

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site

Tyller Ertach an Bys Balweyth Kernow ha Dewnens
West

Management Plan 2020-2025

Towl Dyghtya 2020-2025





The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Management Plan 2020-2025

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1 Preface - Chairman of the World Heritage Site Partnership Board

'The community of heritage practitioners has long recognised the need for new approaches to conservation, which would reflect the increased complexity of their work and facilitate a positive interaction with the larger environment in which their properties exist, with particular attention paid to local communities.'

Kishore Rao, Director, UNESCO World Heritage Centre (in Managing Cultural World Heritage, 2013, p.3)

The Cornish Mining World Heritage Site (CMWHS) wholeheartedly endorses this view; during the period of our last Management Plan (2013-2018), the Partnership Board, as the Site Steering Group, have been addressing the challenge of 'increased complexity', and finding new ways to understand the needs and interests of our local communities, and to integrate these with our activities.

We delivered a range of measures to supplement the protection of WHSs inherent in the National Planning Policy Framework, and to encourage the consistent use of these at a local level. Together with our support to those Town and Parish Councils that are producing Neighbourhood Development Plans, these initiatives translate the requirements of the World Heritage Convention into the context of the UK Planning system and exemplify how it can be used to provide a comprehensive protection regime that is increasingly forming the basis of sound planning decisions.

The complexities we faced included a substantial reduction in the core funding and staff resource available to the Partnership from April 2015. Nevertheless, we still facilitated over £9m investment in heritage led regeneration across the Site during the last Plan period, which incorporated new affordable homes, tourism infrastructure and environmental improvements, supporting sustainable development that respond to and strengthens community identity.

Increasing opportunities for our communities to participate in the presentation and celebration of our world changing mining culture has always been integral to management of the Site, and during the last Plan period we commissioned a series of public outreach and learning projects that delivered spectacular results.

Between 2013 and 2018 the Partnership Board sponsored activities that attracted audiences totalling 175,000, engaged with 2,000 learners and reached over 136,000,000 viewers of our traditional and online media content.

The current Plan looks to build on this experience and move forward to 'facilitate a positive interaction with the larger environment' in which our property exists.

The impetus for this was the publication of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. The UK is committed to delivering these, as

'a historic global agreement to eradicate extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice and leave no one behind... The SDGs are universal, with all signatories expected to contribute to them internationally and deliver them domestically.

The UK was at the forefront of negotiating the SDGs and will be at the forefront of delivering them'

With a clear synergy between this and the UNESCO mission to *'ensure a human-centred, inclusive and equitable development'*, the UN SDGs provide a clear, universal framework for the delivery of this Site's objectives – indeed, for all WHSs.

The CMWHS' value as an outstanding example of a landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history – the development and global spread of industrialisation - has peculiar relevance as we pass into a different phase of transformation and 'unprecedented' change (IPCC, 2018)¹. Any effort at delivering sustainable development demands a holistic understanding of social, economic and environmental interdependencies. This Site represents an acknowledged past role in delivering social and economic change and landscape transformation; combined with its contemporary role as the home of living communities and businesses, and as a steward of extraordinary ecological and biological diversity, it goes beyond conventional definitions of conservation to offer leadership and support for its resident communities as they face directly into a future of ecological and climate crisis, and the inevitable societal impacts of these.

The UN SDGs provide a universally shared framework, with targets and metrics for success, which will enable the CMWHS to articulate our role in leading, enabling and influencing this agenda, built on our universal value to humanity and utilising the local and international relationships that flow from this. The Management Plan 2020-2025 will, therefore, articulate the management challenges that we face, and our proposals for addressing them, in the context of how they contribute to achieving the SDGs and support the delivery of climate change mitigation plans of our global and local partners.

I would particularly like to thank the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Partnership Board and the Technical Panel for their valuable input into the development of the Plan, and the many organisations and individuals whose comments helped to refine it. I should also like to thank the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Team for their ongoing effort and enthusiasm in directing the creation and implementation of the policies and actions, and the presentation of the final Plan.

I am pleased to commend this document to you.

Julian German

Chairman of the World Heritage Site Partnership Board

¹ Guterres 2018

Raglavar - Kaderyer Kesva Keskowethyans Tyller Ertach an Bys

'Kemeneth a braktisyoryon ertach re aswonis dres hirneth an edhom a vaner nowydh a weythres ow tochya gwithans, hag a wrussa dastewynnya an gomplegeth ynkressys a'ga ober hag esya ynterwrians posedhek gans an kerghynnedh efanna, le mayth usi aga thrigvaow, ow kul vri arbennek orth kemenethow leel.'

Kishore Rao, Lewydh, Kresen Ertach an Bys UNESCO (yn Menystra Ertach Bys Gonisogethel, 2013, f.3)

Tyller Ertach an Bys Balweyth Kernewek (TEBBK) a skoodh yn leungolon an towl ma; dres termyn a'gan Towl Menystrans diwettha (2013-2018), Kesva Keskowethyans, avel Bagas Lewya an Tyller, re beu owth enebi an chalenj a 'gomplegeth kressys', ha kavos fordhow nowydh dhe gonvedhes an edhommow ha bernyow a'gan kemenethow leel, ha dhe ewngemyska an re ma gans agan gwriansow.

Ni a dhelivras kevres a vusuryansow dhe geworra orth difresyans TyowEB hag yw genesik y'n Framweyth Polici Towlenna Kenedhlek, ha dhe gennertha us kesson a'n re ma orth nivel leel. Keffrys ha'gan skoodhyans rag Konselyow Pluw ha Tre neb usi owth askorra Towlow Displegya an Gentreveth, an gallosow ma a dreyl gorholethow Akordyans Ertach an Bys yn kettesten system Towlenna an RU ha ri ensampel a'n fordh may hyllir y dhevnydhya dhe brovia rewlyans difresya kompassus usi ow furvya moy ha moy sel a erviransow towlenna fast.

An komplegethow a wrussyn ni enebi a gomprehendyas leheans meur a'n arghasans kresennek hag asnodh mayni kavadow dhe'n Keskowethyans dhyworth mis Ebrel 2015. Byttiwettha, hwath ni a esyas moy ages £9mvl yn kevarghowyow rag dastineythyans ledys gans ertach a-dreus dhe'n Tyller dres termyn a'n Towl diwettha, hag a ynkorforas trevow affordyadow nowydh, isframweyth tornyaseth ha gwellheansow kerghynnedhel, skoodhya dispegyans sostenadow hag a wortheb ha krevhe honanieth an gemeneth.

Ynkressya chonsyow rag agan kemenethow dhe gemeres rann y'n presentyans ha solempnyans a'gan gonisogeth valweyth, hag a janjyas an bys, re beu prest teythek dhe venystrans an Tyller, ha dres termyn an diwettha Towl yth erghsyn ni kevres a ragdresow dyski hag ystynnans poblek hag a dhelivras sewyansow gorwiw.

Yntra 2013 ha 2018 Kesva an Keskowethyans a skoodhyas gwriansow hag a dennas goslowysi a 175,000 yn somm, omjunys gans 2,000 dhysker ha drehedhes moy ages 136,000,000 virer a'gan synsas media warlinen ha hengovek.

Yma'n Towl a-lemmyn ow medra orth drehevel war an prevyans ma hag avonsya dhe 'esya ynterwrians posedhek gans an kerghynnedh efanna' ynno mayth usi agan kerth.

An herdhyans rag hemma o dyllans Amkanow Displegyans Sostenadow an Kenedhlow Unys (AowDS) yn 2015. An RU yw omres dhe dhelivra an re ma, avel

'unnverheans ollvysel istorek dhe dhiwreydhya boghosogneth efan, batalyas dihevelepter hag anjustys ha na gasa a-dhelergh den vyth... An AowDS yw ollvysel, gans pub siner deseveys dhe gevri dhedha yn keswlasek ha'ga delivra yn tre.

Yth esa an RU y'n voward a vargenya an AowDS hag y fydh y'n voward orth aga delivra'

Gans synergedh kler yntra hemma hag amkan UNESCO dhe *'surhe displegyans ewnhynsek, dalghus ha mabden-kresennys'*, AoDS an KU a brovi framweyth ollvysel, kler rag delivrans amkanow an Tyller ma – y'n gwir, rag pub TEB oll.

Talvosogeth an TEBBK avel ensampel meur y vri a dirwedh hag a dhiskwedh gradh a vri yn istori mabden – an displegyans hag omlesans ollvysel a dhiwysyansegys - hag a's teves perthynuster dibarow ha ni ow passya yn agwedh dhyffrans a dreusfurvyans ha chanj 'heb ensampel kyns' (IPCC, 2018)². Pub assay dhe dhelivra displegyans sostenadow a dhemond konvedhes ollgompessus a gesserghognethow kerghynedhel hag erbysek. An Tyller ma a represent rann aswonys passys a dhelivra chanj erbysek ha kowethasek ha treusfurvyans tirwedh; kesunys gans y rann gevos avel tre a gemenethow ha negysow bew, hag avel styward a dhiversita bewoniethel hag ekologiethel dres eghen, yth a pella es styryansow usyes a withans dhe brofya hembrenkyans ha skoodhyans rag y gemenethow trigys hag i owth enebi ewn yn devedhek a varras ekologiethel ha hinek, ha strokansow an kowethas anwoheladow a'n re ma.

AowDS an KU a brovi framweyth kevrynnys ollvysel, gans amkanow ha metrikow rag sewena, hag a wra gallosegi an TEBBK dhe styrya yn kler agan rann yn ledya, gallosegi hag awedhya an rol negys ma, drehevys war agan talvosogeth ollvysel orth denses ha devnydhya an kowethyansow keswlasek ha leel a fros dhyworth hemma. Rag henna, an Towl Menystrans 2020-2025 a wra styrya yn kler an chalenjys menystra a wren ni aga enebi, ha'gan profyansow rag aga gorthybi, y'n gettesten a'n fordh dredhi may hwrons i kevri dhe gowlwul an AowDS ha skoodhya delivrans a dowlow sewajyans chanj hinek a'gan keskowetha leel hag ollvysel.

Dres oll y karsen vy godhvos gras dhe Gesva Keskowethyans Tyller Ertach an Bys Balweyth Kernewek ha dhe'n Panel Teknogel a'ga ynworran talvosek yn displegyans an Towl, ha'n lies kowethas hag unigyn a'ga hampollow hag a weresas dh'y burhe. My a garsa ynwedh godhvos gras dhe Bara Tyller Ertach an Bys Balweyth Kernewek a'ga assay ow pesya gans tan y'ga holon hag i ow lewya gwrians ha gweythresans an policis hag oberow, ha presentyans a'n Towl finel.

Pes da o'ma komendya an skriften ma dhywgh hwi.

Julian German

Kaderyer Kesva Keskowethyans Tyller Ertach an Bys

² Guterres 2018

2 Foreword - Government Minister of Culture (to follow)

3 Introduction

This Management Plan is the second since inscription as the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape ('Cornish Mining') as a World Heritage Site (WHS) by UNESCO, in 2006.

At 19,710 hectares over ten Areas, crossing from Cornwall into Devon, the Site is the largest industrial WHS in the UK, with multiple owners and management interests and around 90,000 residents. The Management Plan is designed as a framework within which the various management interests work to ensure that our internationally significant mining landscape is cared for and its international importance understood and celebrated, in line with the obligations set out in the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), whilst also enabling it to adapt to meet the needs of the people who live in the Site.

Both UNESCO and the UK Government require World Heritage Sites to produce and periodically update a Management Plan, to identify the Site's principal management needs and strategies to address them. This revision was informed by an ongoing process of monitoring, review and analysis of progress during the previous Plan period, but also factors in significant developments in UNESCO guidance and the strategies of key partner organisations. The principal of these was the declaration of a Climate Emergency by all three partner Local Authorities in 2019. This has shaped our shared policy aims and strategic management objectives, which are now being tested, via this consultation draft document, with the communities living within and around the Site.

The purpose of the Management Plan is to:

- explain the reasons for designation
- describe the extent of the Site, its Outstanding Universal Value and some of the notable attributes and features that evidence this
- define how it is protected
- outline the key management issues, and resulting policies and strategic actions

This will require the co-ordinated efforts from many bodies, groups and individuals. The process of developing this Plan has been led by the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Partnership Board, but it also includes objectives to be pursued by individual constituent local authorities and partner organisations. Member bodies on the Partnership Board therefore have a dual role – acting collaboratively as a Board to pursue shared strategic objectives, and individually to fulfil their responsibilities to pursue the policies in the Plan, both as planning authorities and as owners and managers of the mining landscape. It has been produced in consultation with key stakeholders to ensure it can be effectively supported and implemented by the wide range of organisations and communities that have a responsibility for, and interest in, the Site.

The Plan encompasses both the substantial physical assets and landscapes that make up the Site, together with the cultural traditions that created them, as elements of its Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). Significant improvements in the conservation, interpretation, access to and public information about the Site's OUV were delivered during the last seven years, with

- 15 conservation projects
- a cultural events programme that delivered over 150 performances to an audience of 180,000
- £10.1m investment in heritage-led regeneration
- education projects that reached 9,000 pupils

During that time our knowledge of climate change and its impacts on planetary ecosystems grew significantly, and we now also understand more about how humanity depends upon these. UNESCO has also highlighted the combined value of cultural and natural heritage:

“Although some sites are recognised specifically for their biodiversity values, there are significant opportunities for reinforcing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all World Heritage properties. For example, many cultural landscapes safeguard important biodiversity values, often based on inter-linkages between cultural and biological diversity.”

(<https://whc.unesco.org/en/biodiversity/>)

As a result, the Partnership have incorporated biocultural protection and stewardship across the Site into the scope of this Plan, to respond to UNESCO's focus. This requires us to access new areas of expertise and also offers opportunities for new partnerships.

The Partnership has also aligned its delivery of the World Heritage Convention with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), incorporating cultural, social, economic, environmental, and ecological objectives for the benefit of all. In 2015 UNESCO's General Assembly adopted its Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention, with the goal of assisting members States, Site management bodies and communities to harness the potential of World Heritage to contribute to sustainable development.

The CMWHS Vision, Mission and Aims were reassessed in terms of how they meet this Policy, with the conclusion that the existing CMWHS management approach serves the UN SDGs well, whilst considerable scope exists for enhancing its environmental contribution. Section 5 of this Plan articulates the value of the World Heritage Site landscape in that wider sustainable development context with the emphasis on the priority areas of activity for the period 2020/2025 of:

- social equity
- climate resilience

- international partnerships

Section 6 sets out the key management challenges and opportunities to address these priorities. The resulting policy frameworks to guide management of the Site, with a prioritised list of agreed strategic actions for the next five years, are identified in Section 7. Section 8 describes the monitoring and evaluation system whereby the progress in delivering this Plan will be measured.

Since inscription of the Site in 2006, our understanding of the nature and scale of the challenges facing humanity has increased significantly, and with this recognition of the urgent need for co-ordinated global action. This Management Plan will enhance the Site's contribution to wellbeing, contribute to improved health and education, and spur equitable economic prosperity. Tackling climate change and working to preserve our environment is the essential foundation, both for these wider social benefits and the long-term conservation of OUV that the World Heritage Convention requires.

Three appendices accompany the Plan, including the World Heritage Site Area Statements A1-A10, and these can be viewed online at: www.cornishmining.org.uk

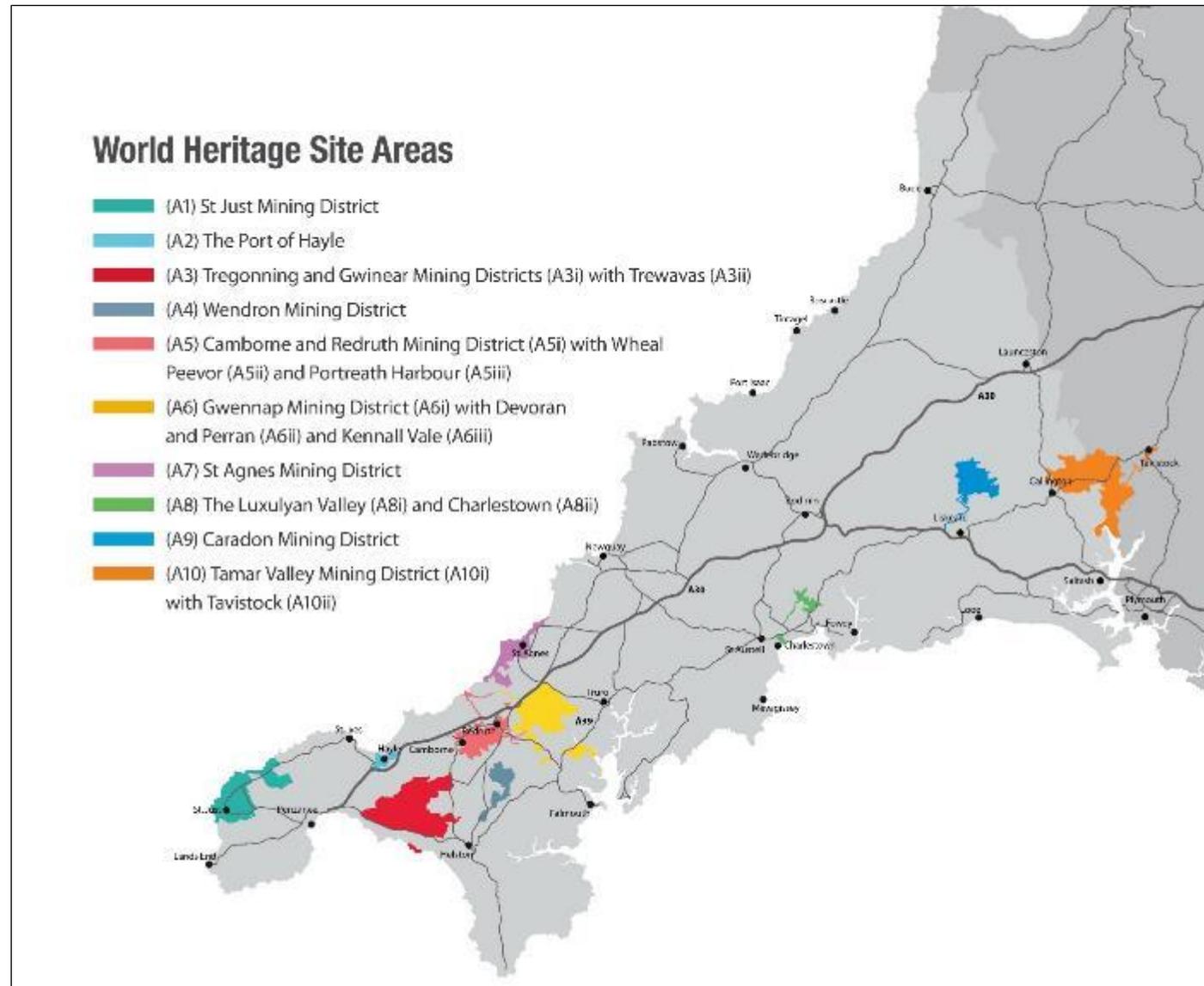
Examples of cultural and biological diversity within the World Heritage Site: (clock-wise) Pool formed by mineral extraction at Porkellis Moor; Dressing floor waste at Devon Great Consols Mine, Gulworthy; Phoenix United Mine and dressing floors, Minions; The Mount Wellington Mine tailings dam in the Wheal Maid Valley, near Carharrack



4 Brief Description of the Site

4.1 Summary

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS is a series of 10 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.



