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Cornwall Local Plan Place-based Topic Paper: China Clay Community Network Area

Summary

This paper explores and brings together the key issues to be addressed by the Cornwall Local Plan that are specific to the China Clay Community Network Area. The key issues are:

Issue 1 – Support the regeneration of villages and the local economy.

Issue 2 – Enable the delivery of affordable housing.

Issue 3 – Manage the potential delivery of the eco-communities and their impacts on the area.

Issue 4 – Enable the delivery of community infrastructure including new facilities and transport. Reduce the impact of traffic on communities.

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Local Plan Objectives for China Clay CNA:

Objective CC1 – Regeneration: Support the regeneration of villages and the local economy.

Objective CC2 – Affordable Housing: Enable the delivery of affordable housing.

Objective CC3 – Community Infrastructure: Enable the delivery of community infrastructure including new facilities, green space and key transport links. Reduce the impact of traffic on communities.

Objective CC4 – The Environment: Conserve heritage assets, including mining heritage and nature conservation sites and enhancement of the local environment (in particular emerging opportunities as a result of restoring china clay workings).

Local Plan Policy (PP9) for China Clay CNA:

Development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the following priorities for St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel can be satisfied:³ China Clay Community Network Area:

a. The provision of around 9,450sqm of B1a office accommodation and 10,800sqm of Industrial space has been identified. This has the potential of accommodating 800 jobs in the CNA over the plan period.

b. The provision of around 1,400 dwellings in the period up to 2030. Additional housing and employment growth should be of a size, nature and scale appropriate to the needs, character, role and services available of the settlement.

4. In all three Community Network Areas

a. Development should help rebalance the communities by providing facilities, economic development or housing for local needs of a scale that is appropriate to the settlement and reduces the need to travel.

b. Development should deliver community benefits in the form of affordable housing for local people and contributions to requirements for facilities, services and infrastructure identified locally.

5. In the St Austell, St Blazey and China Clay Area Regeneration Area development will be supported which is sustainable, positively contributes to the vision of becoming the Green Capital of Cornwall of a nature and scale that would bring about significant change for the better and which has been the subject of robust community consultation. It should:

a. Achieve high environmental standards. Developers will be required to demonstrate the range of carbon reduction and energy efficiency measures that were considered as part of the proposal, and provide a rationale that explains which measures will be applied.

