the landscape, aiding an understanding of longer term changes and the identification of visual patterns in the landscape, typical of particular periods in history. Types are used to gain detailed historic information and provide clarity in complex areas. Zones are used to help interpret wider trends and patterns in the landscape and the historical processes which have had the greatest impact on the character of the Cornish landscape.

## 1 Landscape and Seascape

**Settlement Landscape Character Assessments** have been prepared for individual settlements including Falmouth and Penryn in conjunction with the preparation of the (former) Area Action Plans for Truro and Threemilestone, and Camborne, Pool, Illogan, and Redruth.

**Parish Landscape Studies** both within parish appraisals and as specific studies are also available – the latter currently being trialled by Feock Parish Council.

**Landscape Monitoring Studies** within the Cornwall and Tamar AONB have been developed to provide a better understanding of landscape change and the pressures for change.

**The South West Landscapes Partnership** (of which Cornwall is a member) has been involved in two key landscape research projects for the region in 2009, supported by Natural England through the European Landscape Convention. 'Future Landscapes' and 'Integrating Landscape Tools' will provide important evidence and guidance for the development of landscape policy and implementation.

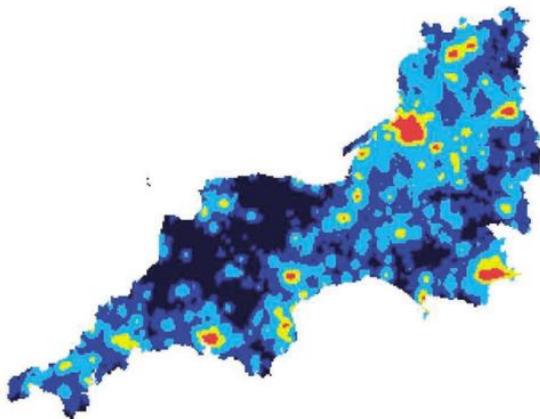
The CPRE<sup>(2)</sup> has been campaigning against light pollution which has been increasing rapidly across the country, leaving fewer areas which are naturally dark at night and where the stars can be seen. The map below shows the situation in the South West in 1993 and 2000.

### Light Pollution Map for the South West

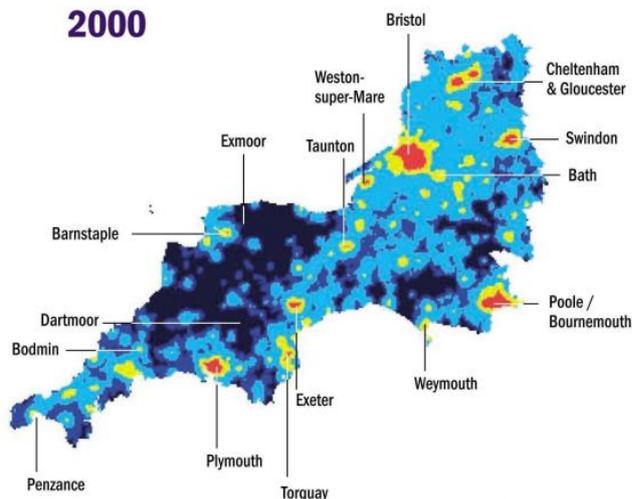
## Night Blight in the South West

Satellite data shows that light pollution is rapidly increasing in the region, leaving less and less countryside where we can still enjoy starry, starry nights

1993



2000



#### Key

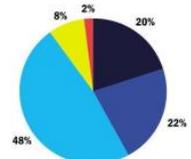
These maps were created from pixels representing a square kilometre. They are a colour representation of satellite measurements of artificial light at night. The light is measured on a range from 0 to 255; 0 means the satellite is detecting no light in that pixel and 255 means the satellite's detector is saturated with light.