Date of Inscription: 2006
Inscription Criteria: (ii) (iii) (iv)
Property: 19,710 hectares
World Heritage Ref: 1215

Location: N50 8 10 W5 23 1

<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1215>

4.2 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and Significance

It should be noted that the provision of planning advice and arrangements for condition monitoring have been significantly revised or otherwise developed since the following statement was adopted by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in 2010. Please see Section 6.2.1 for an up to date description of the UK planning system with regard to World Heritage Sites.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value as approved by the World Heritage Committee, July 2010

Annex A

Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)

Date of Inscription: 2006

Criteria: ii, iii, iv

Date of SOUV: 2010

The landscapes of Cornwall and west Devon were radically reshaped during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by deep mining from predominantly copper and tin. The remains of mines, engine houses, smallholdings, ports, harbours, canals, railways, tramroads, and industries allied to mining, along with new towns and villages reflect an extended period of industrial expansion and prolific innovation. Together these are testimony, in an inter-linked and highly legible way, to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining. The technology and infrastructure developed at Cornish and west Devon mines enabled these to dominate copper, tin and later arsenic production worldwide, and to greatly influence nineteenth century mining practice internationally.

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, the period during which the most significant industrial and social impacts occurred. The ten areas of the Site together form a unified, coherent cultural landscape and share a common identity as part of the overall exploitation of metalliferous minerals here from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Copper and tin particularly were required in increasing quantities through the growing needs of British industry and commerce. Copper was used to protect the hulls of ocean-going timber ships, for domestic ware, and as a major constituent of important alloys such as brass, and with tin, bronze. The usage of tin was increasing greatly through the requirements of the tin plate industry, for use in the canning of foods and in communications.

The substantial remains within the Site are a prominent reminder of the contribution Cornwall and west Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in Britain and to the fundamental influence the area asserted on the development of mining globally. Innovative Cornish technology embodied in high-pressure steam engines and other mining equipment was exported around the world, concurrent with the

movement of mineworkers migrating to live and work in mining communities based in many instances on Cornish traditions. The transfer of mining technology and related culture led to a replication of readily discernible landscapes overseas, and numerous migrant-descended communities prosper around the globe as confirmation of the scale of this influence.

b) Criteria

As agreed by the World Heritage Committee (2006)

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.

The development of industrialised mining in Cornwall and west Devon between 1700 and 1914, and particularly the innovative use of the high-pressure steam beam engine, led to the evolution of an industrialised society manifest in the transformation of the landscape through the creation of smallholdings, railways, canals, docks, and ports, and the creation or remodelling of towns and villages. Together these had a profound impact on the growth of industrialisation in the United Kingdom, and consequently on industrialised mining around the world.

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.

The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes presents a vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and west Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world's output of copper, tin and arsenic.

Criterion (iv): Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The mining landscape of Cornwall and west Devon, and particularly its characteristic engine houses and beam engines as a technological ensemble in a landscape, reflect the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world.

c) Integrity (2010)

The areas enclosed within the property satisfactorily reflect the way prosperity derived from mining transformed the landscape both in urban and rural areas and encapsulates the extent of those changes.

Some of the mining landscapes and towns within the property are within development zones and may be vulnerable to the possibility of incompatible development.

d) Authenticity (2010)

The property as a whole has high authenticity in terms of form, design and materials and, in general, the location and setting of the surviving features. The mines, engine houses, associated buildings and other features have either been consolidated or await work. In the villages and towns there has been some loss of architectural detail, particularly in the terraced housing, but it is considered that this is reversible.

The ability of features within the property to continue to express its Outstanding Universal Value may be reduced, however, if developments were to be permitted without sufficient regard to their historic character as constituent parts of the Site. The spatial arrangements of areas such as Hayle Harbour and the settings of Redruth and Camborne are of particular concern and these may be vulnerable unless planning policies and guidance are rigorously and consistently applied.

e) Management and Protection Requirements necessary to sustain Outstanding Universal Value (2010)

The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites within its territory in two ways. Firstly, individual buildings, monuments, gardens and landscapes are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and secondly through the UK Spatial Planning system under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

National guidance on protecting the Historic Environment (Planning Policy Statement 5) and World Heritage (Circular 07/09) and accompanying explanatory guidance has been published by Government. Policies to protect, promote, conserve, and enhance World Heritage Sites, their settings and buffer zones can be found in regional plans and local authority plans and frameworks. The World Heritage Committee accepted that the Site is adequately protected through the general provisions of the UK planning system.

A detailed and comprehensive management plan has been created which stresses the need for an integrated and holistic management of this large, multi-area and diverse Site. The main strength of the plan is the effective network of local authority and other stakeholders that underpins it. The co-ordination of management of the property lies with the Site office for the property. Service-level agreements with other departments within Cornwall Council's Historic Environment department ensure the effective delivery of planning advice, and Sites and Monuments record keeping.

The Strategic Actions for 2005-2010 in the management plan have been in part completed, and the development of risk assessments and a monitoring system are underway utilising data capture systems being introduced by Cornwall Council. The production of detailed definitions of Outstanding Universal Value for specific landscapes within the Site will also be pursued to aid the delivery of planning advice. (www.cornishmining.org.uk)'

4.3 Attributes of Outstanding Universal Value

The WHS Areas, A1 to A10, include the greatest concentrations of the seven landscape features which physically express the 'Outstanding Universal Value' of the Site.

These attributes, and their component features embody the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and impart the distinctive character of the Cornish mining landscape; they can be defined within the following categories (see the WHS Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for further definition at: www.cornishmining.org.uk):

Attribute

- **Mine sites, including ore dressing sites**

Attribute features - Includes Cornish type engine houses and other mine buildings, chimneys, dressing floors, mine dumps and infrastructure, as well as tin salvage works, also significant underground access

- **Mine transport**

Includes ports, harbours, wharfs and quays, mine tramways and industrial railways, mine roadways, tracks and paths, mining-related canals

- **Ancillary industries**

Includes foundries and engineering works, smelting works, fuse and explosive works, arsenic and chemical works

- **Mining settlements and social infrastructure**

Includes mining towns, villages and hamlets, public buildings, Methodist chapels, preaching pits and new C of E churches

- **Mineworkers' smallholdings**

Comprises mineworkers' subsistence farms and their buildings

- **Great houses, estates and gardens**

Comprises great houses and other substantial residences, lodge houses and other related buildings, estates, parkland and gardens, villas and embellished town houses

- **Mineralogical and other related sites of particular scientific importance**

Comprises internationally and nationally important type sites for minerals, important mining-related ecological sites

For a description of notable attributes of OUV within each Area, please see Appendix 1 (available online www.cornishmining.org.uk)

Attributes and the World Heritage Convention

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention Operational Guidelines refer to the '**attributes**' of a Site as expressing the Outstanding Universal Value, and the means of meeting the conditions of **authenticity** and **integrity**.

'When the conditions of authenticity are considered in preparing a nomination for a property, the State Party should first identify all of the applicable significant attributes of authenticity. The statement of authenticity should assess the degree to which authenticity is present in, or expressed by, each of these significant attributes.' (World Heritage Convention Operational Guidance para 85, July 2012)

The list below identifies the criterion for which the Cornish Mining Landscape was inscribed on the World Heritage List and the physical attributes representing these. The protection of these attributes should be a key consideration in the management of the Site, particularly in spatial planning and development management decisions.

Criterion for inscription	Attributes
<p>Criterion (ii): <i>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.</i></p> <p>The development of industrialised mining in Cornwall and west Devon between 1700 and 1914, and particularly the innovative use of the high-pressure steam beam engine, led to the evolution of an industrialised society manifest in the transformation of the landscape through the creation of smallholdings, railways, canals, docks, and ports, and the creation or remodelling of towns and villages. Together these had a profound impact on the growth of industrialisation in the United Kingdom, and consequently on industrialised mining around the world.</p>	<p>Mine sites, including ore dressing sites Engine houses, in situ beam engines, other mine buildings, chimneys, dressing floors, mine dumps and infrastructure, tin salvage works, shafts, adits and means of underground access and drainage</p> <p>Mine transport infrastructure Ports, harbours, wharfs and quays, mineral tramways and industrial railways, mine roadways, tracks and paths, mining-related canals</p> <p>Ancillary industries Foundries and engineering works, smelting works, fuse and explosive works, arsenic and chemical works</p> <p>Mining settlements and social infrastructure Mining towns, villages and hamlets, public buildings, Methodist chapels, preaching pits and new C of E churches, villas and embellished town houses</p> <p>Mineworkers' smallholdings Mineworkers' farms and their buildings</p> <p>Great houses, estates and gardens Great houses and other substantial residences, lodge houses and other related buildings, estates, parkland and gardens</p>

	<p>These inter-linked attributes are testimony to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining in Cornwall and west Devon.</p> <p>The survival of similar landscape features in numerous locations around the world – including South Africa, Australia, Mexico and Spain – are the testament to the international transfer of pioneering mining technology and associated cultural traditions</p> <p>Mineralogical and other related sites of particular scientific importance Internationally and nationally important type sites for minerals, important mining-related ecological sites</p> <p>These ‘<i>exhibit an important interchange of human values</i>’ in their contribution to the development of the sciences of geology and mineralogy</p>
<p>Criterion (iii): <i>Bear a unique or at least an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.</i></p> <p>The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes presents a vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and west Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world’s output of copper, tin and arsenic.</p>	<p>Mine sites, including ore dressing sites Engine houses, in situ beam engines, other mine buildings, chimneys, dressing floors, mine dumps and infrastructure, tin salvage works, shafts, adits and means of underground access and drainage</p> <p>Mine transport infrastructure Ports, harbours, wharfs and quays, mineral tramways and industrial railways, mine roadways, tracks and paths, mining-related canals</p> <p>Ancillary industries Foundries and engineering works, smelting works, fuse and explosive works, arsenic and chemical works</p> <p>Mining settlements and social infrastructure Mining towns, villages and hamlets, public buildings, Methodist chapels, preaching pits and new C of E churches, villas and embellished town houses</p> <p>Mineworkers’ smallholdings Mineworkers’ farms and their buildings</p> <p>Great houses, estates and gardens Great houses and other substantial residences, lodge houses and other related buildings, estates, parkland and gardens</p>

Criterion (iv): *Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.*

The mining landscape of Cornwall and west Devon, and particularly its characteristic engine houses and beam engines as a technological ensemble in a landscape, reflect the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world.

Mine sites, including ore dressing sites

Engine houses, in situ beam engines, other mine buildings, chimneys, dressing floors, mine dumps and infrastructure, tin salvage works, shafts, adits and means of underground access and drainage

Mine transport

Ports, harbours, wharfs and quays, mine tramways and industrial railways, mine roadways, tracks and paths, mining-related canals

Ancillary industries

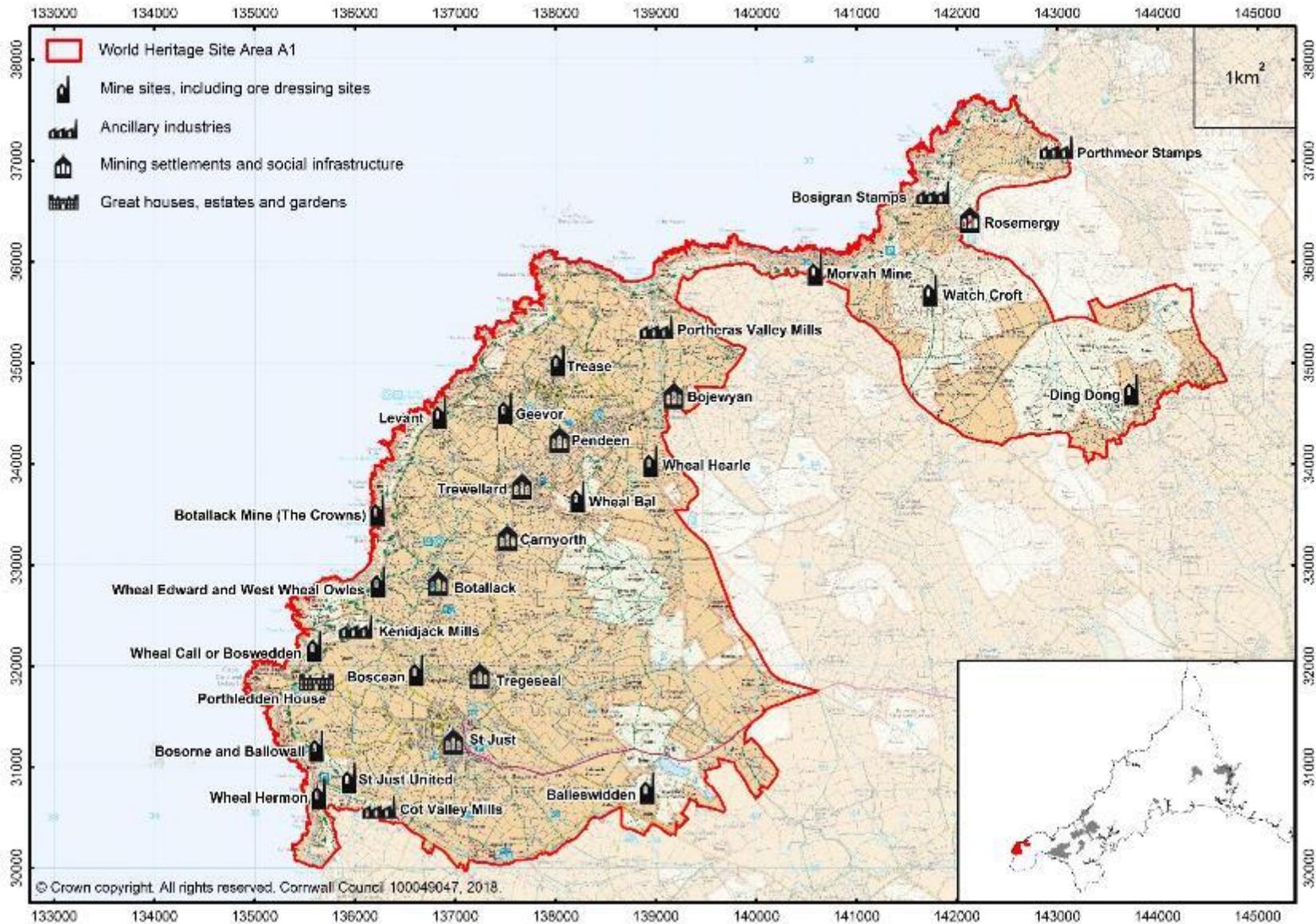
Foundries and engineering works, smelting works, fuse and explosive works, arsenic and chemical works

4.4 Area Descriptions, with Maps of Notable Attributes of OUV

Area 1 - St Just Mining District



Area A1 St Just Mining District - Notable Sites



Outline

This **coastal mining district** includes eighteenth and nineteenth century **submarine tin and copper mines**, the **town of St Just** and **dispersed mining villages with associated mineworkers' smallholdings**. The boundary is drawn to include the most significant mines on the coastal plateau (together with their tin and arsenic processing sites) and extends inland beyond areas of smallholdings to granite upland in the east. The western boundary is coastline.

Key Characteristics

The town of St. Just, in the south of the Area, gives the district its name. It is the only large settlement. It is a small, substantially-planned, industrial town built to serve the local mines such as St Just United, Balleswidden, Boscean, Wheal Owles, Botallack and Levant. To its north, there are a number of distinct and dispersed mining hamlets (of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century) located along the principal north coast highway (B3306). Around these hamlets are clusters of mineworkers' smallholdings, often created from former moorland, and the transition of settlement to agricultural or mined landscape is usually abrupt, emphasising the strongly rural-industrial character of the Area.

The district is unique in that the majority of its lodes strike at right angles to the coastline. This lode trend is also at right angles to the direction of most tin and copper lodes in the rest of the Site and is a phenomenon related to the area's geological history. Cliffs recede in deep, steep-sided, narrow incised clefts, locally called 'zawns'. These indicate perpendicular weaknesses in the lode (and fault) structures which are perhaps more highly concentrated in their coastal exposure here than anywhere else in the world. It is likely that this was one of the first areas within the Cornubian Orefield where underground mining for tin was tried. Extensive evidence survives of open-works (included within the term 'gunnises'). These are amongst the earliest and rarest surviving group of surface hard-rock mining features in the region.

There are no rivers, and few streams, but water was captured, transported along leats and used to power pumps and dressing equipment on numerous mines, both large and small. Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Area however, one intimately tied to its structural geology and the orientation of its lodes, was the development of a group of world-famous pioneer submarine mines.

The mineral processing sites in the Area illustrate the full range of technological development in this branch of mining. Numerous small-scale tin-dressing floors demonstrate the evolution of technology introduced during the post-Medieval period.

The surviving arsenic works within the Area indicate the technological developments that occurred within this important branch of the mining industry. The Area is also particularly important in terms of mineralogical significance. Twenty-five per cent of the first British species occurrences - both historically, *and* in recent decades - came from Cornwall. Surviving mine dumps and in situ exposures are internationally important for future research.

Botallack Mine

Botallack is probably one of the most recognisable mine sites in Britain with the iconic cliff side engine houses of the Crowns section (pumping 1835 and winding c.1860, Listed Grade II) being a perpetual draw for walkers and landscape photographers since the Victorian era.

At the top of the cliff slope there are the remains of one of the finest surviving arsenic works in Britain with remarkable extant flues and a large double-bayed labyrinth (Scheduled Monument). The chimney dates from an earlier working (it was associated with a former mine stamps engine). The tin dressing floors that survive in the surrounding landscape show the evolution of mineral processing technologies from small-scale eighteenth-century earthworks to the conspicuous concrete remains dating from the mine's reworking in 1906. The mine also retains its imposing Count House (Listed Grade II), where the business of the mine would have been undertaken.

Levant Mine

In operation by at least the mid-1700s, Levant produced primarily copper, tin and arsenic and was formed as a company in 1820. It is distinctive in possessing the world's oldest Cornish type engine in its original house (Michell's Whim, 1840, Listed Grade II), which was restored to operation under steam from 1984 to 1992 by dedicated volunteers known as the 'Greasy Gang'. The larger pumping engine house, which served Engine Shaft (Listed Grade II), dates from 1835 and nearby are two examples of circular gunpowder magazines.

Levant is renowned for its submarine workings where operations extended horizontally up to 1.6km west from the shore, with the final depth of these being some 350 fathoms (640m) below the sea-bed.