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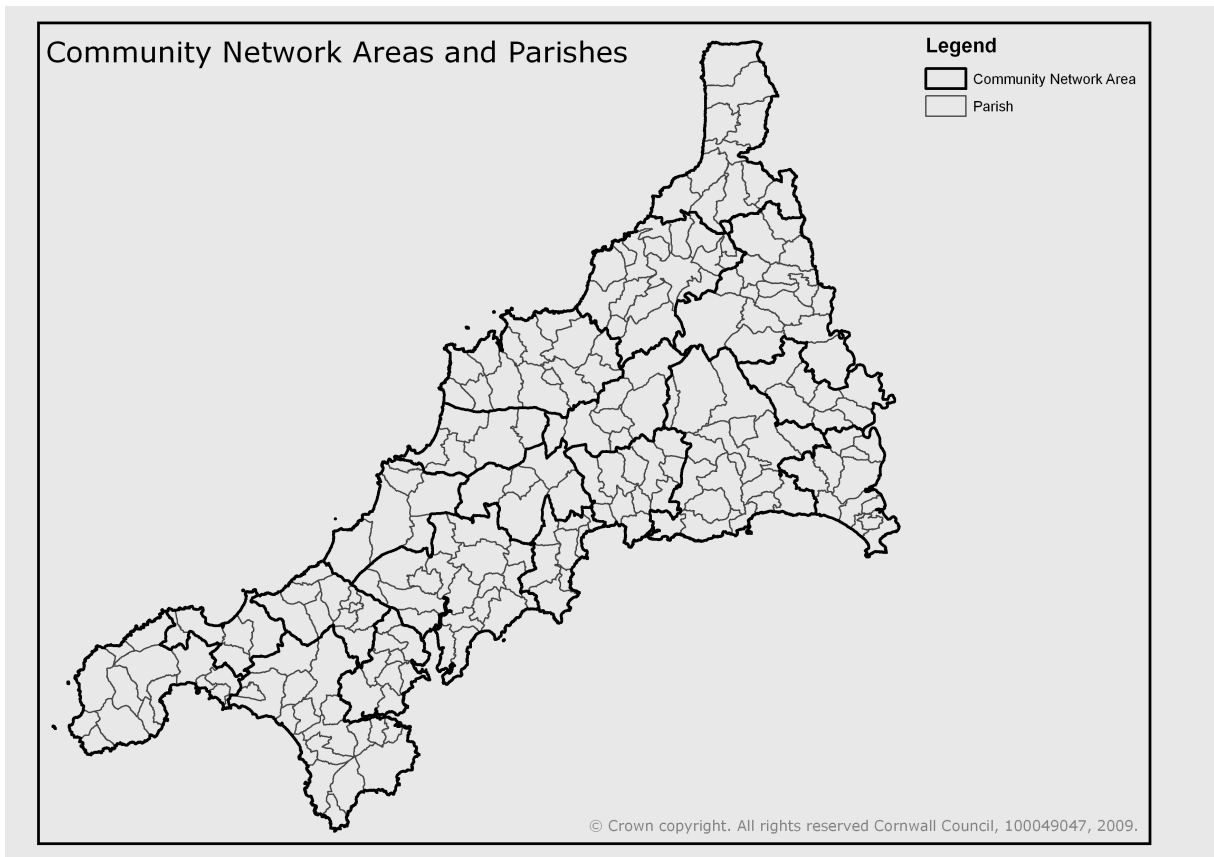
b. Deliver mixed use development in order to deliver new jobs, skills and economic growth to existing or new businesses, and strengthen local supply chains. A successful mixed use development will be required to demonstrate how it makes a positive contribution to infrastructure and greenspace within the local area. This may include the productive and positive remediation and reuse of previously developed land and despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land including land in rural areas, particularly where the likelihood of early restoration of the land is remote, and where it is not of high environmental value.

Purpose of paper

This is one of a series of papers whose main purpose is to identify the key issues for a specific area of Cornwall. There are nineteen Community Network Areas in Cornwall, based on groupings of parishes as shown on the map below. Community Network Areas were introduced to give communities a stronger voice in helping them deal with complex issues. In this they offer a valuable conduit through which the proposed Local Plan: Part 2 Policy Messages for Places can be refined to reflect local issues through engagement, policy formulation, delivery and local ownership. Further information on Community Network Areas can be found at <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=12439>.

The issues have been identified from a variety of sources including plans and proposals of other organisations. Parish plans have been very useful in identifying issues, and a summary of the 'visions' for each of the parish plans undertaken in the China Clay Community Network Area is included in the section on "Community Planning Visions". A full list of the Issues Papers can be accessed on the Council's website at <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=22887>.