Campaign to Protect Rural England



#### The South West in 2000

Only 20% of dark skies left

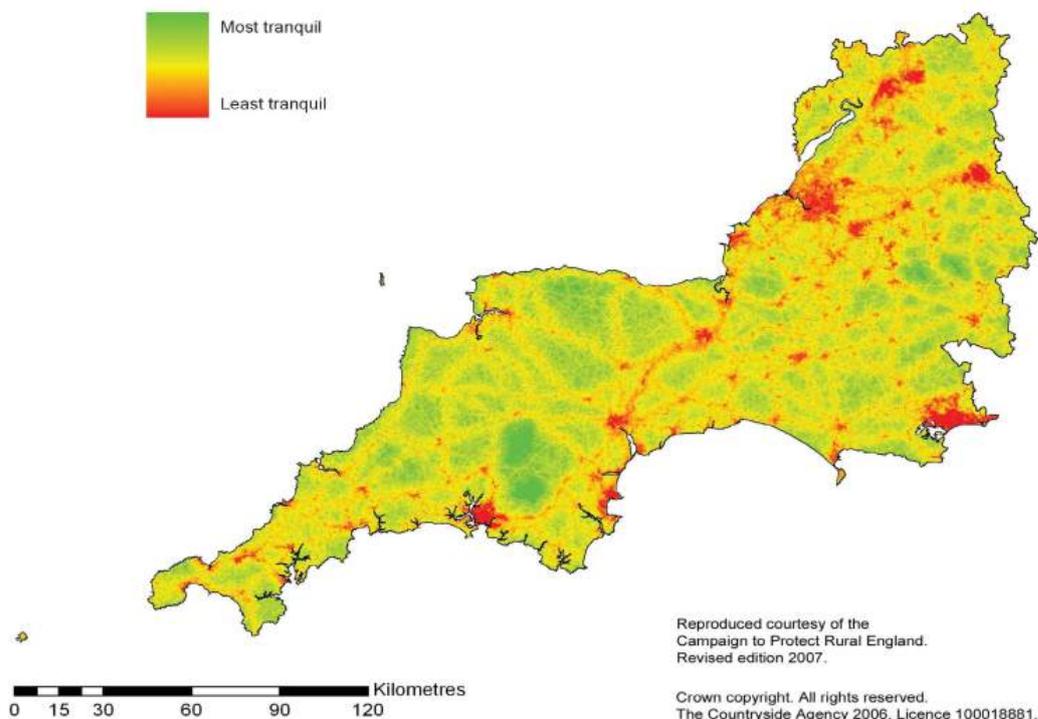


Light pollution destroys our view of the night sky and has a harmful impact on the landscape. (It can also have an impact on health, wastes energy and should be controlled through better design – see Design and Efficient use of Resources Issue Paper)

## Landscape and Seascape 1

The CPRE also campaigns to protect tranquillity and has carried out tranquillity mapping of England. The Cornwall map is shown below and demonstrates that while much of the county is fairly tranquil, there are hotspots around roads and major towns. Cornwall ranks 12<sup>th</sup> in England in the league of most tranquil counties. Tranquillity is an important part of landscape perception; it also boosts the economy as rural areas rely on tranquillity to attract visitors. It can also have a positive impact on health and well being.

**Tranquillity Map for the South West**



### 1.10 Emerging Evidence and Policy

The gathering of evidence is an iterative process and must be continued throughout the preparation of the Core Strategy. Additional evidence should be considered right up to the 'submission' stage in the process. Listed below are the known emerging relevant guidance & studies, which will be taken into account if available before the submission of the Core Strategy:

**Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment** - The DCLG has published a consultation draft PPS (2010) on: biodiversity; geological conservation; landscape and soil protection; heritage coastline; open space; sport; recreation; green infrastructure; and floodlighting of sports and recreational facilities.

## 1 Landscape and Seascape

**The Countryside Quality Counts** project (CQC) provides a systematic assessment of how the countryside is changing. It helps in understanding where change is occurring and whether change matters to people, in terms of the way it affects the things about landscape that people value.

The State of the Environment South West, has produced a draft chapter on landscape, which defines landscape, describe character areas in the south west and emphasises the importance of people's perception of landscape.

**The Cornwall Landscape Best Practice Guidance** is being developed to assist in the interpretation of the landscape, countryside, environment, design and planning and management policies to provide the wider context for the policy framework for the Cornwall Local Development Framework. The document is based on Landscape Character Descriptions

The guidance brings together information on the national and local policy framework and gives advice for developers, planners, land managers, statutory advisors and the public in understanding the character of the landscape, as well as links to other websites, site context checklists etc. (This document will be published for consultation on the web as a downloadable pdf in early August for a three month period.)

Following the **Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009)**, a new system of marine planning providing a holistic approach to marine management is being introduced. A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is a long term, high level assessment of the risks associated with coastal erosion and flooding at the coast that offers a vision for how the coast is to be sustainability managed in the future. The first round (SMP1s) were undertaken in 1999 and the second round (SMP2s) are due towards the end of 2010.

**Future Landscapes Project** (The South West Landscapes Partnership) Phase 2 is intended to explore ways bringing together information on landscape change (eg climate change impacts) in order to better inform landscape policy and management.

**Historic Seascape Characterisation** methodology being promoted by English Heritage (see Core Strategy Historic Environment Issues Paper).

**Historic Environment Action Plans** – (HEAPs) assist in the development of strategic planning policy, guidance and advice, to help in the conservation and management of the historic environment. They are based on Historic Landscape Character Types and aim to help manage change in order to conserve and enhance historic landscape. Only one HEAP has been formulated for Cornwall to date, covering Bodmin Moor.