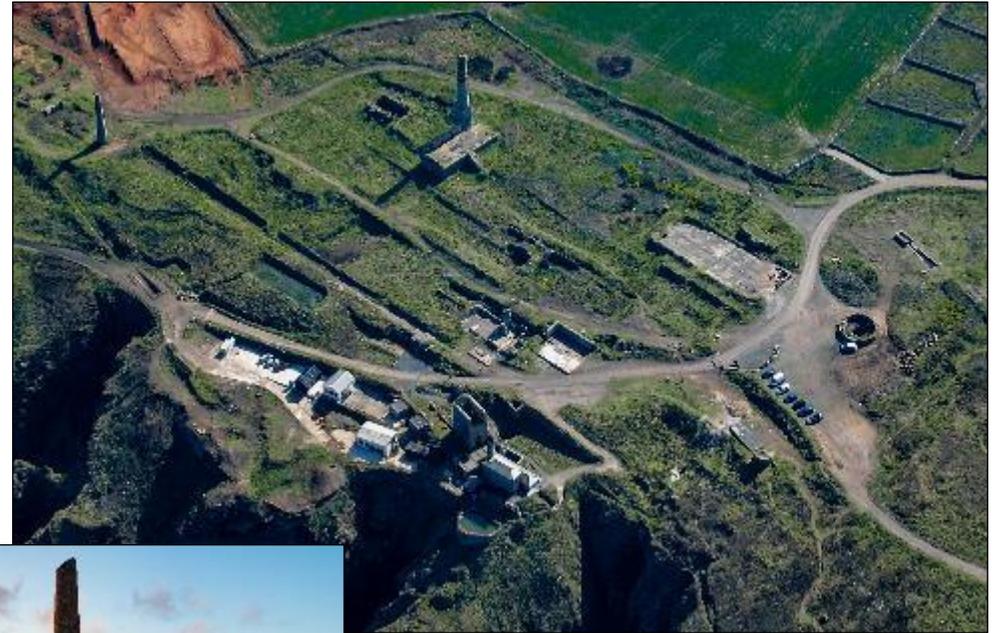
Levant was one of the relatively few mines in Cornwall to operate a steam powered man-engine to convey mineworkers to and from their working areas. This was the cause of a major accident in October 1919 which caused the deaths of 31 men riding on the engine during their shift change.

Geevor Mine

Geevor is a large preserved twentieth century tin mine and is the last to have worked in the area, closing in 1990 following the international slump in tin prices. Now a Scheduled Monument, Geevor was created from the sett of the former North Levant Mine. It was constituted as a company in 1911 and grew to encompass the setts of neighbouring Levant and Botallack mines, to the west, as the company sought to extend its ore reserves.

Centred around the distinctive steel headframe at Victory Shaft (1919), a prominent landmark, the site is extensive and includes a well preserved Brunton arsenic calciner in addition to most of the infrastructure which would be expected of a twentieth century metalliferous mine, including a complete electric winding installation and auxiliary steam engine for rope changing in the shaft. The extensive machinery of Geevor's preserved tin mill shows twentieth-century ore processing technology well and the mine contains the largest collection of historic ore shaking tables in the UK.

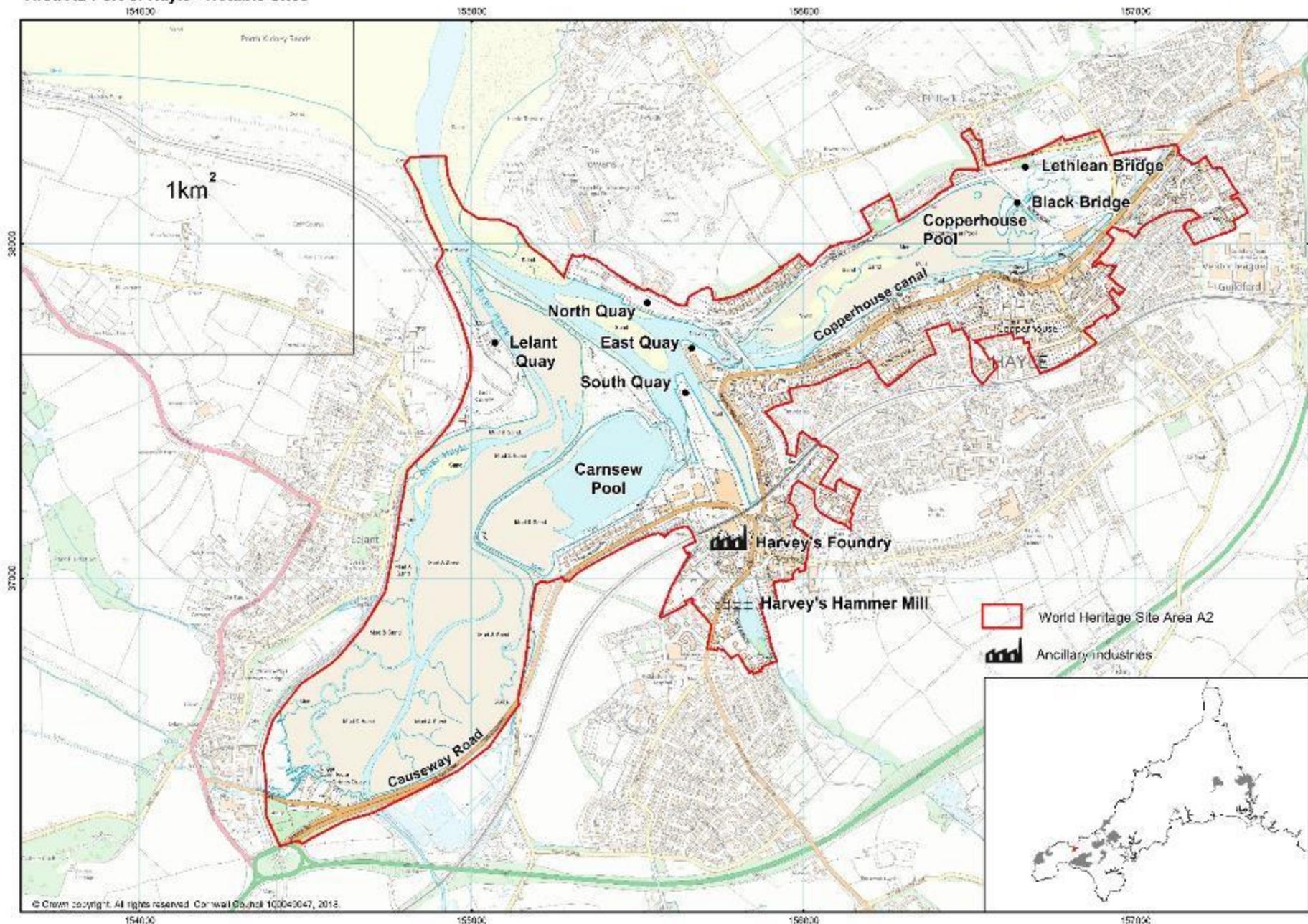




Area 2 - The Port of Hayle



Area A2 Port of Hayle - Notable Sites



Outline

This **mining port** and **industrial 'new town'** was also the region's greatest **steam engine manufacturing centre**. The boundary has been drawn to capture the entire estuarine port setting (which contains an important maritime industrial infrastructure) and the historic core of Hayle town (including the remains of an internationally significant iron foundry) as guided by the existing Conservation Area designation.

Key Characteristics

The Port of Hayle was a product of the Industrial Revolution during the late eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries. It played a distinguished role in Cornish economic and social history. The Area includes the principal surviving historic fabric of the largest fully integrated mining port and steam engine manufacturing centre anywhere in Britain.

There are no surviving mine sites inside the Area boundary, but Hayle is within 15km of the richest copper and tin mining hinterland of the 'Old World' (Areas A5, A6, & A3). Both the land and sea transport infrastructure needed in order to develop such a major industrial complex survives in a coherent form. Prodigious amounts of coal, timber and other materials for the mines were imported through Hayle. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of bulky copper ore were exported to south Wales for smelting. The mule trains that originally carried the ore were replaced by dedicated local railways. These were never intended to be part of the regional or national networks. Notable remains of the Hayle Railway (1834) still survive. The scale of the landforms constructed during the development of the port is impressive. They range from the great harbour spit of Middle Weir (1819), the Copperhouse Canal (1769-1787) and the sluicing pools (1789) to the Causeway road (1824-1825), one of Cornwall's earliest road engineering monuments.

Harvey's and Copperhouse

A complex set of social and industrial relationships was established in Hayle through the rivalry between two of the largest iron foundries in south-west Britain: Harvey & Company, and the Cornwall Copper Company. From 1758 until 1819 the latter firm operated the largest, most successful and long-lived copper smelter of its time outside south Wales. From the 1820s until 1867 the copper smelter site was used by the company as an iron foundry known as the Copperhouse Foundry (trading as Sandys, Carne and Vivian). These two industrial giants directly steered development within the port of Hayle towards two geographically distinct urban areas; Harvey & Co at Foundry beside the railway line and its rival beside the estuary at Copperhouse. Key industrial and public buildings survive in Hayle, together with good examples of housing that reflect the social divide of industrial labour. High-density terraced housing of the work-force contrasts with the villas and mansions of the managerial class.

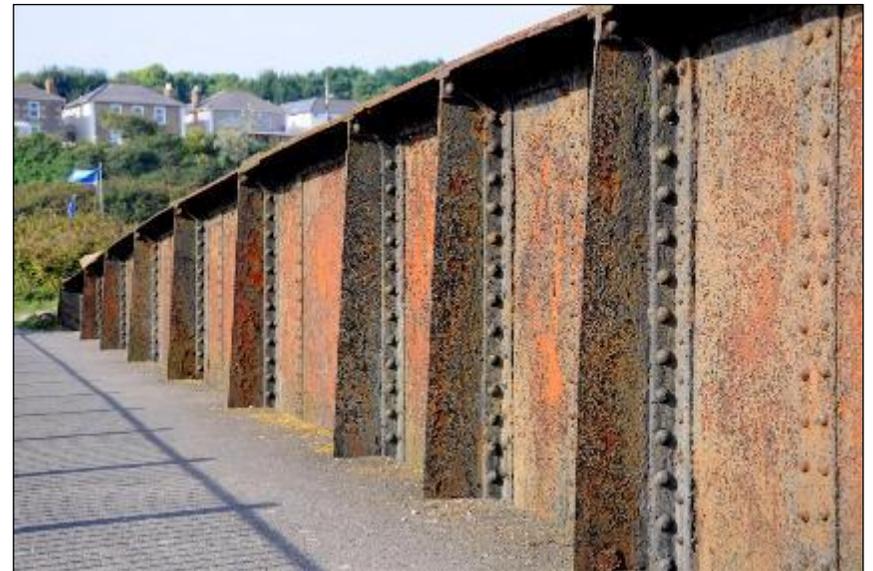
Harvey's Foundry Town

Extensive quays and wharves survive at Penpol (Listed Grade II) together with the tidal catchment pool at Carnsew, built to keep the sea-channel clear of sand. Around 25 historic structures connected with Harvey's Foundry survive in a relatively coherent group. This is where the largest steam engines in the world were produced and the greatest number of mine steam engines exported throughout the world. The surrounding urban fabric, principally deriving from industrial growth instigated by this single family-owned business, is of considerable historical significance.

Copperhouse and its Dock & Canal

Scoria (copper smelting slag) building blocks, once offered free to workers, distinguish the architecture of 'Copperhouse vernacular' though their use in domestic housing is commonly concealed by distinctive period render.

Copperhouse Pool is part of the maritime industrial infrastructure which kept the Copperhouse Canal (1769-1787) free of sand and so navigable. Black Road and Black Bridge were constructed to provide a road crossing from Copperhouse to Phillack Churchtown and later to the northern copper quays. Other notable features in the vicinity include the oldest surviving railway bridge (standard gauge) in Cornwall at Lethlean (Scheduled Monument, 1837) and a railway swing bridge, with machinery still intact, crossing the Copperhouse Canal.

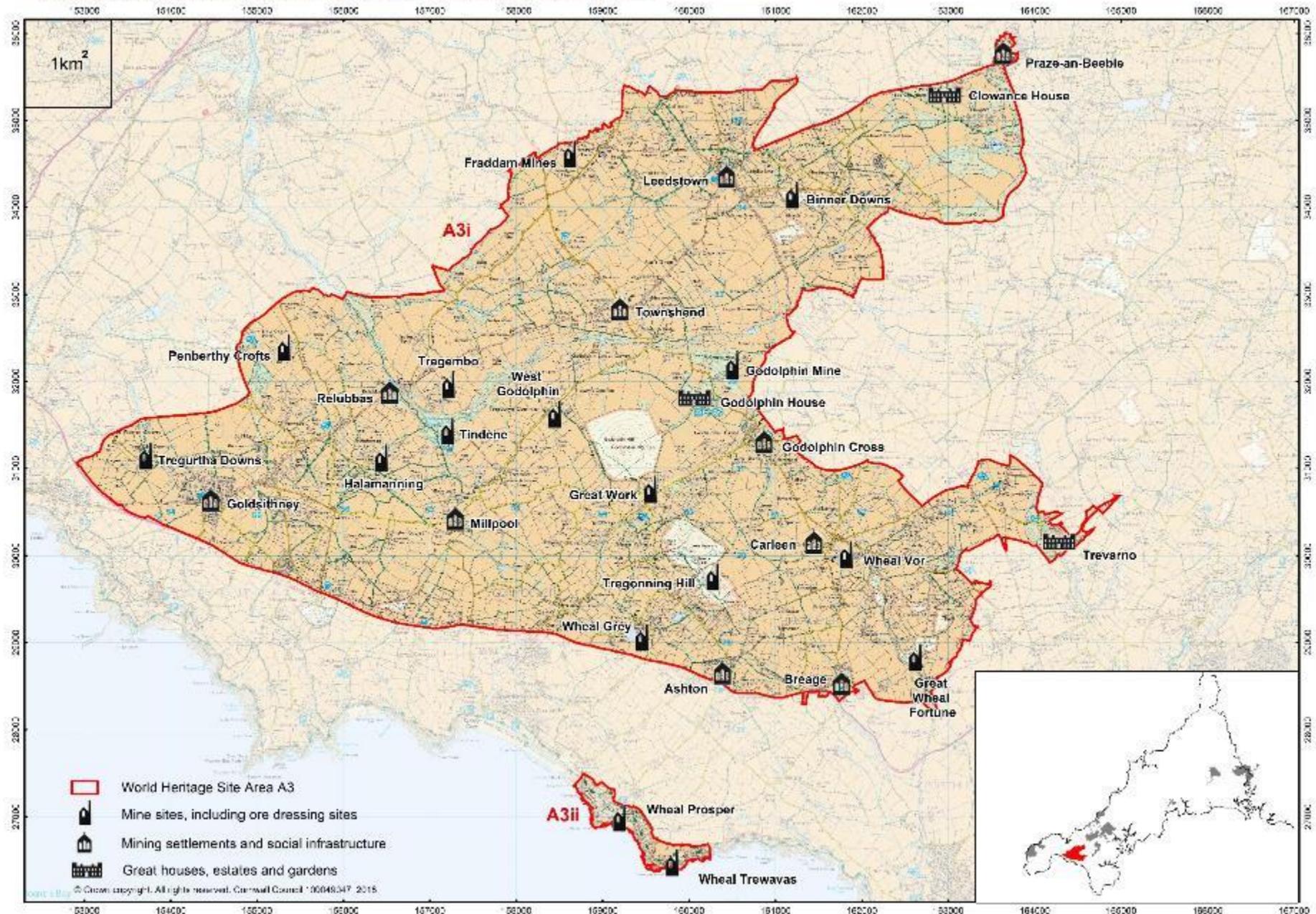




Area 3 - Tregonning and Gwinear Mining District with Trewavas



Area A3 Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts with Trewavas - Notable Sites



Outline

This **rural mining district** includes tin and copper mines (some of which were sites of important **eighteenth century technological developments**), together with **extensive mineworkers' smallholdings, mining settlements** and **large estates** related to the mining industry. The boundary has been drawn to contain the best surviving mining landscape in the south and west, important settlements in the north and the principal parkland of the country house estates in the east. A detached enclave in the south contains the sites of two undersea copper mines

Key Characteristics

The granite cone of Godolphin Hill and the long ridge of Tregonning Hill with the engine house and chimney stack of Great Work mine prominently visible in the saddle between them, dominate the southern part of this ancient mining district. Some of the richest and, at times, the deepest tin and copper mines in the Region occur within this Area.

To the north the landscape is a mixture of gently rising downland on which a patchwork of smallholdings and new farms has been created, interspersed with long established farms and parkland associated with the great mining estates of Godolphin and Clowance. Most mineworkers' cottages are dispersed in a landscape of small fields or set in small groups, though larger settlements of highway villages with fine industrial terraced cottages exist, notably at Praze-an-Beeble and Leedstown. Small groups of mineworkers' cottages set within substantial blocks of early nineteenth century mineworkers' smallholdings flank the A394 road through the southern part of the mining district.

A number of engine houses form landmarks in the Area and the sheer density of mine shafts in the landscape is particularly impressive. Some mark the site of some of the earliest steam engines on metal mines in the world.

Godolphin

The ancient tin and copper mines around Godolphin Hill lie within the former bounds of the Godolphin family estate. Godolphin House itself (seventeenth century, Listed Grade I) is one of Cornwall's most architecturally important houses. Sir Francis Godolphin (Lord of Godolphin from 1575 to 1608) was a mines adventurer. He earned a national reputation for pioneering new methods of tin mining and processing in his mines, a tradition which endured there until the middle of the eighteenth century. From 1786 the estate was owned by the Duke of Leeds and his successors. The House, Garden and much of the former estate is now in the ownership of the National

Trust, with public access, and the former Count House for the Godolphin mines is now the Trust's administrative office for their West Cornwall area.

Great Wheal Fortune

The most extensive example of open-cast tin mining within the Site survives at Great Wheal Fortune. Developed on a network of tin-bearing veinlets (or 'stockwork'), known as the Conqueror Branches, its two 'quarries' retain considerable geological and mineralogical significance and are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Mining cliffscape of Trewavas and Wheal Prosper mines

The detached coastal enclave in the south of the Area contains some important remains, now Scheduled Monuments, that mark the sites of historic undersea copper mines.