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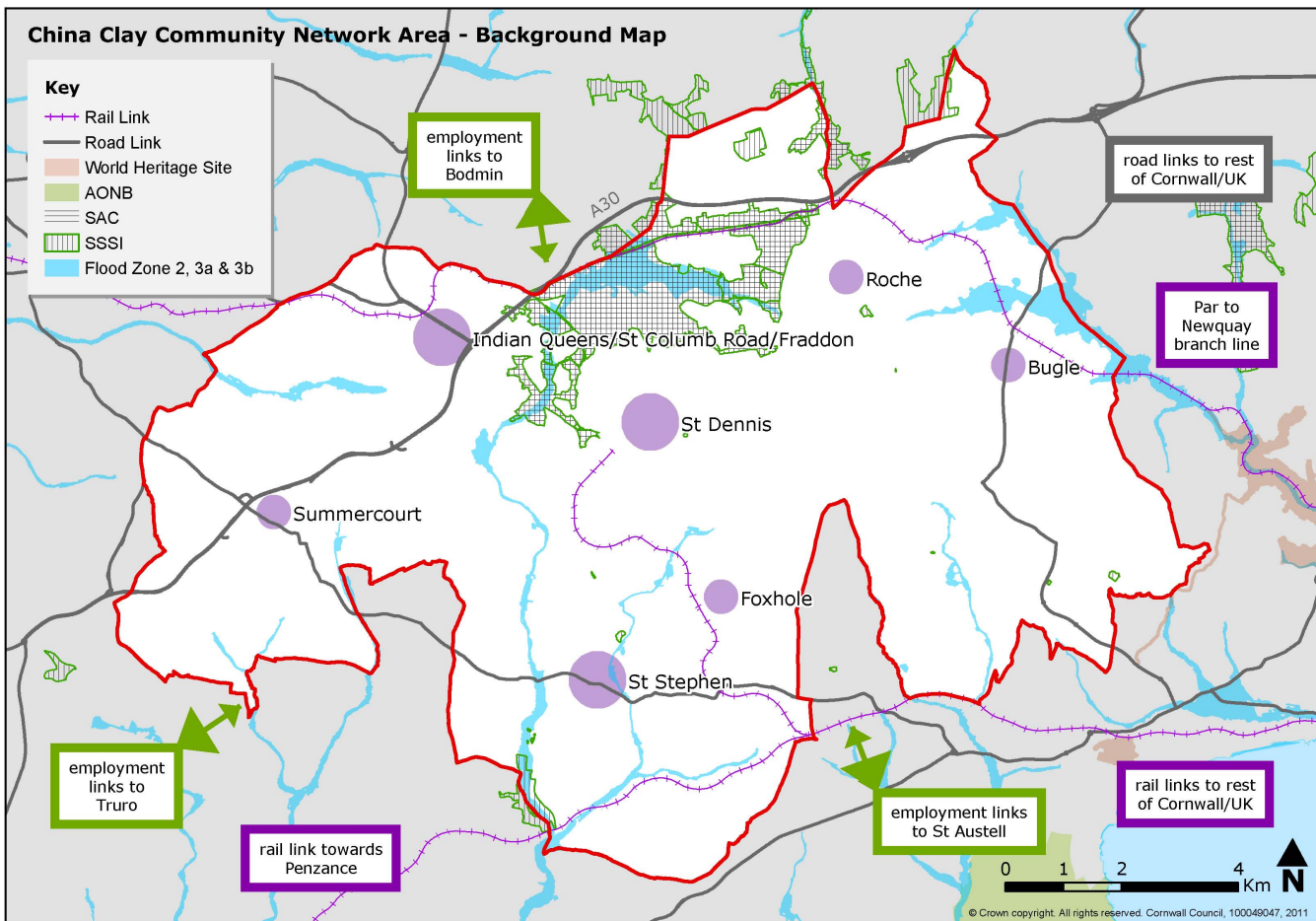
China Clay Community Network Area

Description: The China Clay Community Network Area contains a range of settlements of different types and sizes as shown on the map below.

The main transport link to and within this Community Network Area is the A30 which runs through the North of the area, connecting it to the rest of Cornwall it has good public transport to other towns, but travel between villages is more complicated. Some of the larger villages provide for the basic day to day needs of the area's inhabitants, with a number of mobile services serving the smaller settlements. For other services and facilities inhabitants must travel to larger service centres outside the area, notably St Austell.

Links with other areas: The clay industry employs 1,400. Many residents work within the area –though there is significant commuting to Bodmin and St Austell.

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Key Facts

Key facts about the China Clay Community Network Area include the following (www.cornwall.gov.uk/Default.aspx?page=20177 for the latest version of the China Clay Community Network profile which gives more information)

PARISHES: Roche, St Dennis, St Enoder, St Stephen-in-Brannel and Treverbyn.

