



Luxulyan Valley

Natural History



Eurasian Otter - Erik Christensen CC BY-SA 4.0

Most of the Luxulyan Valley is deciduous woodland, including a large area of ancient oak, with Ash, Beech, Sycamore, Holly, Hazel and Elder.

The moist valley environment is rich in fungi, with mosses, lichens and ferns growing on the trees and rock faces.

It also shelters a wide range of other plants and animals, including protected species such as bats, otters and dormice. A greater horseshoe bat colony lives here at Trevanny Dry.



Greater horseshoe bats in the Valley © Ben Potter



Dormouse

Hazel Dormouse - Danielle Schwarz CC BY-SA 3.0

The site is an important habitat for birds, both native and migrating, such as grey wagtails, dippers and herons.

The Valley is classified as a County Wildlife Site, owned and managed by Cornwall Council with the help of a dedicated group of volunteers. The leats are repaired and vegetation is carefully managed to support wildlife whilst protecting the industrial remains.

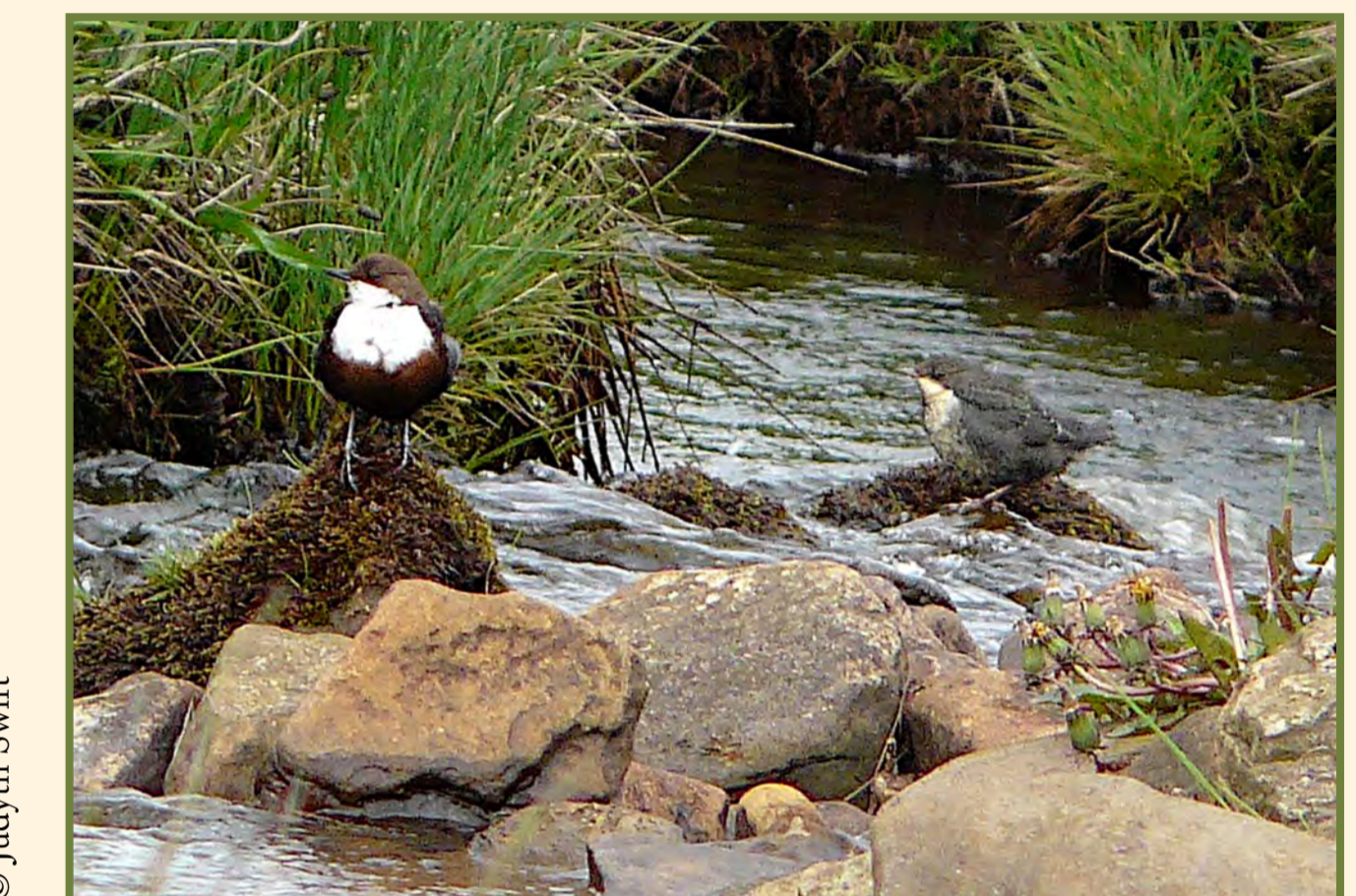


Orange Peel Fungus (Aleuria aurantia), one of the more colourful species present in the Valley



Grey wagtail

© Judyth Swift



Dipper with young

© Judyth Swift

Cornwall Council and volunteers work together to look after the valley



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Further information
 Visit Wheal Martyn Museum, at Carthew near St Austell, for a fascinating insight into the metal mining and china clay history of both the Valley and mid Cornwall www.wheal-martyn.com

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The following websites also provide further information on the history of the Luxulyan Valley:
 The Friends of Luxulyan Valley - www.luxulyanvalley.co.uk
 Cornwall Heritage Trust - www.cornwallheritagetrust.org
 Cornish Mining World Heritage Site - www.cornishmining.org.uk

The Luxulyan Valley is managed by Cornwall Council (www.cornwall.gov.uk)

The Hidden Kingdom of Treffry – where nature and industry merge