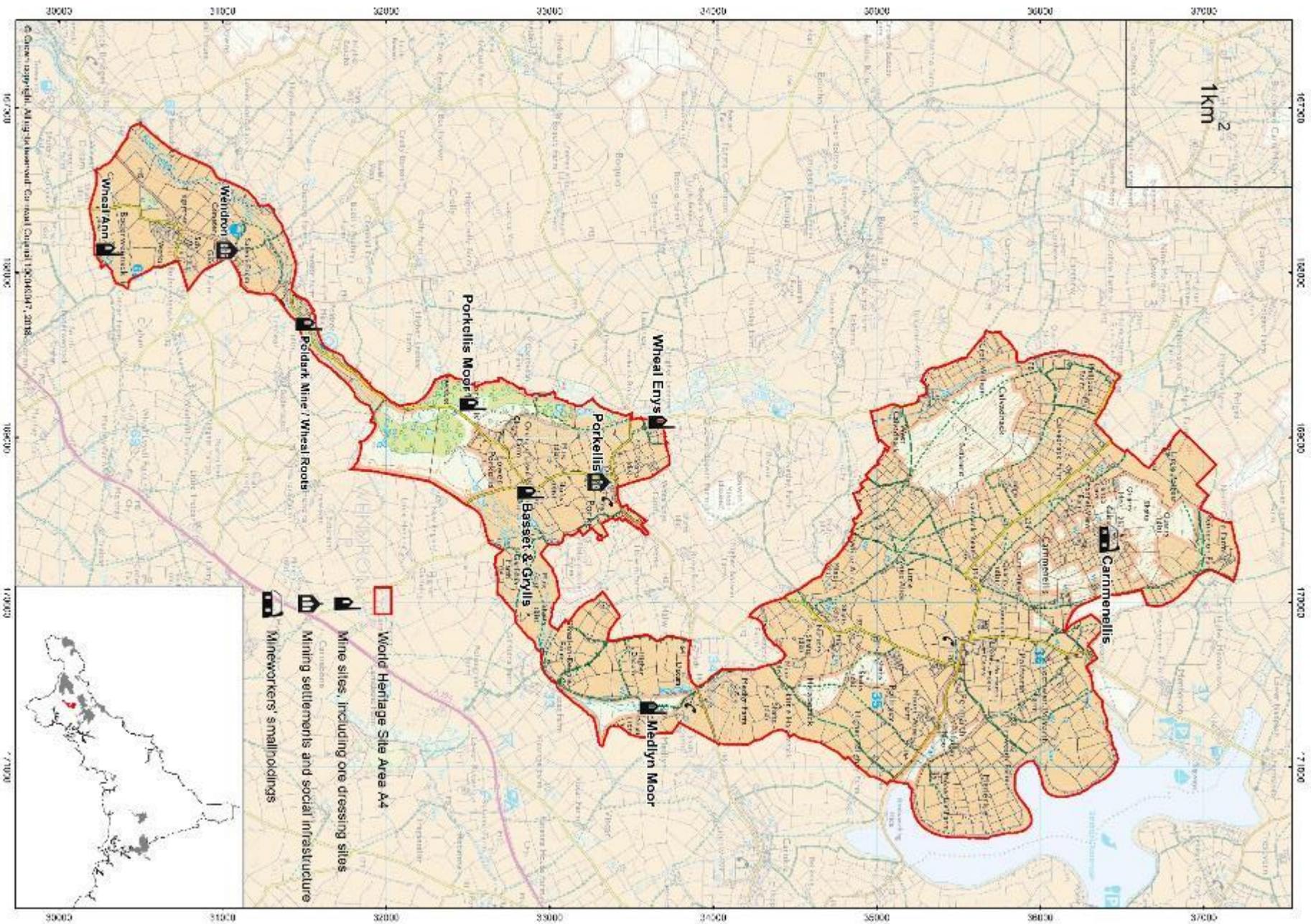




Area 4 - Wendron Mining District



Area A4 Wendron Mining District - Notable Sites



Outline

This **rural mining district** was significant in terms of its **near surface alluvial tin production** which later led to comparatively **shallow shaft mining**. It contains areas of former **tin-streamworks** together with **extensive upland mineworkers' smallholdings**. The boundary has been drawn to include the large area of smallholdings in the north, the mining settlement of Porkellis and the principal central areas of alluvial valley basins (with their associated shaft mine sites), and the shaft mines in the south around the village of Wendron.

Key Characteristics

The sparsely populated upland area of Carnmenellis (265m OD) contains the most extensive and best-preserved evidence for mineworkers' smallholdings in Cornwall. The relationship between mining and the development of these small farms which emerged in the late eighteenth century is clearer here than anywhere else in the Site. They occupy a significant proportion of the Area.

Engine houses are located at Basset & Grylls Mine (Scheduled Monument, 1858), Wheal Enys (Listed Grade II, 1852), Medlyn Moor Mine (Listed Grade II, circa 1873) and Trumpet Consols (Listed Grade II, circa mid-late nineteenth century). There are also the remains of tin dressing floors at several sites.

Wheal Ann

Wheal Ann is one of the two landmark engine houses of Trumpet Consols (Listed Grade II, circa mid-late nineteenth century). Together they establish the mining landscape when entering the district from Helston to the south-west. The engine house at Wheal Ann, constructed during the early nineteenth century, may have contained a modified Watt engine. It is unusual too because of the light construction of the bob wall which confirms the use of a wooden beam or 'bob'. Cast iron bobs were ubiquitous during the remainder of the nineteenth century, so this would have been amongst the last in Cornwall of its kind.

'Poldark Mine'

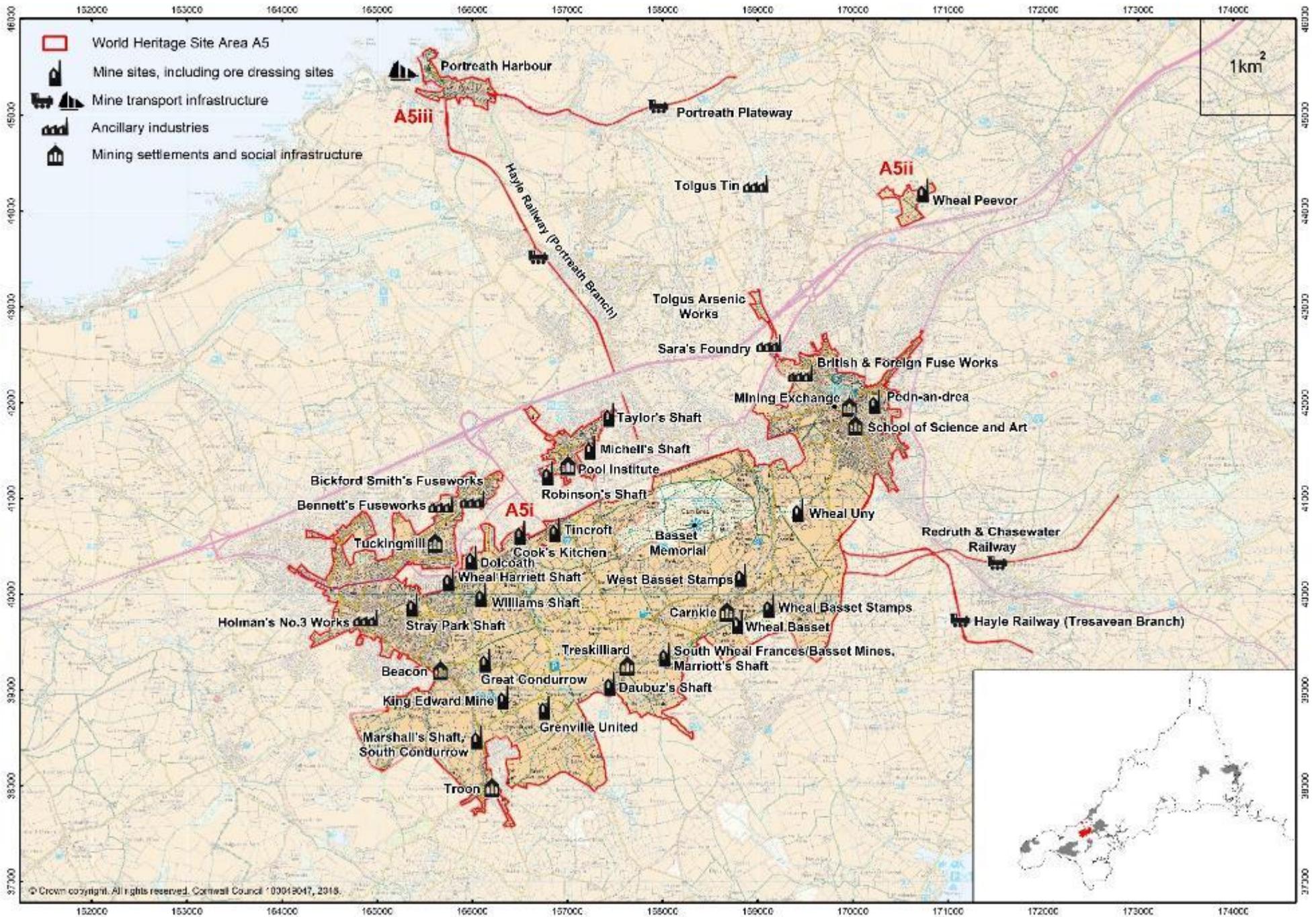
Former eighteenth century underground workings have been made accessible to the public at a tin mine formally known as Wheal Roots. The site, named after the popular novels and television series, also contains the Greensplat beam pumping engine, re-sited from the china-clay district, which was the last Cornish engine to see use in industry in Cornwall.



Area 5 - Camborne and Redruth Mining District with Wheal Peevor and Portreath Harbour



Area A5 Camborne and Redruth Mining District with Wheal Peevor and Portreath Harbour - Notable Sites



Outline

This was the most **heavily industrialised** tin and copper mining district in the Site, and also contains its most **significant urban centres of mining population**. It includes the remains of mines (including **three in situ beam engines**), their **transport infrastructure, ancillary industries** and **important mining settlements**, including Redruth and the mining engineering “new town” of Camborne. The boundary has been drawn to contain the principal settlements in the north, the north-southwest trend of mines (aligned with the upland ridge of Carn Brea), two early railway links and the coastal mining port of Portreath. A satellite site to the northeast comprises the important mine site of Wheal Peevor.

Key Characteristics

The steep granite ridge of Carn Brea (250m OD) dominates the area. Its associated mineral resources brought fabulous wealth to the district, the mineral lodes being exploited by some of the richest, and deepest, eighteenth-century copper mines and nineteenth-century tin mines in the world.

The mining towns of Camborne and Redruth are now connected by an almost continuous ribbon development of mining settlements and modern light industry occupying the sites of former mines. ‘Islands’ of historic mining structures survive.

Beam engines

An unparalleled feature of this Area is the three Cornish beam engines that survive in their authentic metal mine context. One whim engine has been restored to working motion and the other two pumping engines have the capability of working under steam.

East Pool & Agar Mine

A 30-inch cylinder beam winding engine (1887, Holman’s Foundry, Camborne) survives at Michell’s Shaft (Scheduled Monument) and is open to the public. It was saved from being scrapped in 1941, taken over by the National Trust in 1967 and set back in motion again in 1975.

The Taylor’s Shaft pumping engine (Scheduled Monument) survives as part of a 1920s single-phase complex which includes a winder house, compressor house, two boiler houses (one includes foundations for Cornish boilers), flues, capstan house, the miners’ dry, an office and the primary crushing- and ore-loading stations. It is currently an interpretation centre for the region’s industrial past.

South Crofty Mine (Robinson's Section)

Nearby at Robinson's Shaft of South Crofty Mine is an 80-inch cylinder pumping engine (Listed Grade II*), 1854, Copperhouse Foundry, Hayle), the last to work on an active Cornish metal mine, only stopping in 1955.

Redruth townscape

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Redruth was west Cornwall's principal market town and the acknowledged capital of the Cornish mining industry. Redruth possesses some fine Victorian urban architecture. There were also a number of houses built for the professional classes, many of whom were engaged in the mining industry, or its ancillaries. Clinton Road is lined with impressive late Victorian and Edwardian villas built on former mining ground at a time when Redruth miners were prospering in South Africa.

Camborne townscape

Camborne contains the best example in the Area of large-scale urbanisation associated with the Industrial Revolution in metal mining and engineering.

It is a town forged by industry and characterised by relict zones of key enterprises, such as the world-famous Holman's Foundry & Rock Drill Works, and classic industrial building types of cottage rows, pubs and chapels.

Fine public buildings characterise the townscape, such as the Market House and Town Hall (Listed Grade II, 1867), the Literary Institute (Listed Grade II*, 1842) and the J Passmore Edwards Library (Listed Grade II, 1895). There is also a Masonic Hall (1899) in Cross Street. The impressive Wesleyan Centenary Chapel (Listed Grade II, 1839), in Centenary Street, was built to commemorate the centenary of Charles Wesley's conversion in 1738.

Bickford's Fuseworks and Tuckingmill Factory Row

The miners' 'Safety Fuze' (1831) was an innovation with global significance.

Fuse manufacture was concentrated at the Tuckingmill factory in the triangle formed by Pendarves Street and Chapel Road. Much of this complex survives including the imposing granite façade and the model terraced workers' housing.

The Great Flat Lode

Along the strike of the Great Flat Lode – is to be found the finest surviving assemblage of engine houses along a single mineralised structure anywhere in the world.

For 4 km the landscape between and beyond the high hills of Carn Brea and Carnkie Hill is characterised by 24 engine houses (demonstrating a range of pumping, winding and stamping functions), tin dressing floors, extensive tramway beds, mining settlements and the site of Seleggan, once the largest tin smelter in Cornwall.

Basset Mines, Marriott's Shaft complex at South Wheal Frances

Built around 1900, this unusual group represents an outstanding survival which is also a Scheduled Monument. It includes the pumping engine house which contained an inverted vertical beam engine (unique to Cornwall) with compound 40-inch and 80-inch cylinders, the houses for winding, compressor and crusher engines, and the miners' dry or changing house.

West Basset

A stamps engine house (Listed Grade II, which had a rear secondary beam for pumping water for dressing) stands above one of the finest surviving nineteenth century tin dressing floors in the world.

Wheal Basset

The stamps engine house (Listed Grade II, 1868) of Wheal Basset was unusual in that it contained two separate beam engines, side by side. It stands above a prominent Frue vanner house (Listed Grade II, circa 1908) and Brunton calciner (1897). The Basset Count House (Listed Grade II) survives nearby as a private dwelling.

King Edward Mine

Listed Grade II*, this site is a complete training mine developed from 1897 on an existing mine (South Condurrow) for the world-famous Camborne School of Mines.

King Edward Mine is now in the ownership of Cornwall Council. Over recent years the mine complex has been conserved and redeveloped to enhance public access, including a café and work spaces for small businesses. The museum element is operated by a charitable trust and displays a remarkable collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century tin processing equipment, and all the facilities – including underground workings – which students and their lecturers would require.

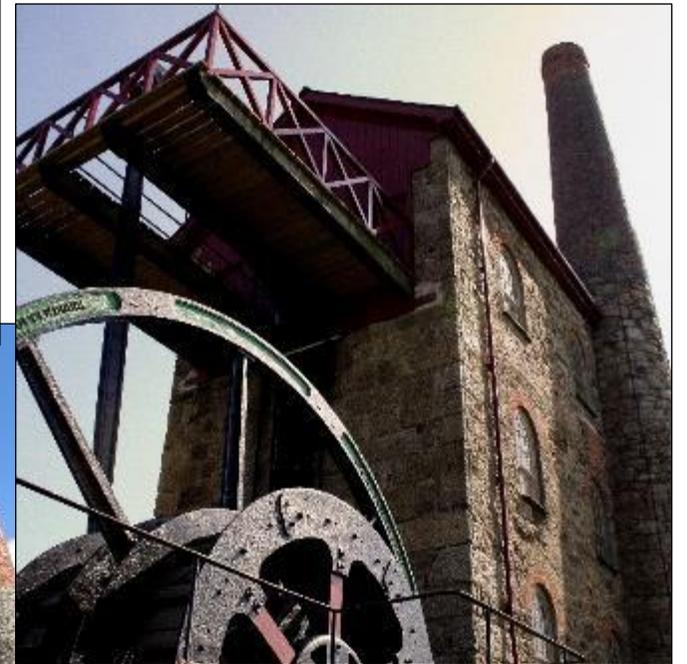
Wheal Peevor

The rare survival at Wheal Peevor of the once common triple arrangement of (from west to east) stamps, pumping and winding engine houses, together with their associated dressing floors, is clearly visible from the nearby A30 trunk road (Scheduled Monument).

Portreath Harbour

This mining port dates from 1760. The massive granite- built basins were added later, the outer basin in 1800 and the inner basin in 1846 (Listed Grade II). The Portreath Tramroad (1809) and the Portreath branch of the Hayle Railway (1838) linked the mines in A5 and A6 with the port. The Hayle railway is marked by a major piece of railway engineering, the Portreath Incline (part Listed Grade II).





Area 6 - Gwennap Mining District with Devoran and Perran and Kennall Vale



Outline

This **rural mining district** produced a major proportion of the world's supply of copper during the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century. **Mining villages**, important **Methodist sites** and the **houses and estates** of industrial entrepreneurs are included, together with major **ancillary industrial sites**, important **early railway networks** and the remains of an early nineteenth century **mining port**.

The boundary has been drawn to include all of the principal mines, large areas of mineworkers' smallholdings in the north and east, and country houses and estates in the south and west. Two detached areas in the south include portions of the Kennall Valley (gunpowder works and a major foundry), the Carclew estate, the post of Devoran and a stretch of Restronguet Creek where sub-estuarine mining in tin gravels was carried out.

Key Characteristics

Gwennap was once described as the "richest square mile in the Old World". The widespread and devastating landscape impact of copper mining may be seen together with remains of the network of railways that linked the mines to the ports.

The desolate, largely heathland landscape, considerably modified by mining, is carpeted with waste rock (deads), dotted with islands of consolidated building remains, and with shafts surrounded by distinctive Cornish mine hedges. The central and northern sections of this Area are notable for their well-preserved landscape of smallholdings, interspersed with small mining settlements together with the mines which they served. St Day, Carharrack and Chacewater are particularly fine examples of mining villages. Scorrier House, Tregullow and Burncoose are examples of the grand houses and estates built by mining industrialists.

Wheal Busy

Wheal Busy is close to the mining hamlet of Chacewater. It is remarkable for its range of structures, its technological association with Newcomen engines and the first Cornish Watt engine, and the character of its surviving mining landscape. The impressive engine house (Scheduled Monument, 1858), with its rare intact adjoining boiler house (for three Lancashire boilers), dominates the site and was comprehensively conserved in 2015. The mine blacksmith building (Listed Grade II) is the largest structure of its kind that survives in the World Heritage Site, and as such is important for both its scale and rarity.

Devoran

At the lower end of the important and once heavily industrialised Carnon Valley are the southern terminus of the Redruth & Chasewater Railway (1824) and the important copper mining port of Devoran which dates from the late 1820s and 1830s. It was built by John Taylor. Though its wooden wharf has largely disappeared, there are the remains of ore-storage bins, granite mooring-bollards and various former port buildings, now in private use.

Gwennap Pit

A depression caused by mining subsidence was subsequently used as an open-air preaching pit. Listed Grade II*, it dates from the mid-eighteenth century. It is located in what was the greatest copper mining district of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, one of the most densely populated areas at the time. It retains a chapel on site (Listed Grade II) and is open to visitors.

The Kennall Valley

The Kennall Valley, which is situated to the south of the Area, has historical links with the port of Devoran. It is steep-sided and wooded and contains two concentrations of exceptional mining-related industrial monuments. It also contains the remains of Carclew (Listed Grade II) one of Cornwall's former great houses, once the home of mining magnate sir Charles Lemon, Bart. (1784-1868). Kennall Vale Gunpowder Works (Scheduled Monument) is one of the best-preserved gunpowder works in southwest Britain.

Perran Foundry

The Grade II* Listed Perran Foundry and Wharf stand on the level valley floor at the navigable limit of an inlet leading to the River Fal. The foundry was one of the three largest in Cornwall and is considered one of the most important surviving industrial monuments of its period in southern Britain.