POPULATION: The population of 25,900 (2008 mid-year estimate) is distributed through a number of large villages and hamlets the largest being St Dennis, Roche, Indian Queens / Fraddon / St Columb Road, St Stephen and Bugle. Over the period 2001-2008, the population growth rate was 12% - double the Cornish average. The age distribution is similar to the Cornwall average, although there are slightly higher proportions of the population in the 0 to 49 age groups and lower proportions in the 50 plus age groups. There is a higher proportion of children and 20-40 year olds than the Cornwall average.

ENVIRONMENT: The environment is dominated by clay workings. The area includes some nature conservation sites - the Goss Moor and Clay Areas Special Areas of Conservation / Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

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HOUSING: There were around 11,100 dwellings in 2010 – 4.4% of Cornwall’s dwellings. There has been a 47% increase in dwelling numbers (1991-2010 – average of 20% across Cornwall). As at 31st March 2010 there were 135 dwellings under construction and 551 unimplemented planning permissions. About 1.2% of dwellings were registered as empty properties - Cornwall average 1.7% and 2.8% of properties were registered as second homes – Cornwall average 10.7% (Council Tax, 2011). These figures indicate that a low proportion of dwellings remain vacant, and that there is minimal competition from other types of dwelling occupiers – most dwellings are used by permanent residents. 69 affordable homes are required each year to meet need.

EMPLOYMENT: The clay industry employs around 1,400 people. Many residents work within the area – though there is significant commuting to Bodmin, St Austell and Truro.

TRAVEL: There is good public transport to the towns, and a branch line from Par to Newquay, with halts at Luxulyan, Bugle, Roche, St Columb Road and Quintrell Downs. There is also a minerals line serving the clay industry.

FACILITIES: There is a secondary School at St. Stephen (which has just been completely re-built) plus various junior and infants schools, some of which feed into schools outside the area (mainly St Austell). There are doctors’ surgeries and numerous other community facilities -sports -village halls etc.

Options Consultation Feedback

Feedback from the parish councils within the network area to the Options consultation (which took place during February – April 2011) show that Roche and St Stephen Parish Councils preferred the dispersed approach to distribution (growth split between main towns and villages), whilst St Dennis Parish Council preferred to see development focussed in the main towns of Cornwall. St Enoder Parish Council expressed a view that development should occur only when required by the community and only to meet local need. In addition, certain parts of these areas would like a 'breathing space' from development, where they have already experienced very high levels of growth over the past 20 years and where there exists a large number of schemes awaiting commencement or pending determination.

Community Planning Visions

Table .1

Document	Summary of “visions and key objectives”
Roche Parish Plan (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A desire for the village of Roche to stay as it is and develop as a working community. • Ensuring adequate health services in the village. • Too many homes as parish in danger of being swamped. • Need to ensure that no development takes place outside the designated area whilst encouraging commercial outlets to locate within Roche village. • Encouragement of commercial premises with high quality jobs with fair wages into the area

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More shops required and there is a need to stop the trend of turning shops into houses. • The need to ensure that there no loss to public transport alternatives. • Publicise parish questionnaire data. • Need to monitor and combat heavy traffic issues. • Strengthening relationship with the police and tackling anti-social behaviour. • Educate/improve knowledge of sustainability issues such as recycling. • Increasing sport and recreational activities. • Improving access to Parish Council information and the establishment of a youth council. • To raise awareness of courses available within the village.
St. Enoder Parish Plan (2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring local views are incorporated in the new Local Development Framework. • Pro-active engagement with regeneration opportunities in the Clay Area • Improved community buildings. • Environmental project to improve footpaths and local amenities. • Erection of speed check lights at entrance points to built up areas. • More proactive policing of speeding traffic, parking and vehicle weight restrictions. • Dealing with anti-social behaviour. • Support for a purpose built community building that could house a youth club. • Creation of a parish website. • Annual booklet of information about local organisations.
Treverbyn Parish Plan (2010)	<p>Vision</p> <p>...a safe and involved community, with well defined village identities and strong sense of personal responsibility supported by efficient and relevant public services delivered by responsive and informed authorities.</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Speed of Traffic 2. Anti0-social behaviour 3. Employment 4. Housing 5. Buses 6. Planning 7. Roads and pavements