**The 'Sustainable Landscapes: Integrated Solutions' (SULIS)** has been submitted by the South West Protected Landscape Forum (SWPL) to the INTERREG programme France (Channel) – England (2007 - 2013). Working with 19 Landscape partners across SW England and NW France The SULIS Project sets out to develop a common methodology that will map the distinctive qualities of the protected landscapes, identify those areas of greatest vulnerability or risk and develop sustainable management solutions for responding to threats. The project will make a significant

## Landscape and Seascape 1

contribution to the evidence base for landscape change and cast light on future directions and practices by focusing on landscape products such as agriculture, food, fruit, wood fuel and natural building materials.

**Cornwall AONB Management Plan** is currently being reviewed.

### 1.11 Gaps in Evidence – Further Work Needed:

Table 1.1

Topic	Main outputs required	Key Linkages with other Issues Papers
Seascape assessment and Historic Seascape Characterisation	Coastal landscape character assessment including visual, biodiversity and geodiversity and historic environment  Impact assessment including natural processes, renewable energy, coastal flooding, climate change  Coastal Zone definition	Maritime and the Coast  Sport, Recreation and Open Space  Local Economy and Regeneration  Tourism  Climate Change  Historic Environment
Landscape sensitivity / landscape capacity	These techniques can provide a basis for informing the distribution and location of development.  eg Sensitivity in relation to urban development and renewable energy (windfarms)	Housing  Energy  Historic Environment  Biodiversity and Geodiversity
Historic Environment Action Plans	HEAPs assist in the development of strategic planning policy and guidance, to facilitate conservation and management of the historic environment through HLC	Historic Environment  Biodiversity and Geodiversity  Design and Efficient Use of Resources
Landscape change/future landscapes	Integration of biodiversity and landscape with land use priorities, ecosystem services	Biodiversity and Geodiversity  Soil / Air / Water pollution  Design and Efficient Use of Resources

## 1 Landscape and Seascape

Spatial Framework for Landscape Character Area Vision and Objectives	On the basis of further public consultation develop the LCA Vision and Objectives to provide a spatial framework which can inform distribution of development, etc	Housing Historic Environment Biodiversity and Geodiversity Design and Efficient Use of Resources
Typology of landscapes	Grouping the distinct landscape types (maximum of 10) within the County to aid decisions regarding development related to specific conditions	Housing / Development Energy / Climate Change Biodiversity and Geodiversity Historic Environment Design and Efficient use of Resources

### 1.12 Key Messages from the Evidence Review

A number of key messages and issues were drawn out from the evidence review. The table below identifies the messages deemed most relevant and the source documents.

Table 1.2

Message	Relevant Document(s)
There are areas outside nationally designated areas that are particularly highly valued locally. Tools such as landscape and seascape character assessment are recommended to provide the basis for developing the appropriate guidance for such areas.	<b>PPS7</b> <b>Natural England Landscape Policy</b> <b>European Landscape Convention Guidance 2009</b>
The European Landscape Convention (ELC) requires a holistic and inclusive approach towards all landscape which should be embedded at all levels of policy making and implementation.	<b>ELC Guidance 2009</b> <b>(Future merging of PPS7, 9 and 12 to reflect ELC)</b>
The internationally and nationally designated landscapes require special protection to conserve their unique qualities.	<b>1949 Act</b> <b>PPS7</b>

## Landscape and Seascape 1

Landscape Character Assessment is a key technique in ensuring that development is not only in the right place, but that it respects the distinctive qualities of its surroundings

**European Landscape Convention Guidance 2009**

### 1.13 SWOT Analysis

Table 1.3

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive landscape character assessment work is available to aid in development management decision making</li> <li>• The importance of the tourist industry means that the need to preserve landscape and seascape is taken seriously – Cornish landscape is one of the main reasons cited by visitors for holidaying in Cornwall and is a major factor in in-migration</li> <li>• The Cornish population value their local landscape as well as that of the wider county.</li> <li>• WHS designation and management plan</li> <li>• AONB designation and management plans</li> <li>• Landscape character work integrates biodiversity, historic environment and visual issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of skills in landscape character assessment in the roles of Development Management Officers.</li> <li>• Landscape assessment work needs to be developed to provide eg landscape sensitivity guidance within a spatial framework</li> <li>• Lack of priority given to landscape in development management decisions</li> <li>• No seascape characterisation work has been undertaken as yet</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ELC now being implemented through Natural England places increasing emphasis on the importance of landscape in the social economic and environmental context.</li> <li>• Successful understanding and management of Cornwall's landscape will secure a healthy future both for the economy, the historic and natural</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The pressure for economic development and housing delivery could lead to pressure for inappropriate development which has an adverse impact on the landscape</li> <li>• The amount of housing development directed at the county could lead to the loss of valued areas</li> <li>• Development around existing settlements could adversely affect the landscape setting of those settlements</li> </ul>