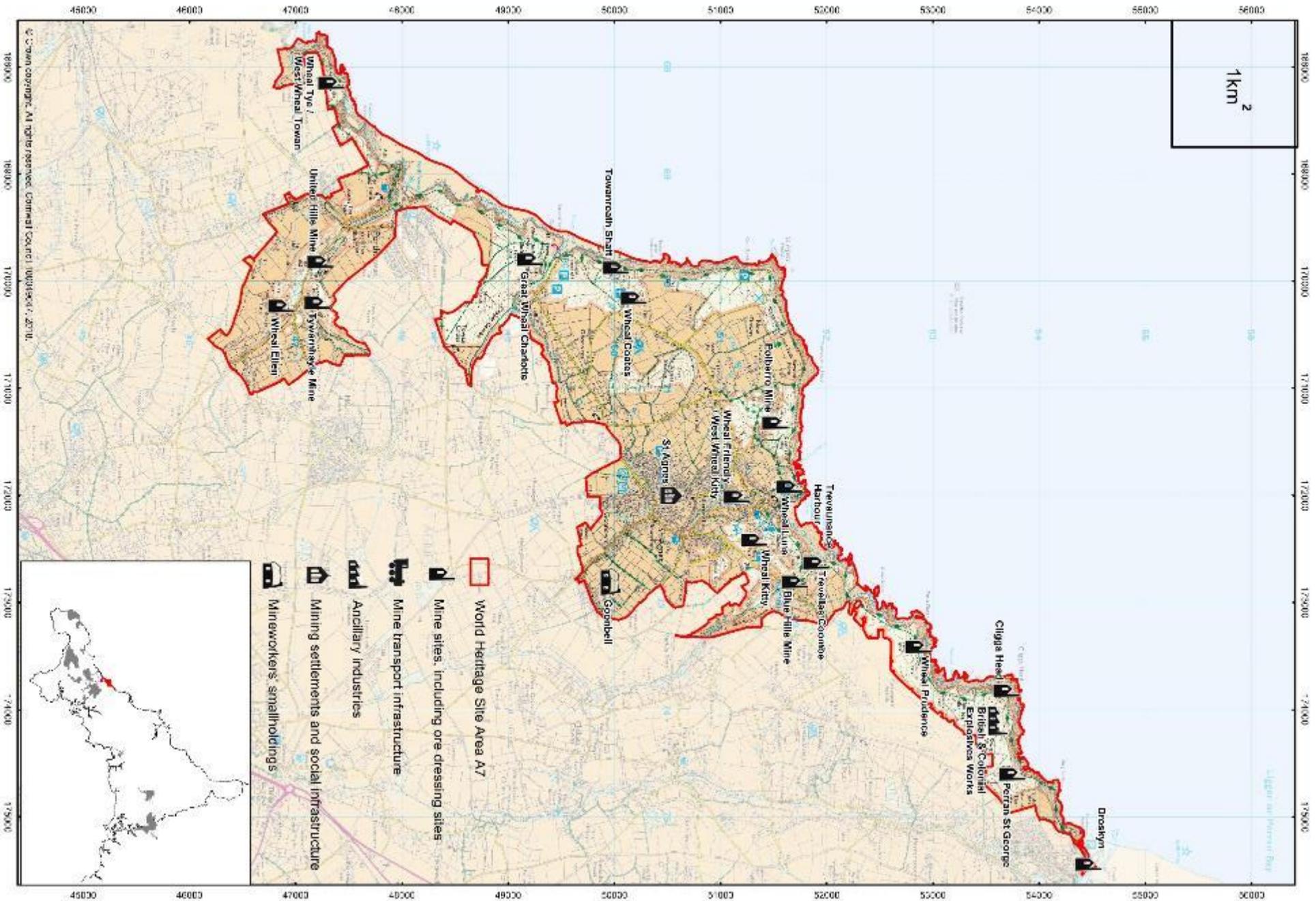




Area 7 - St Agnes Mining District



Area A7 St Agnes Mining District - Notable Sites



Outline

This ancient **coastal mining district** includes a number of important **tin and copper mines**, the **mining settlement of St Agnes** and extensive areas of **miners' smallholdings**. The northern boundary is coastline and extends inland to include all of the important coastal mines (together with mine sites in valleys that run perpendicular to the coast), St Agnes itself and a lobe to the south and east of the village that contains the best preserved and highest density of smallholdings.

Key Characteristics

St. Agnes, like St. Just, exemplifies a coastal mining tradition which is of enormous antiquity in Cornwall. It probably includes some sites worked in prehistoric times.

St Agnes village

Much of St Agnes was developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as a result of tin and copper mining in and around the village. Along the main street are good examples of nineteenth century terraced houses and the Miners' and Mechanics' Institute. The 100m-high cliffs to the north are cut by late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century examples of cross-cutting adit systems that drained the exceptionally rich Polberro group of mines. Most of the mining activity was confined to the coast but huge areas of downland formerly stretching almost all the way to Truro and Redruth were taken under the plough to feed the rapidly-expanding and increasingly urban population of the Cornish mid-west. The pumping engine house at Thomas Shaft of West Kitty Mine (Listed Grade II) is particularly distinctive in being located in the centre of the village.

Wheal Coates

This iconic site is notable for its trio of engine houses for winding, pumping and stamping which were constructed in the 1870s. Listed Grade II, all three stand in a cliff-side setting. Wheal Coates is in the care of the National Trust which has consolidated all the built structures here. In addition, there is a wide range of mining archaeology surviving amongst the heathland, including an early and well-preserved open-working on a tin lode and an unusual double-bayed reverberatory calciner.

In the vicinity of nearby Beacon Cottage there are the remains of pits where candle clay was worked. This was supplied to the mining industry to fix candles onto the miners' felt hats.

Tywarnhayle Valley

This steep-sided valley takes its rust-coloured appearance from the thousands of tonnes of waste rock from copper mining which was tipped down its sides. An engine house with a castellated chimney stack at Wheal Ellen (Listed Grade II, 1866) survives on the valley floor within an exceptionally well-preserved mining landscape. Further seawards at Tywarnhayle Mine, the engine house is one of the very few to survive which was built for a wooden beam; it was at this shaft that electrically-driven centrifugal pumps were first used in Cornwall in 1906. This was also the first site of experimental froth flotation in the early twentieth century. This major innovation had a world-wide impact on mineral processing.

From 1908 until recently the underground levels in the hillside were used as a training mine for the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, London.

Trevaunance Coombe to Trevellas Porth

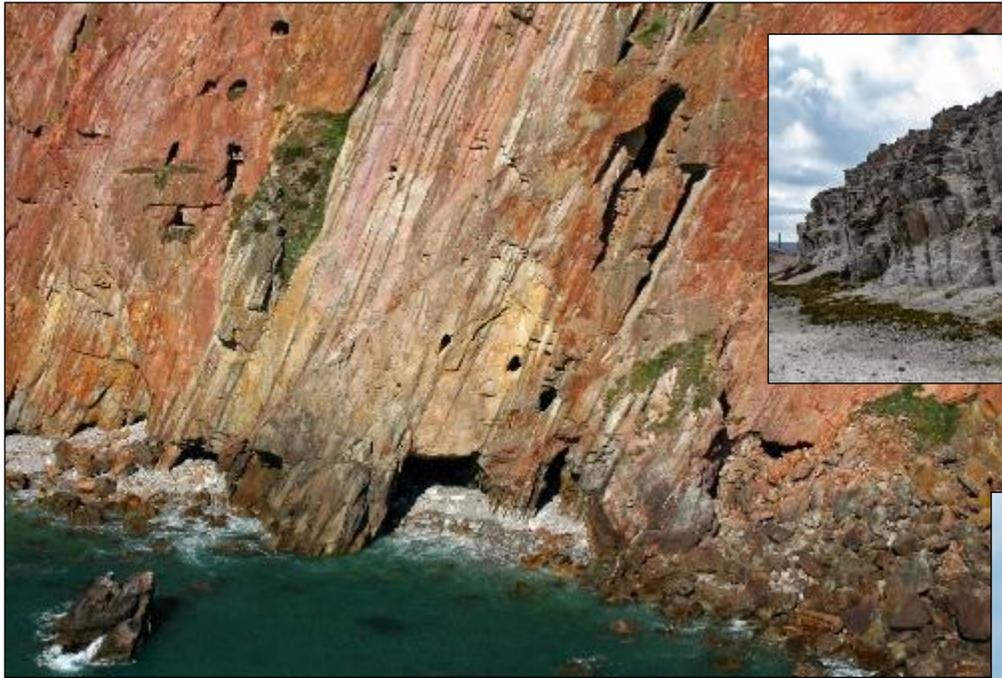
Immediately to the north of St Agnes are some fine engine houses overlooking Trevaunance Coombe, a valley whose steep sides carpeted with waste rock dumps make up a distinctive landform. At the head of the valley is the engine house of Gooninnis Mine (Listed Grade II, 1899) with its castellated chimney, whilst to the west are those of Wheal Friendly (Listed Grade II, pre-1879) and Polberro Mine (Listed Grade II, by 1864) and to the east Wheal Kitty (Listed Grade II, 1910).

Tin-dressing floors at Wheal Kitty (Scheduled Monument) demonstrate ore-processing technology from both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Trevaunance Cove contains the remains of several harbours. They represent attempts to establish ports on the north Cornish coast, closer to South Wales. Each one was destroyed by the sea. The cliffs are riddled with ancient mine workings. Above them stand former harbour buildings and an ancient open-work on a tin lode at Wheal Luna.

Blue Hills Mine in Trevellas Coombe is marked by an engine house and chimney (Listed Grade II) surrounded by shafts and waste rock tips in a steep-sided valley leading down to the sea at Trevellas Porth. Nearby is Blue Hills Tin Streams, a site which shows how tin streaming continued alongside hard rock mining. Visitors may see the waterwheel driven Cornish stamps together with the process of tin-dressing.

Cliffscapes at Cligga

The high and frequently sheer cliffs between St Agnes and Perranporth have been extensively worked by small, and in many cases, ancient mines. The finest example of cliff-side tin-tungsten sheeted-vein workings to be seen anywhere is at Cligga Head (SSSI). Its in-situ mineralogy is of international significance.

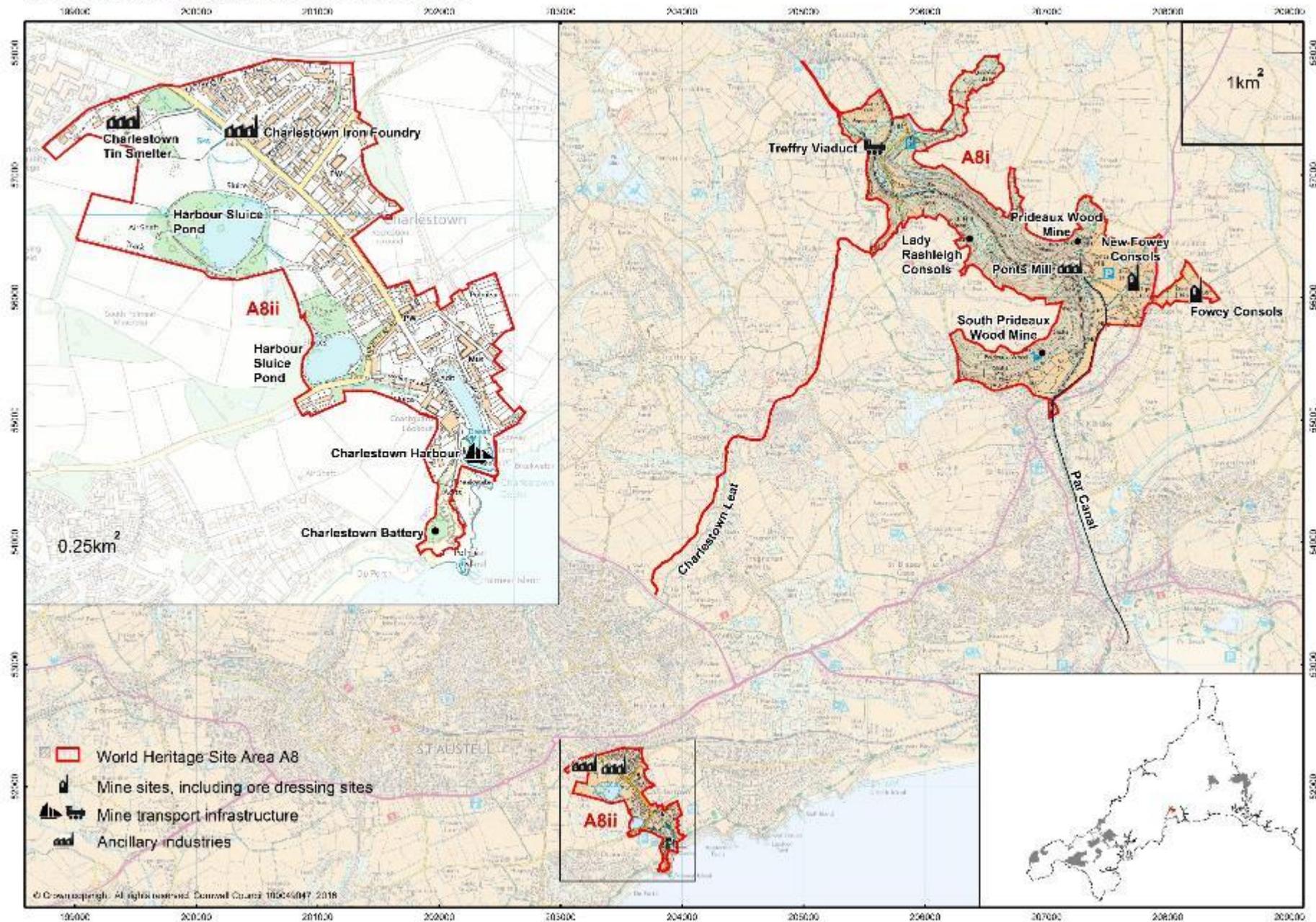




Area 8 - The Luxulyan Valley and Charlestown



Area A8 Luxulyan Valley and Charlestown - Notable Sites



Outline

This area comprises an important concentration of **industrial transport infrastructure** and **water supply network**. It contains the industrial transport network of the Luxulyan Valley together with the principal surviving remains of a **major copper mine** in the east that was one of the reasons for the establishment of major elements of the infrastructure; it also provided the wealth for its construction. The **exceptional port of Charlestown** was an important centre for copper export. The boundary is drawn tightly to contain the best elements of each sub area, with that of Charlestown guided by the Conservation Area boundary. The area contains the most significant manifestations of industrialisation within two single ownerships – Charles Rashleigh (Charlestown) and Joseph Thomas Treffry (Fowey Consols).

Key characteristics

Luxulyan Valley contains an extraordinary concentration of early nineteenth-century industrial remains. They are unique in south-west Britain, in that they represent the physical manifestation of one man's enterprise – that of Joseph Treffry. Treffry was one of the greatest mine adventurers in Cornwall at the time. He used the profits from Fowey Consols (Cornwall's fourth largest copper mine), together with financial backing from a fellow investor, to realise his extensive industrial empire which included granite quarrying, lead smelting and shipping, along with china clay and china stone production.

Charlestown Harbour (Listed Grade II*), designed by the foremost civil engineer of the day - John Smeaton FRS (1724-1792) - is one of the finest examples of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century industrial harbour works in Britain. It is also the best-preserved china-clay and copper ore port of its period anywhere in the world.

The Luxulyan Valley

Steep boulder-strewn slopes surround the fast-flowing River Par. The thickly wooded terrain was once an important resource for making the charcoal that was needed in large quantities for smelting tin from rich alluvial deposits on the moors to the north-west. Charcoal-burning platforms are to be found at nearby Prideaux.

The valley contains a remarkable industrial transport infrastructure system, which exemplifies early 19th century Cornish mining entrepreneurship. Its natural geological resources were harnessed in the service of Treffry's vision, and grew to encompass one of Cornwall's few canals, together with an industrial railway and leat system (including a 700-metre-long water-powered inclined plane), and the spectacular Treffry Viaduct (Scheduled Monument). This is the only known viaduct which combined a horse drawn tramroad with a leat channel.

The remains of Austen's engine house (Listed Grade II) at the nearby Fowey Consols Mine is an important technological monument, as former home to the most efficient Cornish steam pumping engine ever tested, whilst the mine was the principal reason for the establishment of significant industrial infrastructure in the Luxulyan Valley and provided the means for its construction. The valley remains a popular countryside recreation site, with an extensive network of footpaths and a bridleway.

The Par Canal

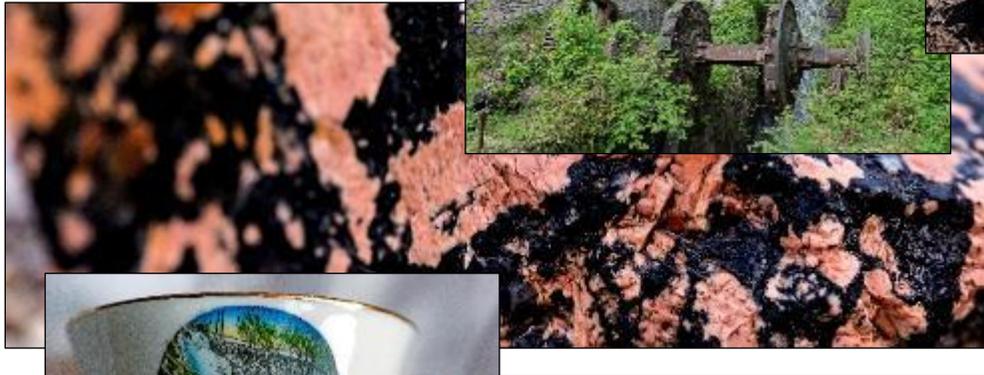
At the lower end of the valley, Treffry constructed the Par Canal (circa 1830) to take copper ore from the base of the Fowey Consols inclined plane railway to the new industrial port he built at Par. The River Par was moved to facilitate its construction and operation.

Charlestown

Built for Charles Rashleigh (1747-1825), one of three local industrialists who each created a mineral harbour along this stretch of coastline in St Austell Bay. Dating from the 1790s, it also represents a rare example of a mineral port with its own defences since its approaches are overlooked by the Charlestown Battery (late eighteenth century); a crenellated walled enclosure survives. The evidence for several phases of expansion and building is particularly well preserved.

The settlement is in the form of a ribbon that follows Charlestown Road (late eighteenth century) down to the sea. Charlestown Iron Foundry (1825) and the site of Charlestown House tin smelter (1834) lie higher up the hill to the east and west of Charlestown Road. The exceptional integrity and authenticity of Charlestown is due principally to the village being in a single sympathetic ownership, the Crowder family, for 161 years from 1825 to 1986, and its status as a Conservation Area (designated in 1985).