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	<p>8. Footpaths and rights of way 9. Dental health 10. Recycling</p>
<p>St Dennis Parish Plan (2009)</p>	<p>(Summary of feedback)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to provide more diverse recreational pursuits for older children • Opposition to construction of a waste to energy incinerator on the village outskirts • Need for improvements to public buses and support for a community bus service. • Need to resolve parking issues. • Support for protecting local post office, bakery and other small businesses. • Need for training and employment opportunities. • Support for affordable housing provision although - new infrastructure for this. • Need for local dentist, chiroprapist and veterinary services.
<p>St Stephen-in Brannel ~ (2011)</p>	<p>Vision: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place where people take pride in where and how they live. • A community with good quality housing for all those wishing to live here. • A community that is safe: from anti-social behaviour, speeding traffic, and the fear of crime. • A community that values and engages with all its residents. • A community that has access to quality local health care services. • A place where the Parish Council is at the heart of the community, shaping and driving change <p>Objectives: -</p> <p>Our environment</p> <p>Objective 1 Caring for our environment.</p> <p>Objective 2 Promoting and developing our network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways.</p> <p>Objective 3 Developing a Parish map.</p> <p>Objective 4 Planting trees and woodland.</p>

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Objective 5 To encourage the use of renewable energy, and reduce emissions

Traffic and transport

Objective 6 Improving pedestrian safety: managing traffic in the villages.

Objective 7 Improving access to public and community transport.

The local economy

Objective 8 Advertising local vacancies in the community.

Objective 9 Promoting local services and trades: a Parish Directory.

Objective 10 Encourage inward investment, new industry, and regeneration.

Housing

Objective 11 Undertake a definitive housing needs survey and plan future housing development.

Objective 12 Work proactively with the planning authority and developers to ensure community benefit.

Objective 13 Addressing the need for special accommodation in the Parish.

Objective 14 Village Design Statements: a longer-term management plan for development in the villages.

Community health

Objective 15 Establish a dental practice in the Parish.

Objective 16 Ensure proper access to information concerning the full spectrum of health services.

Objective 17 Promote exercise and healthy eating.

Community well-being

Objective 18 Improving recreational and social activities for our residents of all ages.

Objective 19 Co-ordinating access to, and events for, community halls in the Parish.

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	<p>Objective 20 Promoting pre-school activities in the Parish.</p> <p>Objective 21 Promote the Police initiative ‘Partners and Community Together’ in order to address antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>Objective 22 Establishing Neighbourhood Watch in the villages.</p> <p>Local government</p> <p>Objective 23 Increase awareness of and interest in the work of the Parish Council.</p> <p>Objective 24 Delivering services devolved from Cornwall Council in the Parish.</p> <p>Objective 25 Achieve ‘Quality Parish Council’ status.</p> <p>Objective 26 Promoting the Objectives in this Plan to partner organisations.</p>
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Issue Tables

Introduction

The following tables provide the link between the ‘Topic Based Issues Papers’ and the ‘Place Based Issues Papers’. Each table explores the evidence relating to this functional area against the main themes from a policy and community viewpoint, and concludes by identifying specific issues.