## 1 Landscape and Seascape

<p>environment and for the population through climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop skills in Landscape Character Assessment and the importance of recognising and enhancing landscape character and local distinctiveness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associated infrastructure can also have an adverse impact on landscape and seascape, such as roads and light pollution</li> <li>• Climate change, whether through sea level rise or through altered or extreme weather patterns, could alter the landscape</li> </ul>
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### 1.14 Climate Change Considerations

The main pressures on landscape and seascape from climate change are:

- Coastal erosion: Mount's Bay in Cornwall is considered to be at moderate risk of coastal erosion<sup>(3)</sup>
- Erosion may be accelerated due to extreme weather and will affect inland as well as coastal areas
- Sea level rise: this will affect both the shape of the coast and land use patterns which will have impacts on landscape and seascape
- Increased risk of flooding: the north Cornwall coast and the Land's End peninsula will have a 10-15% chance of flooding in any one year by 2080<sup>(4)</sup>. This may damage vegetation and have an adverse impact on landscape.
- Loss and change of vegetation types due to increases in temperature and changes in weather patterns
- Changes in agricultural practices as farmers adapt to changing weather patterns and possible increases in the cultivation of biocrops will have an impact on the landscape
- The need to harness renewable energy could lead to an increase in wind farms, which will have an impact on landscape and seascape.

The main pressures from climate change on landscape and seascape have been examined through the 'Future Landscape Project' Land Use Consultants May 2009 for the South West Landscapes Partnership. See <http://www.southwestlandscapes.org.uk/projectlibrary.asp>

Climate change is further explored in a separate issues paper in this series, as well as in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (visit [www.cornwall.gov.uk](http://www.cornwall.gov.uk)). The scoping report sets out a series of sustainability objectives against which the Core Strategy and other parts of the LDF will be assessed, to gauge how far they will promote sustainable development.

The relevant objective for landscape and seascape is:

***To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, historic and cultural landscape, including local distinctiveness, and seascape, and promote its positive contribution to Cornwall's present and future wellbeing.***

3 Foresight 2004

4 UKCIP

## Landscape and Seascape 1

### 1.15 Main Spatial Planning Issues

Taking into account the key messages from the current evidence available, the following spatial planning issue has been identified.

#### Issue LS 1

Explore how the Core Strategy could ensure that landscape and seascape quality and local distinctiveness are maintained and enhanced throughout the county.

This issue will work towards achieving the following long term objectives for Cornwall as set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy - 'Future Cornwall':

- To improve our communities through quality building, using housing development to meet local need and drive the regeneration and sustainability of communities, promoting smaller settlements to be centres of employment and services and set an example in design for sustainable living
- To make the most of our environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and invest in and promote sustainable use of natural resources

This paper summarises the evidence on landscape and seascape brought together to inform the Cornwall Core Strategy. However, it will be added to and kept up-to-date as other relevant evidence becomes available. In updating these papers all previous versions will be archived to ensure it is clear what evidence was available at each stage.

### 1.16 Appendix A

#### Appendix A

##### Consultation to date:

The Issues papers were first published for stakeholder consultation in September 2009. The papers were amended to take into account consultee responses and were then circulated to Planning Policy Advisory Panel members in November 2009. They were also given to all members at a series of three area based consultation events in March 2010.

##### Revisions to Issues Papers:

In writing the draft Issues and Options report in March 2010 it was clear that it was necessary to revise the issues identified in some of the topic based issues papers. Some issues were requirements under other legislation or procedural matters, and therefore options could not be set against them (e.g. *The Core Strategy should work with other plans and programmes...*) Others were in fact options and needed to be set as options under an overarching issue (e.g. *The Core Strategy has a role in supporting the growth and sustainability of the micro and small business economy*). There was also some repetition between different topics and these issues could be amalgamated.

## 1 Landscape and Seascape

### Criteria for Changes:

The issues have been rationalised against the following criteria:

- Is this a Spatial Planning Issue?
- Is the issue covered by other legislation?
- Can options be generated against each issue?
- Is this an issue and not an option?
- Is the issue rooted in evidence?
- Is there potential to amalgamate issues?

### Issues in Consultation Version:

**Issue L&S 1:** Explore how the Core Strategy could ensure that landscape and seascape quality and local distinctiveness are maintained and enhanced throughout the county.

**Issue L&S 2:** The Core Strategy should explore how to best work with the Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment guidance, recognising the integration between landscape and seascape, historic environment and biodiversity.

**Issue L&S 3:** The Core Strategy should consider how to best work with other strategies such as the AONB Management Plan, the World Heritage Site Management Plan and Shoreline Management Plans.

### Revised Issues:

**Issue LS 1:** Explore how the Core Strategy could ensure that landscape and seascape quality and local distinctiveness are maintained and enhanced throughout the county.