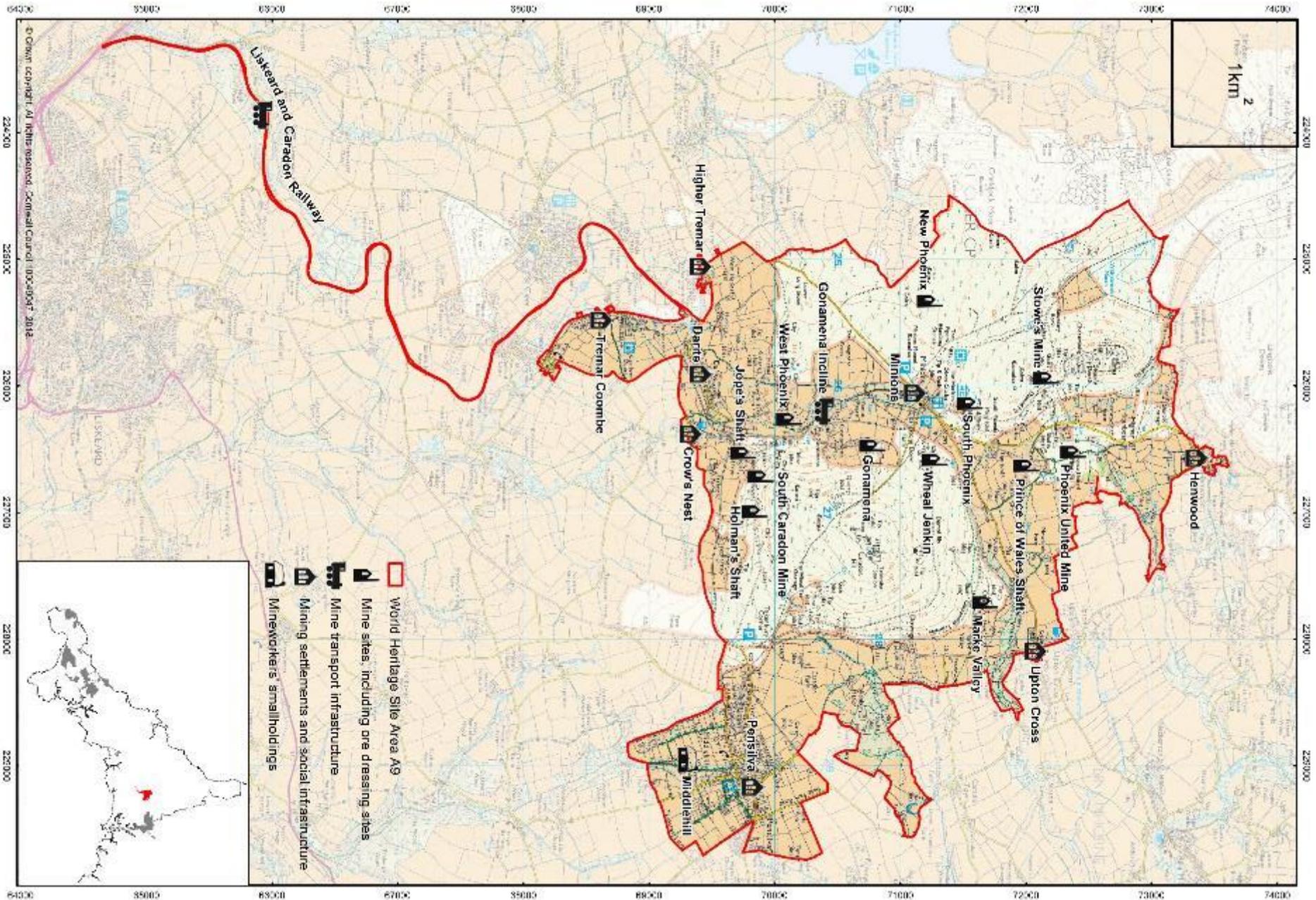




Area 9 - Caradon Mining District



Area A9 Caradon Mining District - Notable Sites



Outline

This **rural upland mining district** represents an 1840s-1860s **copper mining** landscape. It also includes the remains of a **mineral railway** (constructed primarily to transport copper ore southwards to the port of Looe), some important **tin mines** and dispersed **mining settlements**. The boundary has been drawn to contain all of the significant mines, and mining villages in the north east and south (including an extension in the south east, around Pensilva, to include well preserved **mineworkers' smallholdings**). The western boundary runs north south across open moorland and includes sufficient margin that takes in all westerly extensions of mine workings both on the surface and underground.

Key Characteristics

Located in the south-eastern corner of Bodmin Moor, the setting for this Area is characterised entirely by open, exposed, granite moorland, mostly above 300m OD. Nowhere else within the Site are such extensive mining remains found that date from such a limited period of operation (1840-1890). They reflect a good example of a 'boom to bust' Cornish copper mining landscape.

The elevated moorland to the north of Caradon Hill - Craddock Moor and Rillaton Moor - is also rich in mining archaeology. There are no major river valleys in the Area though several important water-courses, such as the Seaton, have their source on this high ground. New settlements of terraced cottages, chapels and schools grew up around the mines. Minions village is an example of a mining settlement on moorland, unconstrained in its development.

The granite dome of Caradon Hill (404m OD) dominates the Area. Engine houses, chimney stacks and thousands of tonnes of waste rock tips encircle the hill, as does the bed of the Liskeard and Caradon Railway, built to link the mines with the copper-ore port of Looe.

Other mining settlements may be seen at Darite, Tremar Coombe, Upton Cross, Higher Tremar, Pensilva and Crow's Nest. There are also good examples of villages that expanded due to the mining boom, such as St. Cleer and Henwood. Numerous blocks of smallholdings created from open moorland can also be seen.

As the nineteenth century mines were single phase and, on closure, the sites reverted to rough grazing land, all aspects of mining activity are well represented within this Area.

Gonamena Valley and the southern flanks of Caradon Hill

Although there is exceptional evidence for tin-streaming at Gonamena, it was the extraordinary copper riches found at South Caradon Mine (Scheduled Monument) that were responsible for the rapid development of the Caradon Mining District. Over a period of fifty years its copper output ranked third in Cornwall. Engine houses, such as the one at Jope's Shaft (Listed Grade II, 1862; subsequently the site of the last man-engine to be built in Cornwall in 1872) and at Holman's Shaft (1875), form distinctive landmarks. The massive waste tips on both sides of the Seaton valley (West and South Caradon Mine) and on the southern flanks of Caradon Hill are a striking testament to the scale of operations beneath the moorland landscape. The mine's well-preserved cobbled dressing floor can still be seen in the valley floor.

Wheal Jenkin - Marke Valley

Shallow mining for tin on the northern slopes of Caradon Hill probably predated the Cornwall Great United Mining Association working which commenced in 1824, and the Wheal Jenkin site (Scheduled Monument) is thought to have been worked by more than one company before it was eventually acquired by the Marke Valley Consols Mines Ltd. in 1881.

The prominent pumping engine house at Bellingham's Shaft (Listed Grade II) is one of the key industrial features of this part of Bodmin Moor and originally housed a 70-inch engine that was re-erected from Holman's Shaft of South Caradon Mine, to the south, in 1886. The extensive remains of the former stamps engine house and dressing floors are located a short way to the north east.

Phoenix United Mine

Both copper and tin were mined here, but it was tin that extended the life of this mine for some 15 years beyond that of South Caradon and tin that explains its later, and most impressive, archaeology (Listed Grade II).

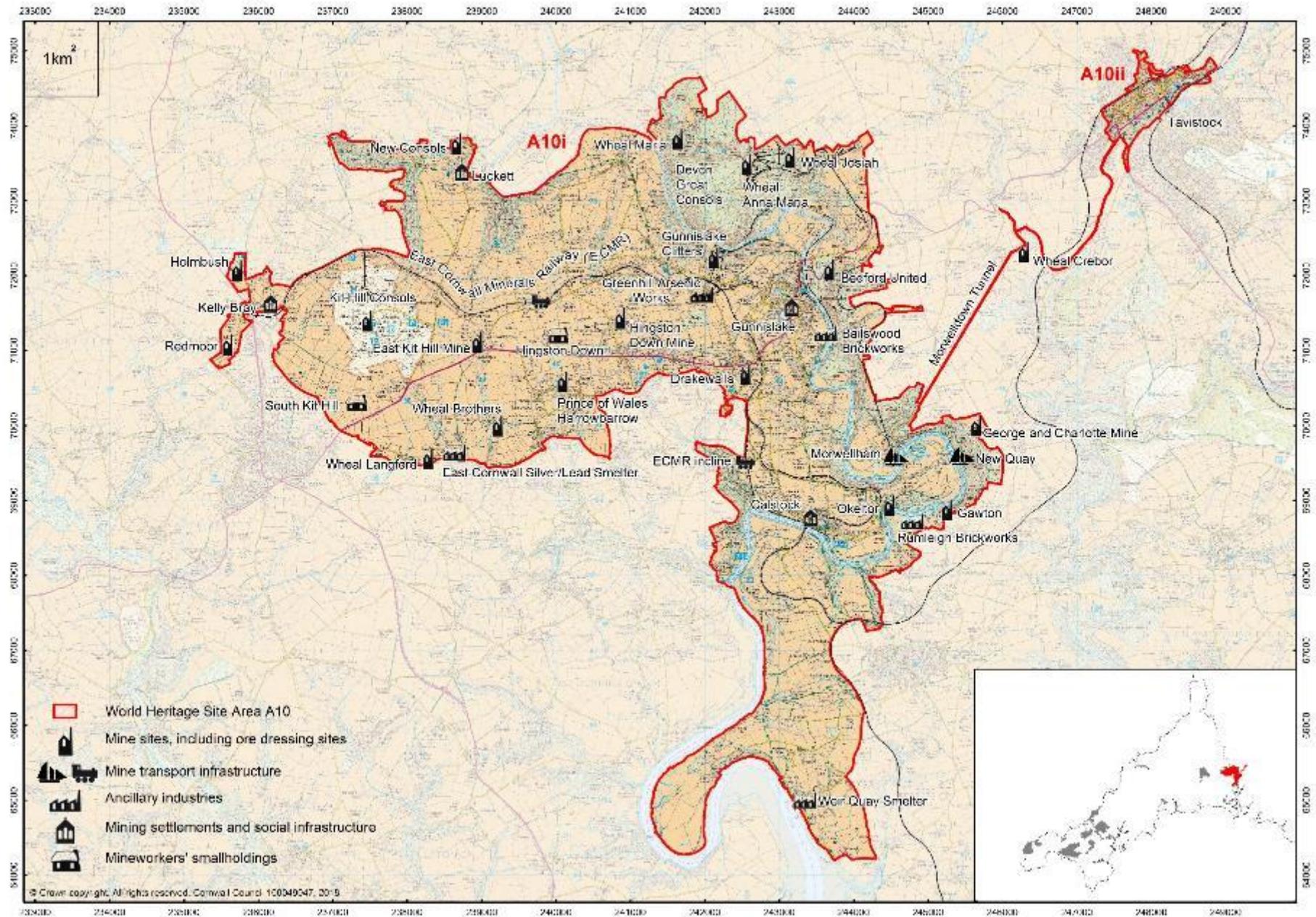




Area 10 - Tamar Valley Mining District with Tavistock



Area A10 Tamar Valley Mining District with Tavistock - Notable Sites



Outline

The **mining district** comprises both **valley and upland** setting for tin, copper, silver-lead and arsenic mining, ore processing and smelting. It includes the river Tamar and its associated **industrial river quays**, and the **major town of Tavistock** that was remodelled during the nineteenth century with profits derived principally from copper mining royalties. The boundary has been drawn to contain all of the principal mines in the upland area from west to east, and in the valley setting from north to the south (including the Bere silver mines in the south). The principal mining quays, villages and mineral railway network are within the boundary, and the linear route of the early nineteenth century Tavistock Canal links the two sub areas.

Key Characteristics

The rounded granite summit of Kit Hill (333m OD) dominates the western part of the Area whilst high ground creates a distinctive landform running eastwards along the upland ridge of Hingston Down. At Gunnislake, on the western bank of the River Tamar, the granite ridge descends steeply to the river.

Tavistock is a medieval stannary town, re-modelled during the nineteenth century using the profits of copper mining, notably from Devon Great Consols (A10i) and Wheal Friendship (Mary Tavy). It includes a number of impressive contemporary public buildings and model housing for workers as well as the inland terminus of an important mineral canal.

The Tamar Valley forms the principal central landform of the district. Whilst the river flows from north to south, its great loops and bends follow a highly sinuous and changing course, and its sides are often steep and frequently wooded. To the east the landscape is rolling cultivated countryside that descends to the ancient market town of Tavistock, which nestles beneath the high granite uplands of Dartmoor.

The mines of this district exploited an important concentration of tin, copper and arsenic lodes most of which run parallel with the east-west axis of the granite and which were worked almost continuously from Callington to Tavistock.

Important silver-lead deposits have been mined in the Bere Peninsula. These are amongst the earliest documented mines (late thirteenth century) in southwest Britain and extensive surface and shallow-extraction mining features remain. There are notable survivals of several engine houses and a silver-lead smelter (Listed Grade II, 1836, Tamar Smelting Company) at Weir Quay. They date from renewed mining activity during the nineteenth century.

The natural highway for most of the traffic within the Area was the Tamar. The quays that lined its banks proved inadequate to deal with the volume of industrial traffic created during the nineteenth century, and both Calstock (Cornwall) and Morwellham (Devon) were developed as industrial ports with rail links to their mining hinterlands.

The East Cornwall Mineral Railway (commenced 1863), linked Calstock with Callington and connected a number of mines, an arsenic refinery, granite quarries, and brick, tile and fireclay works via an incline-plane railway to nearly 0.5km of quays at Calstock. Here the mining village and port developed as a huddle of terraced roads and houses whose layout was constrained by the steep topography. From Gunnislake to Kelly Bray, near Callington, much of the railway track bed is still discernible. So are the remains of the industries the East Cornwall Mineral Railway once served. For many mines the Tamar was also their principal power source, and it was ingeniously harnessed. The Area is consequently richly endowed with waterwheel pits. Those examples at Wheal Brothers and Wheal Benny (Listed Grade II) are amongst its most spectacular.

Morwellham – a Tamar mining port

Morwellham is strategically sited at the centre of the Tamar Valley Mining District. It is some 3km below the tidal limit near Gunnislake and 32km from Plymouth. The port occupies the floodplain of a wide meander and is backed by sharply rising and thickly wooded valley sides which rise to over 180m. It was connected to Tavistock (6.5km away) via the Tavistock Canal completed in 1817. Morwellham was also connected to Devon Great Consols by a standard gauge mineral railway (and inclined plane) in 1859 and is also a Scheduled Monument.

Much of this transport infrastructure is represented by substantial archaeological remains. Between the slate-fronted former harbour master's house and the Ship Inn are the iron rails (1817) on slate sleepers that linked the canal incline with the old copper ore quays. Copper ore chutes survive in the rear retaining wall.

Beyond the mine is New Quay (Listed Grade II and extended to supplement the Devon Great Consols copper ore quay at Morwellham during the 1840s).

Devon Great Consols

The largest copper mine in the Site is Devon Great Consols (part Scheduled Monument). It covers 67 hectares and is now mostly occupied by a conifer plantation, across which a network of multi-use trails enable public access. The site of the mine sawmill has been developed to provide visitor facilities and a café.

Tavistock

The rolling cultivated countryside to the east of the Tamar Valley contains comparatively large farms. There are almost no settlements. There are no former land plots for the owner-occupied mineworkers' cottages and smallholdings, so common in many of the mining districts in Cornwall.

The historic core of Tavistock is on the level plain north of the river Tavy. Nineteenth century expansion took the form of terraced developments on the hill behind. Tavistock's buildings, many built using the distinctive greenish-grey Hurdwick Stone, include early financial institutions such as the Tavistock Bank (Listed Grade II, 1791) in Market Street and the Tavistock Savings Bank (Listed Grade II, 1816).

Both in architecture and plan Tavistock exudes confidence. Landmarks include: the Bedford Hotel (Listed Grade II, remodelled 1822-29); Plymouth Road (1822) lined on the north by elegant villas; the Corn Market building (Listed Grade II, 1835) in West Street; the Guildhall (Listed Grade II*, 1848); the Pannier Market (Listed Grade II, 1860); the Town Hall (Listed Grade II, 1860) which faces Bedford Square; and the enormous Fitzford Church (Listed Grade II*, 1867).

Bedford Cottages

High-quality industrial housing – built to a number of differing designs – forms a distinctive industrial aspect to Tavistock and some of the surrounding hamlets. Most were two-up two-down constructions which had outbuildings for wood and ashes, and a pigsty.

Iron foundries

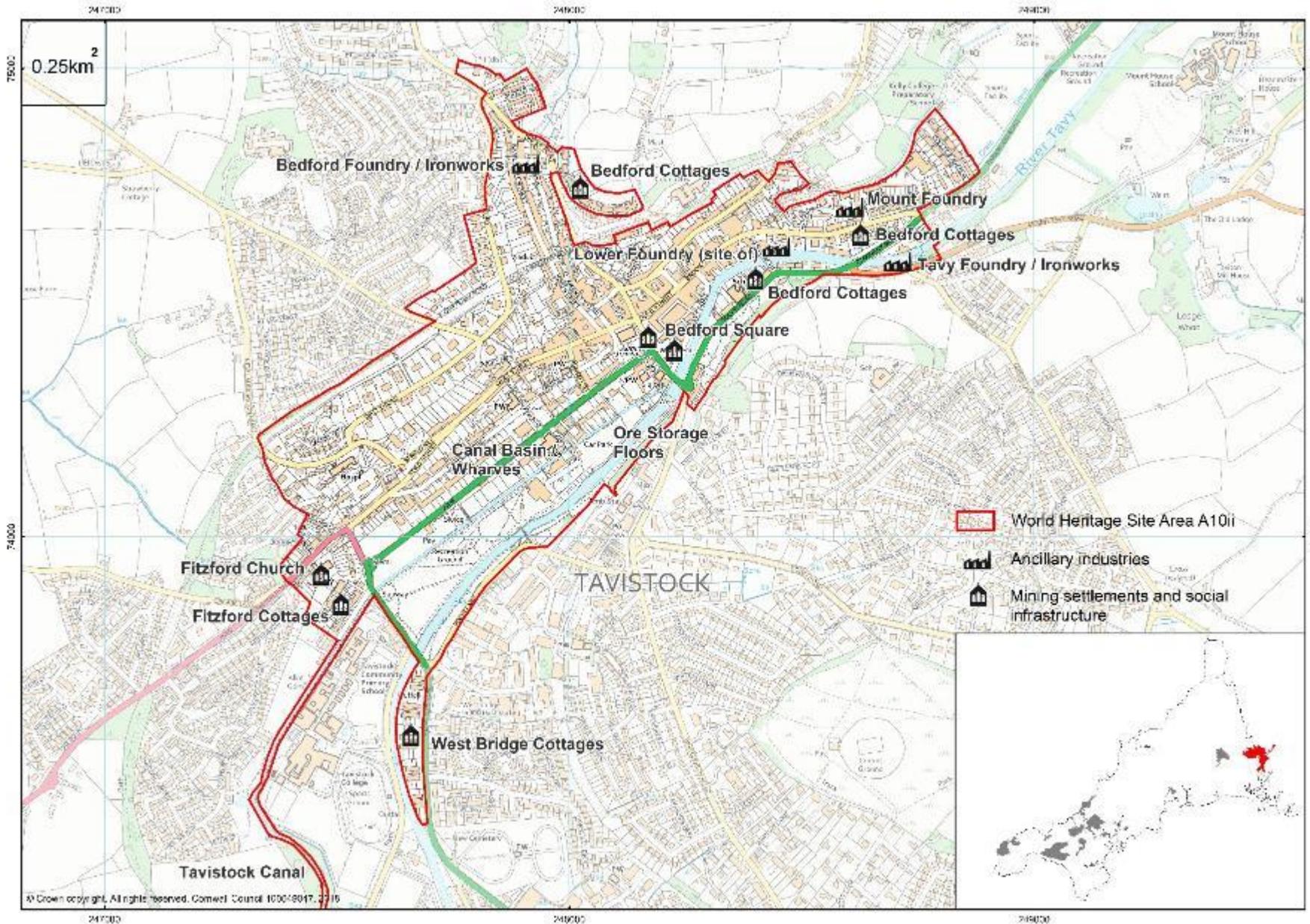
Substantial remains of three nineteenth century iron foundries are located within the urban core of Tavistock. Mount Foundry (Listed Grade II, 1805, later Tavistock Iron Works) is extensive and includes foundry buildings and associated workers' housing. Largely intact buildings of the Tavy Iron Foundry (1850) survive on both banks of the river Tavy near Stannary Bridge. Bedford Iron Works (Nicholls, Williams & Mathews', Listed Grade II, 1842) still stands in Bannawell Street.