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Housing

Table .2

<p>Housing: This table will explore the evidence relating to housing – future growth, balance in the housing stock, tenure mix, quality, deprivation, second homes, in-migration, affordability and housing need. Evidence that highlights issues relevant to the remit of the Local Plan (Policies for Places) specific to this CNA will be identified under ‘Matters for the Local Plan to Address’. For Cornwall-wide issues please refer to the Topic Papers.</p>	<p>Evidence & Policy Context</p>	<p>Key Points from Community Plans</p>	<p>Matters for the Local Plan to Address</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-communities proposal spread over 5 sites, 3 within this CNA, at Baal & West Carclaze, Goonbarrow and Drinnick & Nanpean as well as Blackpool (St Austell CNA) and Par Docks (St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel CNA). In total, the proposal comprises about 5,000 houses plus employment opportunities and community facilities and open space. Deprivation analysis shows barriers to housing and services and poor living environments indoors as issues for the area. 703 on affordable housing waiting list in Clay Area villages (June 09) Greater proportion of families with children in Clay Area, which has implications for house sizes needed. 2007 housing requirement study identifies a 5-year Net Housing Requirement for 100 units in the Clay District. Former Restormel area was identified as area with greatest need for new Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Cornwall⁽¹⁾. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some local opposition to Eco-community Quality affordable homes for local people Local concern over levels of second homes. Investigate 'self build' projects⁽²⁾ Support for affordable housing⁽³⁾ Affordable housing for local need sought. Address need for Special Accommodation⁽⁴⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco-communities. Access to housing /affordable housing Improvements to existing housing Affordable housing Gypsy and Traveller provision

2 Treverbyn Parish Plan

3 St Dennis Parish Plan

4 St Stephen Parish Plan

1 Cornwall Gypsy and Traveller study indicates need within this area

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Approach to be Taken:

Policy PP9 3a - The provision of around 1,500 dwellings in the period up to 2030. Additional housing and employment growth should be of a size, nature and scale appropriate to the needs, character, role and services available of the settlement.

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Local Economy

Table .3

Evidence & Policy Context	Key Points from Community Plans	Matters for the Local Plan to Address
<p>Unemployment in the area (2007) was at or above the County average.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of unemployed by resident population has broadly doubled in most wards between April 2008 and April 2009 with Rock Ward 3.5%, and Treverbyn 4.2% the highest.⁽⁵⁾ Restructuring has taken place in china clay industry but still employs about 1,400 Mineral resources protection in Clay area⁽⁶⁾ Convergence Strategic Investment Framework (SIF) identifies new employment land at West Carclaze. There is c.£25m of ERDF Priority 4 funding targeted at this area to 2015. Pro-rata, by 2015 the area could benefit from around £5m of ERDF Priority 2 funds, which is targeted purely at workspace. Along with private sector investment the total investment through this priority would be circa £10m to £15m.⁽⁷⁾ 	<p>Need to identify employment sites⁽¹⁰⁾</p> <p>Promote small businesses⁽¹¹⁾</p> <p>Greater training opportunities needed.</p> <p>Promote inward investment⁽¹²⁾</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New employment creation Development of training and skills for new job opportunities Gap: future minerals development requirements need to be quantified Safeguarding china clay resources and related infrastructure for future use Minimising conflict between minerals and other development Eden as Catalyst for new development Employment as part of eco-communities

10 Treverbyn Parish Plan

11 St Dennis Parish Plan

5 Cornwall Council: Community Network Profiles

12 St Stephen Parish Plan

6 Minerals Development Framework

7 Cornwall Council Infrastructure Briefing note 2009

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is estimated that the residents of the St. Austell, St. Blazey & Clay network areas could benefit from approximately £5m from the Cornwall Works ESF activity, £8m from LSC related skills activity, and a further £4m from ESF direct. This totals c.£17m to 2015. It should be noted that not all investment may take place in this area, but nevertheless the residents could still benefit from that investment.⁽⁸⁾ • The main stream RDPE programme will have some impact on investment on the land based economy within the area. The programme will cater for specialist, business support and investment focusing on the sustainability of the rural economy⁽⁹⁾ • The Eden Project has two key impacts on the economy – as a tourist/educational attraction providing local jobs, and as a place of research and development, creating a centre for innovation (linked to the eco-communities proposal and including proposal for new £16m conferencing facility). 		
<p>Approach to be taken:</p> <p>Policy PP9 3a - The provision of around 9,450sqm of B1a office accommodation and 10,800sqm of Industrial space has been identified. This has the potential of accommodating 800 jobs in the CNA over the plan period.</p>		

