

Landscape Character Types (LCTs)	LCT Description	Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)	LCA Description	Sensitivity of LCA
LCT 1: Waterfronts and dockyards	Historically a strong draw of activity, the waterfront and dockyards provide a concentration of activity and development often of an industrial scale, both through naval connections but also through trade of minerals such as china clay and as fishing ports. More recently smaller scale recreation has increased, creating a large leisure industry where individuals contribute to the character of the waterfronts.	LCA 1a: HMS Dockyard at Devonport	The character of the dockyard stems from historical naval uses and has been a transient area with a constantly developing character. The large-scale ships, docks and buildings create a very distinctive character in contrast to the surrounding LCT 5. Due to the changing nature of this LCT, its sensitivity is Low.	Low
LCT 2: Tidal estuaries	A key part of the development of the surrounding land. Use of the estuaries by the local population has historically led to a great deal of change to their characteristics and features such as land reclamation and bridge construction.	LCA 2a: Broad tidal estuaries	The LCA comprises large expanses of open water which characteristically carry large warships, submarines, ferries, etc. which are fitting in the scale of the width of the Tamar at its mouth. The estuary has been subjected to change along large expanses of the waterfront with land reclamation, piers and the breakwater construction. This constant large-scale change throughout history leads to this LCA having a Low sensitivity.	Low
		LCA 2b: Inland rias	This contrasts to LCA2a in the smaller intimate scale of the rivers and tributaries. These are often used for recreation and are generally quieter in character and less exposed than the above. With the tidal influence they usually include areas of mudflats which in turn attract large numbers of wading birds and a variety of flora and fauna specific to this habitat. Due to this, the sensitivity of this LCA is High.	High
LCT 3: Parkland and landscapes	Large estates and remnants of estates often containing large areas of broadleaved woodland and plantations. Located on the waterfront with historically strong links to the water. Often centred around one large estate house with smaller cottages scattered throughout the grounds.	LCA 3a: Antony House	This LCA remains intact as a large well maintained house and formal grounds, as well as woodlands and plantations and some farmland. The character of this area is very strong in Devon and Cornwall with strong historical links of heritage and often strong community connections with the village of Antony, still a viable community located adjacent to the estate. The sensitivity is therefore High.	High
		LCA 3b: Mount Edgcumbe	This holds similar characteristics to LCA 3a in that it comprises of a large manor house, formal gardens, woodland and farmland. The estate which still owns a large area of the Rame Peninsula has strong local links - including with Antony House. The character of this area, which is largely open freely to the public, is that of public use, being a popular amenity space for residents of Plymouth and east Cornwall. Thus it acquires some of its character as a large public park in part. The character is already influenced by the Dockyards, with a strong clear presence across the Tamar, and Plymouth also provides a strong visual presence. There is also a determining character of the rurality from the Cornish surroundings. This area lies with the AONB and therefore has a High sensitivity.	High
LCT 4: Rolling fields and farmland	Historical land use for farming has moulded and shaped the fields that exist today, with strong dominant hedge lines forming traditionally narrow deep lanes, banked by mature hedgebanks. This created a tranquil atmosphere which contrasts to the proximity to LCT 1 and 5.	LCA 4a: Scattered small villages and hamlets located within rolling farmland	The farmland and hamlets within the study area are fairly typical of this LCT and have strong historical character as well as modern use of agricultural production techniques. These areas are invariably experienced from within as places of work with changing farming practices, therefore the sensitivity is Medium.	Medium
LCT 5: Urban environment	Having developed largely around water-based industries, the urban developments in these areas have created small but dense concentrations of population compared to the surrounding landscape. Characteristics are the steep slopes, valleys and ridges which have been retained within the urban environment.	LCA 5a: Plymouth and environs	Having developed around the naval history and waterfront trade this City has a very coastal based characteristic. High levels of bombing have resulted in a large amount of modern architecture which has contributed to a diverse character, which is continued today with contemporary development. Due to this continuing change the sensitivity is Low.	Low
		LCA 5b: Torpoint	Torpoint has developed with strong links with Plymouth. This smaller urban development is connected mostly with the ferry terminal which dominates the waterfront. Small industrial estates have developed on the outskirts forming a disorganised formation. Like LCA 5a there is a diverse character including some historical buildings and infrastructure - such as the ferry passage which is still extremely well used. Alongside this, modern developments have been disjunctly located within the urban area. Due to this lack of strong urban coherence the sensitivity is Low.	Low
		LCA 5c: Saltash	Saltash has developed from an historical small town which was strongly connected to Plymouth by the ferry crossing (now defunct). Historically this strong link with Plymouth, and the existing railway and road bridges, also contribute to it being a popular location for commuters. Numerous historical characteristics have been retained and the waterfront is still a key part of the community. This contributes to its character being of Medium sensitivity.	Medium