Tavistock Canal

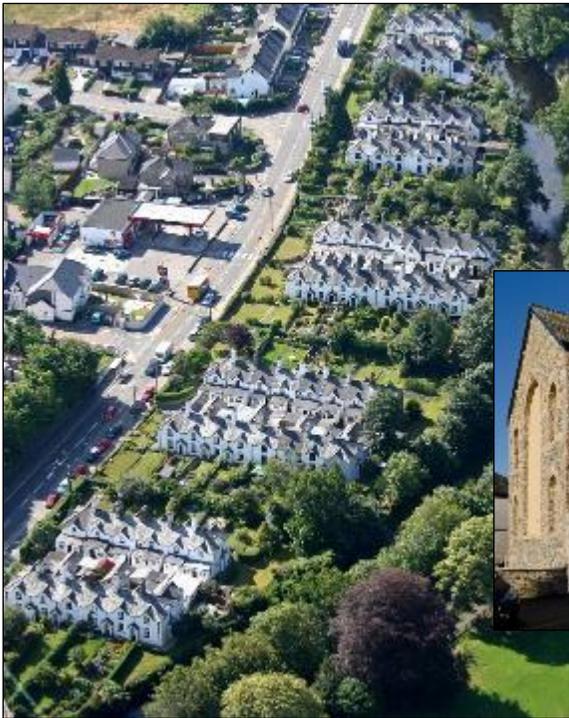
The link between Tavistock, its mining hinterland and the Tamar port of Morwellham is via the Tavistock Canal (built 1803-1817), one of the finest surviving examples of a canal constructed primarily for mineral traffic. Old warehouses, cottages and an ore storage floor (now a car park) mark the site of Tavistock Old Wharf whilst nearby the sluice intake from the river Tavy still functions. The canal, 7.2km long and just over 5m wide by 1m deep, remains in good order and still carries water along almost its entire course. It crosses the river Lumburn near Crowndale on a stone aqueduct, and then narrows to 2m wide as it passes through a 2.4km tunnel (south portal Listed Grade II). The Canal emerges from the tunnel at an elevation of 72m above Morwellham. The terminal basin (now dry),

together with an associated canal keeper's cottage, survives next to the head of the former waterwheel powered inclined plane railway which allowed ore to be transported to the quay below. The bed of the inclined plane and a number of associated features remain.

Area A10ii Tavistock - Notable Sites







4.5 The Setting of the World Heritage Site



4.5.1 What is Setting?

A World Heritage Site must have its Outstanding Universal Value protected from adverse impacts, including from developments outside the boundary that could have an adverse impact on attributes within the Site. For a Site inscribed for its industrial landscape significance, not its landscape beauty, however, assessment of what constitutes an adverse impact needs to focus on the effect on the OUV and the criteria under which it was inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Identification of the setting can include the area within which developments would have a visual influence upon the OUV, and existing physical assets that are linked to it, historically or spatially. The setting of this Site therefore includes those sites, monuments, buildings and landscape components which provide additional historical or visual context. This approach aligns with Historic England's Good Practice Advice 'The Setting of Heritage Assets'.

Statutory strategic planning documents, such as the Cornwall Local Plan, include reference to protecting the setting of the Site. The Management Plan policies on protection of the setting are material considerations, which require planning authorities to assess impact on the OUV of the Site as a factor when making planning decisions.

P3 Planning authorities should ensure that new development protects, conserves and enhances the Site and its setting.

P8 Developments outside the Site that will adversely affect its Outstanding Universal Value will be resisted.

The WHS SPD (www.cornishmining.org.uk) sets out further guidance for how to apply these policies.

For a serial Site such as this, with ten Areas, many of which are intervisible, it is not desirable or practicable to attempt to define a specific area for the setting within which development could adversely affect the OUV. Different types of development will have different impacts within different spatial parameters. For this reason, a risk management approach to protection of the setting was taken.

4.5.2 Protection of the Setting – Developing the Policy

In considering how to protect the setting it was necessary to establish

- Nature of the risks to the Site
- Extent of the setting within which these risks may exert an adverse impact

Risk assessment - the varied nature and extensive geographical scope of the Site required that a high-level overview approach to identifying the likely risks to be taken. These risks differ depending on the nature of the landscape, but the primary potential risks to setting were identified as

- Wind turbines
- Industrial estates/business parks
- New trunk roads
- substantial housing developments

Development proposals will need to be assessed in relation to their potential impact on OUV, as for developments within the Site boundaries. Assessment of threat to the OUV must consider the industrial values of this WHS. The industrial landscape of the WHS is chronologically defined within the period 1700-1914 and it should not be assumed that contemporary industrial development proposals will necessarily be appropriate. It could also be argued that new business parks or energy sources are in one sense consistent with the Cornish Mining WHS landscape and its significance in industrialisation and innovation in power supply, particularly one which resulted in hundreds of tall, vertical intrusions on the skyline. In this instance, it would be issues such as quality of design, or the effect of the scale and mass of the new development on the appreciation of the historic elements of the landscape, that would be crucial – not the nature of the development itself.

Defining the Setting - the visual effect of these potential risks varies. Given the geomorphology of the site, dominated by the granite intrusions that form the 'spine' of Cornwall, the majority of Areas are inter-visible. Particularly for structures such as wind turbines, for much of the Site it was not possible to define a line between Areas outside which there would not be a visual impact from points within the boundaries.

Also, the WHS boundaries were identified as a result of applying historic landscape characterisation. This has resulted in generously defined Areas within which the significant historic features can be viewed in context, (as at Blaenavon WHS). These represent the most authentic surviving mining landscapes from our period of interest. However, beyond the WHS boundaries there are many individual monuments and other areas of mining landscape which have not been included, but which provide additional historical context. The setting of the WHS was interpreted as including these.

Given the above conclusions in respect of;

- the nature, size, and complexity of the site and its setting
- the need to apply a range of tests in assessing risk
- the pattern and extent of existing protective designations

It was agreed that taking a case by case approach to all development proposals within the whole of Cornwall and west Devon was the only strategy guaranteed to minimise risk to the setting - visual, spatial or historical - of the WHS. This approach ensures more consistency than relying on buffer zones with limited status under current planning law (unless co-terminus with the boundaries of

existing statutory protection regimes). A more piecemeal approach was considered, where a few isolated buffer zones - for example around more tightly defined urban areas - were drawn, but it was concluded that this would risk undermining the credibility of the setting policy to be applied to other Areas, by implying that these need less protection.



4.5.3 Applying the Policies – Methodology

The CMWHS Office employs a Planning Advice Officer to scrutinise planning applications within the WHS and its setting in Cornwall, to assess whether there is a potential for impact on the OUV of the Site.

The Historic Environment Service of Devon County Council provides a specialist advice service to the two tiers of planning authority for Devon, where West Devon Borough Council is the Local Planning Authority for most development (other than strategic issues such as Waste and Minerals).

All historic environment advisers refer to the following when commenting on development proposals deemed to have an impact on the Site and/or its setting: The National Planning Policy Framework, relevant Local Plans, Neighbourhood Development Plans (where relevant), the WHS Management Plan policies and the adopted WHS Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Where a potential negative impact on the OUV or its authenticity or integrity is identified, the relevant planning authority is informed.

5 Governance



5.1 The Responsibilities Deriving from the World Heritage Convention

The Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972) (“the WH Convention”) is one of the UN’s most supported instruments, with 193 signatory States.

It sets out a number of obligations that the State Party signatories to the Convention commit to, but the core objective is defined in Article 4:

*“Each State Party to this Convention recognises that the duty of ensuring the identification, **protection, conservation, presentation and transmission** to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage referred to in Articles 1 and 2 and situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State. It will do all it can to this end, to the utmost of its own resources and, where appropriate, with any international assistance and co-operation, in particular, financial, artistic, scientific and technical, which it may be able to obtain.”*

(WH Convention, Article 4)

At the heart of the Convention is the concept that some places are so important that their protection is not only the responsibility of a single nation but is also the duty of the international community as a whole, for this generation, and all those to come. It is a truly global instrument, under which almost 300 million hectares of the Earth’s most significant heritage areas are protected. The implication of being on the World Heritage List is that these properties have **Outstanding Universal Value**;

“...cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity. As such, the permanent protection of this heritage is of the highest importance to the international community as a whole.”

(Operational Guidelines for the World Heritage Convention 2019, para 49)

The Operational Guidelines set out the procedure for management of World Heritage Sites to deliver against the four main operational obligations deriving from the Convention, highlighted above.

The State Party has a duty to ensure that World Heritage Site’s within its jurisdiction are protected for present and future generations, through both statutory powers and responsible, inclusive, sustainable management. Appropriate management frameworks, and management plans such as this, are a means to deliver against these obligations.

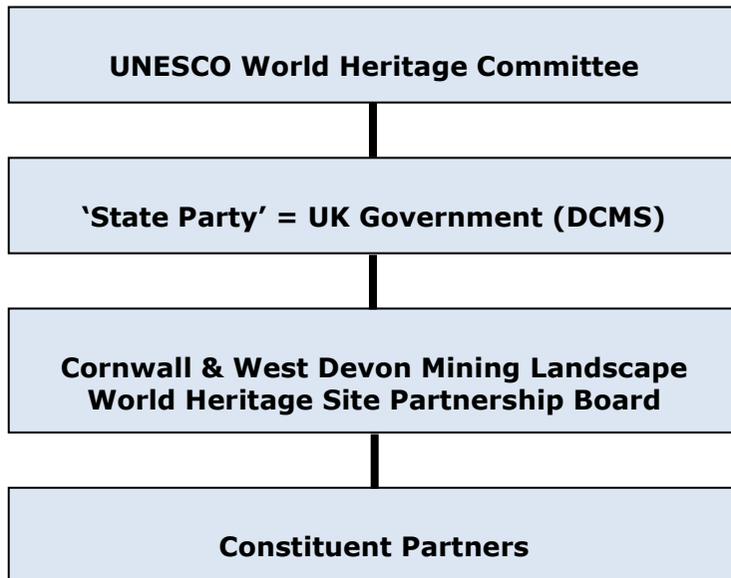
Her Majesty’s Government are the State Party for the United Kingdom, with the overall responsibility for meeting the obligations part of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) remit. However, numerous Government departments and agencies have a role to play, including Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Transport (DfT) and Education (DfE).

Many of the responsibilities of the State Party are in practice delivered by other organisations, most notably local authorities, both as Local Planning Authorities and also providers of, or participants in, strategies and services relating to regeneration, education and tourism. There is no specific statutory instrument devolving responsibility for meeting the WH Convention obligations from the State Party to local authorities. However, within the strong policy framework set by government in the National Planning Policy Framework, local authorities have statutory powers to control issues such as highways and town and country planning, which have an impact on the protection and management of World Heritage Sites.

Day to day responsibility for the care and management of many Sites sits with the owners or operators of the physical assets that represent Outstanding Universal Value. For a complex, serial Site such as Cornish Mining, with 19,700+ hectares across ten Areas, in multiple ownerships, this means that responsibility for meeting the terms of the Convention sits with a wide range of bodies, including public, charitable and private organisations, and individuals.

To provide a structure for this complexity within the Cornish Mining WHS, governance arrangements were put in place to bring together the principal management bodies as a WHS Partnership Board. The Board is responsible, on behalf of the UK Government, for overseeing the production and implementation of the Management Plan and providing information for periodic reporting to UNESCO. The principal management organisations act collectively to achieve this, but are also individually answerable, via the Board, for the management of the Site in their ownership or control, in line with Management Plan policies.

WHS Governance - Lines of Accountability



The Board is advised by a Technical Panel, made up of professional staff from the partner organisations with management plan related specialisms. The Board is currently set up as a Joint Local Authority Committee, with a memorandum of Agreement and accompanying schedules that set out the remit and terms of its operations.

The original governance review of 2013-2014 investigated other legal forms that could be suitable vehicles for delivering WHS management priorities, but given the circumstances at that time, and the priorities that had been identified for the previous Plan, concluded that those did not offer benefits that outweighed the establishment and operating costs.

However, since that date some significant changes in the Partnership's operating environment have come into effect:

- Cornwall Council has substantially reduced its financial contribution to the Partnership budget, and continuing pressures on local government budgets mean that revenue income generation has become a greater priority
- The UN has adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and UNESCO has adopted its *Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention* to align delivery of the World Heritage Convention with these.
- All three partner Local Authorities have declared a Climate Emergency and are producing plans to achieve net zero Carbon emissions

In light of the above, the Governance options will be re-examined during the lifespan of this Plan.

5.2 Vision, Mission and Aims

The partners have considered the Site's management priorities for this Plan in the context of the responsibilities set out in the Convention, and reaffirmed the core Vision, Mission and Aims agreed when the Site was first inscribed. The original Aims were set for a 30-year timeframe, reflecting the longevity of the WH Convention itself, and recognising that for such an extensive Site, with myriad physical features of OUV, the Vision will be achieved over the long term.

Our Vision for the World Heritage Site

We believe that by protecting, conserving and enhancing the outstanding universal value of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site it will reinforce cultural distinctiveness, and become a significant driver for economic regeneration and social inclusion.

To achieve this vision the Management Plan will pursue the following **mission:**

- ***conserving*** the Outstanding Universal Value;

- recognising that this is a distinctive **living landscape** which continues to evolve;
- promoting a **sustainable** approach that integrates conservation with regeneration, and the needs of communities with visitors;
- promoting **equality** of opportunity to access and enjoyment;
- building and maintaining strong **partnerships** between the community, local, regional, national and international organisations.

Since the Vision and Mission were adopted UNESCO has updated its strategic objectives to include a commitment to enhancing the role of communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention (WHC-07/31.COM/13B 2007). This accords with the Partnership's priorities and will remain a focus for management activity in the Plan period.

Our Aims for the next 15 years and beyond:

The management of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site is steered by the following **aims**:

- To protect, conserve and enhance the historical authenticity, integrity and historic character of the Site for current and future generations.
- To promote opportunities within the Site for heritage-led regeneration.
- To communicate the distinctiveness of Cornish mining culture and identity.
- To promote public access to sites, collections and information.
- To undertake and facilitate research to increase knowledge and understanding.
- To interpret and present the history and significance of Cornish mining to the highest quality.
- To promote educational use of the Site.
- To optimise the contribution of the Site to the local economy.

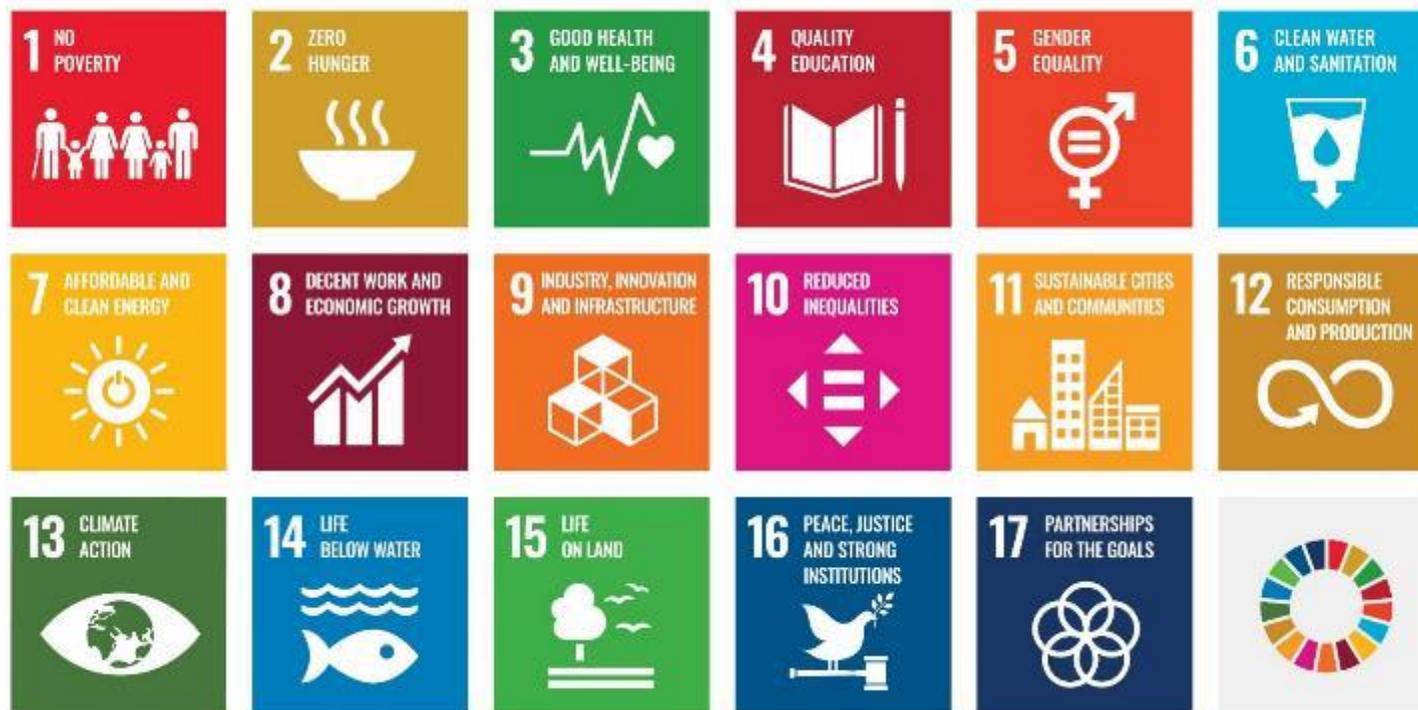
The discussion of key management issues that follows, and the resulting strategic actions, have been developed in the context of contribution to achieving the above Aims.

5.3 Integrating World Heritage Site Management with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

UNESCO is integrated with the United Nations (UN) System of organisations pursuing international co-operation. In 2015 the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs), which provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.

At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The UN SDGs reflect global recognition that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic development, whilst also tackling climate change and working to preserve our planetary ecosystems.

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention recognises that people interact with and are dependent upon nature and promotes the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.

On 19 November 2015, the 20th General Assembly of the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention adopted a *Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention*. Its overall goal was to assist State Parties, practitioners, institutions, communities and networks to harness the potential of World Heritage properties to contribute to sustainable development and increase the effectiveness and relevance of the Convention.