8 Cornwall Council Infrastructure Briefing note 2009

9 Cornwall Council Infrastructure Briefing note 2009

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Retail and Town Centres

Table .4

Evidence & Policy Context	Key Points from Community Plans	Matters for the Local Plan to Address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of good quality village centres that help to meet the areas needs including, St Dennis, Roche, Bugle, St Stephen. • Area traditionally looks to St Austell as local town centre. 	<p>Parish plans support maintenance and improvement of local shops and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effect of future development of the town centre of St Austell on this area • Future roles of towns, villages and local centres –options related to provision of local services • New shopping as part of Eco-communities
<p>Approach to be Taken:</p> <p>Maintaining and enhancing local service centres is a key issues for the area as is the effect on the area of successful regeneration of St Austell.</p>		

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Transport and Accessibility

Table .5

Evidence & Policy Context	Key Points from Community Plans	Matters for Local Plan to Address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A390 Link Road to A30 –detailed route still not agreed and not a regional priority • Possible Rail diversion to provide direct services from St Austell to Newquay – could see new stations at St Dennis etc. • Access between the villages in the area is poor. The area was identified a a priority area with poor access in the Cornwall Local Transport Plan 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A390 link road to A30 well supported in principle but mixed views over original route. IMERYs propose alternative to west of Stenalees linking Eco-communities sites⁽¹³⁾ • Address speeding traffic⁽¹⁴⁾ • Address speeding traffic and parking⁽¹⁵⁾ • Improve access to public and community transport • Improve bus services -Interest in community bus⁽¹⁶⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of key of network proposals • traffic management • Transport implications of the Eco-communities • Development of cycle leisure trail network
<p>Approach to be Taken:</p> <p>China Clay Objective CC3 – Community Infrastructure: Enable the delivery of community infrastructure including new facilities, green space and key transport links. Reduce the impact of traffic on communities.</p>		

13 Treverbyn Parish Plan
 14 St Dennis Parish Plan
 15 St Stephens Parish Plan
 16 St Dennis Parish Plan

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Community facilities

Table .6

Evidence & Policy Context	Key Points from Community Plans	Matters for the Local Plan to Address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area is covered by 12 GP Surgeries • Secondary School St, Stephens, number of village junior and infants. • Recreational routes- the Clay Trails / Goss Moor trail • Cultural events (Bugle Band Contest) • Wheal Martyn Country Park • Children's Centres Treverbyn, Roche, St Dennis • Proposed Eco-communities open space provision 	<p>Clay Futures Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places for children to play outside including places to ride bikes, skate parks and places to engage in play with the natural environment • To have more clubs and social spaces and access to safe outdoor and green spaces for older children and teenagers • Access to green spaces, both managed spaces such as parks and places for recreation and wild and natural spaces that connect people to the landscape within which they live • More places to grow food • More dentists • More local shops • More shared spaces to meet and socialise including cafes, arts and music venues • More walking and cycling trails which are accessible to everyone • Better connected via public transport • Traffic calming measures and parking restrictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future service delivery • Maintain and enhance open space provision • Youth facility provision • Potential for green energy generation – community windfarms / biomass planting • Green infrastructure • Future education and medical provision • Development of trail network • Cultural events development • Access to Children's Centres

Community facilities: This table will explore the evidence relating to community facilities, including health, recreation and open space – health care, education, meeting places, formal and informal sports spaces, open space, and loss of facilities. Evidence that highlights issues relevant to the remit of the Local Plan (Policies for Places) specific to this CNA will be identified under 'Matters for the Local Plan to Address'. For Cornwall-wide issues please refer to the Topic Papers.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater recognition and support for the role of active community members in creating a sense of community • More emphasis on the importance of celebration, neighbourliness and community spirit • More opportunities for the community ownership of assets • Develop network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways ⁽¹⁷⁾ • Establish Dental practice ⁽¹⁸⁾ • Improve recreational and social activities ⁽¹⁹⁾ 	
<p>Approach to be Taken:</p> <p>Policy PP9 4b - Development should deliver community benefits in the form of affordable housing for local people and contributions to requirements for facilities, services and infrastructure identified locally.</p>	

17 St Stephen Parish Plan
 18 St Stephen Parish Plan
 19 St Stephen Parish Plan

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People

Table .7

<p>People: This table will explore the evidence relating to people, including demographics, education & skills, social inclusion, crime & anti-social behaviour – age profile, social deprivation, health, safety, perceptions' of crime, qualifications and skills. Evidence that highlights issues relevant to the remit of the Local Plan (Policies for Places) specific to this CNA will be identified under 'Matters for the Local Plan to Address'. For Cornwall-wide issues please refer to the Topic Papers.</p>		
Evidence & Policy Context	Key Points from Community Plans	Matters for the Local Plan to Address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High percentage of houses in Council tax bands A & B in Clay Area • Greater proportion of families with children in Clay Area • The most deprived area overall in the CNA is St Dennis. Penwithick and Rescorla score worst for income and Foxhole worst for employment and Health. 	<p>Need for youth facilities (Roche and St Enoder Parish Plans)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation • Provision of youth facilities
<p>Approach to be Taken:</p> <p>The picture which emerges of this area is not surprisingly one of working families in the area. Unemployment has risen sharply with the recession. Job creation is a key priority.</p>		

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Environment

Table .8

<p>Environment: This table will explore the evidence relating to the environment – biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape & seascape, historic environment, flooding, soil, air and water. Evidence that highlights issues relevant to the remit of the Local Plan (Policies for Places) specific to this CNA will be identified under ‘Matters for the Local Plan to Address’. For Cornwall-wide issues please refer to the Topic Papers.</p>		
Evidence & Policy Context	Key Points from Community Plans	Matters for Local Plan to Address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature conservation sites –SACS/SSSIs Goss Moor and in Clay Area Landscape character: The area contains (parts of) a number of landscape character areas as described in Appendix B⁽²⁰⁾. Historic Settlements study-covers villages in Clay Area –possible new Conservation areas⁽²¹⁾ Potential for wind energy. Though dominated by clay workings there are some areas of mining heritage such as the historic industrial settlements of St Dennis, Roche, Bugle, Nanpean and Stenalees – also 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about incinerator proposal⁽²²⁾ Concern over dog fouling⁽²³⁾ Support for tree planting⁽²⁴⁾ Tree and woodland planting⁽²⁵⁾ Promote renewable energy⁽²⁶⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible new Conservation Areas Future management of Nature conservation sites Development of renewables Opportunities for habitat restoration, creation of cycle routes etc as part of restoration of china clay workings.

22 St Dennis Parish Plan appraisal

23 St Dennis Parish Plan appraisal

24 St Dennis Parish Plan appraisal

25 St Stephen Parish Plan

26 St Stephen Parish Plan

20 Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment (2007)

21 Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative reports for bugle, Foxhole, St Blazey, Polgooth, Stenalees, Nanpean, St Dennis, Roche, Luxulyan

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Tregargus Valley, Wheal Martyn, Goss Moor and Clay Areas SACs/SSSI's.		<p>Approach to be Taken:</p> <p>China Clay Objective CC4 – The Environment: Conserve heritage assets, including mining heritage and nature conservation sites and enhancement of the local environment (in particular emerging opportunities as a result of restoring china clay workings).</p>
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Appendix A: Landscape Character information from the 2007 Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment

COMMUNITY NETWORK AREA 6 – CHINA CLAY

Evidence and Policy Context

Landscape Character Areas (LCA):

- LCA 14 – Newlyn Downs
- LCA 17 - St Austell or Hensbarrow China Clay Area
- LCA 20 – Mid Cornwall Moors
- LCA 40 – Gerrans, Veryan and Mevagissey Bays

www.cornwall.gov.uk/cornwall_landscape (underscore between cornwall and landscape)

Issues for Consideration

Environment

- Link land restoration schemes to the China Clay and Tipping Restoration Strategy.
- Prepare a strategy for the control and eradication of invasive plant species such as Rhododendron and Japanese Knotweed.
- Conserve important heathland habitats to the north of the area and encourage grazing regimes.
- Conserve the layout of the ancient pastoral farmland to the north.