As outlined previously, the CMWHS Vision, Mission and Aims have also been assessed in terms of how they meet this Policy, which has provided the focus for this Plan. This concluded that the existing CMWHS management approach serves the UN SDGs well, but considerable scope exists for enhancing its environmental contribution, and the Plan offers the opportunity to articulate the value of the World Heritage Site landscape in a wider sustainable development context. As a result, the priority areas of activity for the period 2020-2025 were emphasised as:

- social equity
- climate resilience
- international partnerships

Since inscription of the Site in 2006, our understanding of the nature and scale of the challenges facing humanity has increased significantly, and with this recognition of the urgent need for co-ordinated global action. Through this Management Plan we will move to a position where the CMWHS further enhances its contribution to wellbeing, and addresses related deprivations, with strategies that improve health and education, and spur equitable economic prosperity. Tackling climate change and working to preserve our environment is an essential foundation for both these wider social benefits and the long-term conservation of OUV that the World Heritage Convention requires.

6 Issues and Opportunities



6.1 Issues

The identification, valuing and conservation of both cultural and biocultural heritage and value is an essential element of sustainable development.

As noted by UNESCO:

Culture is who we are, and what shapes our identity. Placing culture at the heart of development policies is the only way to ensure a human-centred, inclusive and equitable development.

Jyoti Hosagrahar, Director, Division for Creativity in the Culture Sector, UNESCO

Furthermore, as our knowledge of our natural systems increases, and we understand more about how humanity depends upon these, UNESCO gives ³ increased status to the combined value of cultural and natural heritage:

"Although some sites are recognised specifically for their biodiversity values, there are significant opportunities for reinforcing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all World Heritage properties. For example, many cultural landscapes safeguard important biodiversity values often based on inter-linkages between cultural and biological diversity. The biocultural heritage has been promoted by UNESCO and the Secretariat on the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) through their Joint Programme on Biological and Cultural Diversity since 2010"

Thus, the CMWHS management function takes on an additional dimension of biocultural protection and stewardship across the Site, to respond to UNESCO's focus. This requires us to access new areas of expertise and offers opportunities for new partnerships.

In order to achieve 'inclusive and equitable development', the Partnership will align its delivery of the WH Convention with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, incorporating cultural, social, economic, environmental, and ecological objectives for the benefit of all.

This section will consider how these will be delivered, via the requirements for Protection, Conservation, Presentation and Transmission, and will consider the articulation of appropriate policy and action areas that can be delivered via the CMWHS Partnership's roles as a **Leader, Enabler** and **Facilitator** of co-ordinated action across this extensive Site.

³ Retrieved from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/biodiversity/>

6.2 Protection - Addressing Sustainable Development Challenges

All the aims and objectives articulated in this Plan, including the emerging areas within the Sustainable Development Goals, are affected by planning policy and delivery. The UK planning system provides the policy framework to ensure protection of the UK's World Heritage Sites, through its focus on the National Planning Policy Framework's goal of sustainable development. Since the adoption of the previous CMWHS Management Plan (2013-2018), significant progress has been made in clarifying how this system delivers sustainable development via preservation of our attributes of OUV.

During the previous Plan period, from 2013 a series of State of Conservation reports on the Cornish Mining WHS (in response to Cornwall Council's granting of planning permission for a supermarket on South Quay, Hayle), resulted in two Reactive Monitoring Missions (October 2013 and January 2015), and several World Heritage Committee Decisions, that added further strategic actions for the Partnership to address, in addition to those adopted in the 2013 Plan. These principally focused on ensuring that the UK planning system protections for WHSs are better understood, more consistently applied, and that in the case of applications that could trigger a formal notification to the World Heritage Centre, (under the terms of Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines for the World Heritage Convention), sufficient time is available to enable the views of the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS and ICCROM) to be factored in to the decision making process.

This was achieved by supplementing the provisions in the National Planning Policy Framework with:

- Appointment of a dedicated Planning Advice Officer for the WHS Office (2015)
- Adoption of the WHS Supplementary Planning Document (2017)
- Policies to protect the WHS in all new relevant Local Plans, which cross refer to and support those in the WHS Management Plan

These contributed to a comprehensive protection regime for proposed developments that fall within the scope of the planning system. This is increasingly forming the basis of sound planning decisions and is referred to by the Planning Inspectorate when considering Appeals.

The World Heritage Site also contains environmental assets protected for their geological or ecological importance, such as County Geology (or RIGS) sites, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Where these designated sites and features coincide with the WHS Areas, these are currently managed sympathetically, which can achieve multiple objectives for the benefit of all stakeholders. Details of these sites and features are set out in the Monitoring Report (2019), within Appendix 2 (www.cornishmining.org.uk).

Given the gravity of the situation in relation to climate breakdown and ecological collapse, and the potential role of the designated landscape to contribute to the response to this situation, this Plan will also identify further opportunities for the CMWHS Partnership to audit, understand, value and steward these biocultural assets.

6.2.1 The UK Planning Framework

Some WHS attributes of OUV, though designated heritage assets in their own right under the terms of the NPPF, are afforded additional statutory and other designations as recognition that they possess a range of other significances.

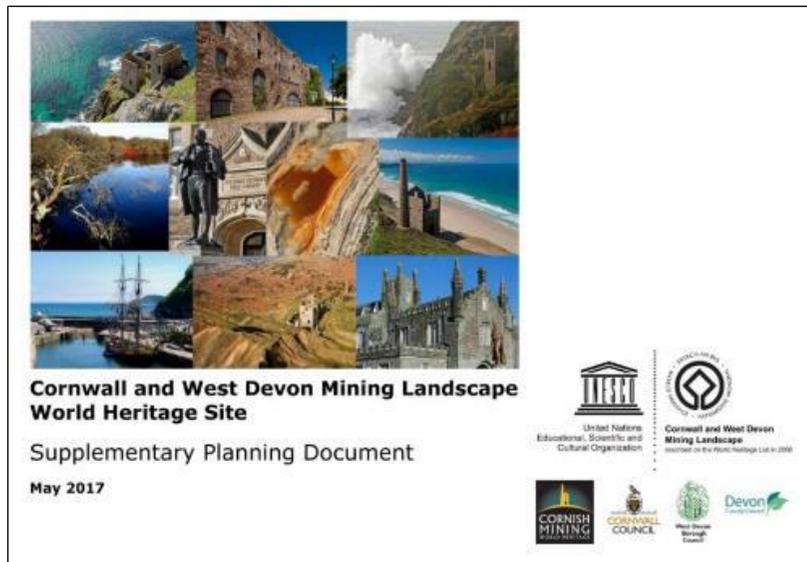
In addition to the statutory protection for heritage assets conveyed by Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Conservation Area, Registered Historic Park & Garden, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status. the previous Plan period saw consolidation of the protection of World Heritage Sites as a designation in the UK planning context, including:

- Policies in the updated NPPF (February 2019), Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', identify World Heritage Sites as designated assets of the highest significance. NPPF Paragraph 184 requires local planning authorities to recognise that "These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

Paragraph 194 b) states that harm to:

"...assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II Listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, and **World Heritage Sites**, should be wholly exceptional."*

- Policies in Local Plans and Neighbourhood Development Plans to protect the OUV, authenticity, integrity and setting of WHSs
- A Supplementary Planning Document (adopted May 2017), which is a material consideration in planning decisions and acts similarly to relevant national and local policies



- Restrictions on permitted development as set out in The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (GPDO 2015)
- An agreed Management Plan for the CMWHS that is also a material consideration in the determination of planning applications
- Historic England's Good Practice in Planning Advice note 3, 'The Setting of Heritage Assets', updated in December 2017, defines setting and discusses the related issues.

Each of the partner planning authorities has also revised their statutory Local Plan documents during the period 2013-2018 to update their policies on protection of the WHS OUV. The key changes are set out in Appendix 2 (available online www.conishmining.org.uk).



Policy Clarification - Conversion of Cornish-type engine houses

Recent planning activity within the World Heritage Site in Cornwall has included a number of applications to convert Cornish type engine houses. Those within the Site are attributes of OUV, many are Listed Grade II, some are Scheduled Monuments, and some are within Conservation Areas.

The WHS is subject to the government's planning policies for England (currently as set out within the National Planning Policy Framework, 2019). These policies require Local Planning Authorities to conserve heritage assets '...in a manner appropriate to their significance'. (para. 184 NPPF 2019)

To assist LPAs when considering how to apply the planning policies in relation to applications for conversion of engine houses and associated structures, the Partnership have produced the following explanatory note.

Conversion of Cornish type engine houses and associated structures

Applications to convert Cornish type engine houses and associated structures within the World Heritage Site are to be considered on a case-by-case basis, fully recognising their status as Attribute features of World Heritage Site Outstanding Universal Value.

Some degree of harmful change will be caused to an engine house during conversion to a dwelling or commercial unit, due to impacts arising from modifications and/or insertions required to enable these usages. Harmful change can be caused specifically through the removal/alteration or obscuring of operationally related features which individually and collectively render these buildings distinctive, e.g. cylinder bedstones internally, and mine shafts or balance-bob settings externally. Conversion may also sever an engine house from its wider functional curtilage, possibly comprising mine dressing floor features and/or mine spoil tips, and these may in themselves be removed/altered or obscured as a result of initial or subsequent site development or usage.

Current guidance within the NPPF requires that Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within World Heritage Sites, to enhance or better reveal their significance. It is possible that sensitive works to consolidate an engine house or formal recording of attribute features may offer the opportunity for this to occur, possibly as part of a wider development proposal whereby such works are secured by a planning condition or obligation. However, given that direct conversion will lead to some degree of harmful change, it is to be noted that such benefits are not of themselves capable of mitigating harmful changes that would erode or undermine the authenticity and integrity of an engine house.

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) requires protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage Sites, i.e. avoiding 'harm' through materially and/or visually damaging developments which compromise the authenticity and integrity of features that express OUV, and which have been designated as of the highest cultural importance to humanity.

The NPPF requires decision makers to give great weight to the conservation of the WHS as a designated heritage asset, which is inscribed based upon its ability to express OUV via the authenticity and integrity of its attributes. The NPPF also notes that the more important the asset the greater the weight should be. Paragraph 184 notes that the WHS is to be regarded as a designated heritage asset of the highest significance and therefore by inference, the NPPF confirms that greater weight should be afforded to the conservation of the WHS.

The concept of 'harm' to Attributes of OUV is addressed within the NPPF (2019), the ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2011), and the WHS Supplementary Planning Document (2017). The NPPF states that:

'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.' (para. 193)

Policy 24 of the Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030 requires *any* harm to an Attribute of Outstanding Universal Value to be offset by *substantial public, not private, benefits*. Likewise, the Plymouth & South West Devon Joint Local Plan (2019), and the WHS Management Plan create a policy context within which any proposal for conversion of an Engine House should be considered.

Thus, a conversion deemed harmful cannot be justified without substantial public benefits being secured through the development; anything less than substantial public benefits must lead to the conclusion of unwarranted harm in such circumstances.

Neighbourhood Development Plans

Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) are a way of local communities influencing the development of the area in which they live and work. They can be used to:

- Develop a shared vision for the neighbourhood.
- Identify and protect important local buildings and spaces.
- Choose where new homes, shops, offices and other development should be built.
- Influence what new buildings should look like.

They can contain policies to achieve those goals, providing these are consistent with the provisions of the NPPF, Local Plan and any relevant Supplementary Planning Documents.

As an expression of a community's priorities for the evolution of their place, NDPs that draw upon the CMWHS Management Plan policies can be a means to achieve one of UNESCO core objectives for World Heritage Sites:

"To enhance the role of communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention."

Furthermore, the NDPs are now being considered as a means for local Parish and Town Councils to collaborate with local communities to deliver social, climate and ecological resilience. Community Network Panels, Residents Panels and local parish councils are therefore crucial in enabling the CMWHS deliver its role as Leader, Enabler and Influencer in terms of climate resilience via the emerging Cornwall and Devon Carbon Neutral Plan, and in terms of fully participating in Cornwall's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals.

It is therefore desirable to engage with the Neighbourhood Planning process as a means of delivering both community aspirations, World Heritage Convention goals, Cornwall's climate and ecological resilience goals, and the SDGs.

There are 57 Towns and Parish Councils that intersect with the ten CMWHS Areas, and several of these have 'made' Plans or are developing NDPs.

'Made' Plans	Plans in development	
• Bere Ferrers	• Breage	• St Agnes
• Chacewater	• Calstock	• St Austell Bay
• Feock	• Camborne	• St Blaise
• Gwinear-Gwithian	• Carlyon	• St Cleer
• Hayle	• Crowan	• St Day
• Illogan	• Gwennap	• St Gluvias
• Lanlivery	• Linkinhorne	• St Hilary
• Lanner	• Madron	• St Just and Pendeen
• Luxulyan	• Mylor	• Stithians
	• Perranarworthal	• Stoke Climsland
	• Perranuthnoe	• Tavistock
	• Portreath	• Tywardreath and Par
	• Redruth	• Wendron
	• Sithney	

The CMWHS Partnership has noted an increasing number of enquiries for advice and assistance from local councils in the Site wishing to understand and reflect the WHS status of their settlement in their Plan; similarly, to date, over 113 local councils have declared a climate emergency, and are actively seeking support to from partners and stakeholders to operationalise this declaration.

With the present level of planning advice resources, it has not been possible to proactively engage with all of these or provide bespoke input to their individual plans. General advice has been supplied to the Local Planning Authority Neighbourhood Planning teams for responding to Parish Council enquiries (see Appendix 2 - www.cornishmining.org.uk). However, Cornwall Council is currently preparing a request to central government for resources to deliver Cornwall Council's climate emergency declaration. The Cornwall Council Climate Change Action Plan (accepted by Cabinet on 24 July 2019)⁴ states specifically the intent to undertake:

"Revision of Landscape character assessment to inform landscape change to deliver a carbon neutral Cornwall (linked to production of the Climate Change Development Plan Document" (p.17) and to deliver

⁴ 'Climate Change Plan: creating the conditions for change through direct action and a new form of place-based leadership for Cornwall to become net carbon neutral' Retrieved from <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/40176082/climate-change-action-plan.pdf>

"Heritage assets, resilience and evolution – advice to deliver carbon neutral actions in heritage environment" (p.18).

The Devon Carbon Plan is being drafted by Devon County Council's Net-Zero Task Force and will gather evidence to define the earliest credible date that should be set for net-zero emissions.⁵

With additional resources, the CMWHS can make a significant contribution to carbon reduction and climate action and can, in turn, become a source of expertise to inform this emerging work. However, the CMWHS' role as a sustainable development and climate resilience Leader will need to be recognised, resourced and positioned to enable it to engage fully with any activities arising from partner authorities' emerging Carbon Neutral Action Plans.

6.2.2 Local Application of the Planning System

The Local Planning Authorities for the Site, charged with responsibility for protecting the Site and its setting, considered the protection arrangements set out above as part of the Management Plan review and concluded that, overall, the planning system has the policies necessary to protect the Site's OUV, authenticity and integrity.

There are a range of tools in place to ensure that the physical attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of the Site can be preserved. The principal task moving forward is to support the consistent interpretation and implementation of those planning tools and to ensure the quality of planning decision making.

Planning officers in Cornwall and Devon refer to WHS Management Plan policies when determining development proposals. In addition, the WHS Planning Advice Officer reviews applications with the potential to have an impact on the Site and/or its setting. Where a threat to the OUV, authenticity, integrity or setting of the WHS is identified, the relevant planning authority is advised accordingly.

On the whole, where concerns over development proposals have arisen there has been dialogue to ensure that the heritage issues are properly understood, and in the majority of cases this has produced an appropriate planning decision. However, reductions in Planning Department resources and resulting pressures on staff time limit their capacity to engage with the WHS, and this is a potential risk to the quality of decision making that will need ongoing monitoring and management. The provision of a robust evidence base, WHS focussed training and specialist advice to planning departments are means to limit this risk, but it will need to be kept under ongoing review.

Similarly, the carbon and climate literacy programme set out in the Cornwall Council Climate Change Action Plan (July 2019) will offer further skills and training to all planning officers- and the WHS team- which will improve the potential for planning decisions to address

⁵ Retrieved from <https://www.devonclimateemergency.org.uk/governance/net-zero-task-force-terms-of-reference>

climate impacts. The CMWHS planning training tools will need to be updated to incorporate the Site's sustainable development and climate resilience functions and be integrated with partner LPA's Climate Action Plans and staff climate training programmes.

Statutory provisions offer important tools for protecting many attributes of OUV, and the fact that WHS attributes are designated heritage assets under the NPPF is also increasingly being understood. However, it has been noted that this is not always the case – there have been instances where staff responsible for processing planning applications have not recognised that a WHS attribute that conveys OUV is covered within the definition of a designated heritage asset even if it does not have other, statutory, recognition. The CMWHS Partnership highlighted this as a priority strategic action in the previous Management Plan (2013-2018) and attempted to address it through encouraging the national designation of some features of OUV at risk of inappropriate development, where these did not enjoy statutory designation. However, the present national Listing and Scheduling criteria are not defined in a way that enables them to always align with WHS statements of significance. There have been significant features demonstrating OUV, vulnerable to inappropriate development, which have been rejected for Listing despite their international importance. Discussions with Historic England on resolving this anomaly are ongoing.

To further raise awareness of attributes of OUV generally, a bespoke training programme has been developed by the WHS Planning Advice Officer for delivery to local authority planning case officers, elected members and the public. The content of the adopted WHS SPD (2017) is also being repurposed for use within the planning pages of the revised WHS website.

In Cornwall, the Council Historic Environment team and Historic England have worked together to develop the Cornish Distinctiveness Study, which has produced further guidance on how to identify historic landscape assets specific to Cornwall. The Distinctiveness Study was a product of the Devolution Deal for Cornwall, and its stated aim is to '*...inform the work of the new Cornish Historic Environment Forum and the development of the Framework Convention for National Minorities (FCNM).*' The study was intended to help inform the FCNM in relation to the Historic Environment, and it references the WHS in Cornwall. Whilst not relevant to the full extent of the WHS, as it does not apply to Devon, it provides an additional source of information and advice for planning decision makers.

The declaration of a climate emergency by the UK Parliament will also have impacts for national heritage and environmental agencies, requiring them to review their policies on the management of the historic environment. The CMWHS will engage in these reviews.

6.2.3 Conservation Areas

Beyond the statutory planning framework, local designations also serve to protect OUV including Conservation Areas. From 1998 to 2004 the Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative (CISI) produced studies of villages, ports and towns associated with Cornwall's nineteenth century industrial revolution based on metalliferous mining, slate and granite quarrying, and china clay extraction. These recommended the extension or creation of Conservation Areas in and around a number of mining settlements. Where these have not yet been enacted these recommendations should continue to be pursued.

6.2.4 The Cornwall and Tamar Valley Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

The Cornwall and Tamar Valley AONBs together cover c.1,160 km² of Cornwall and west Devon respectively, across 14 discrete Areas. Five of these intersect with WHS Areas, with a total joint coverage of c.73 km², or 37 per cent of the total WHS area (197 km²); thus 37 per cent of the CMWHS is protected under both landscape designations. The aims and objectives of the WHS Management Plan address the requirements of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) specifically and relate to the seven landscape attributes which together comprise the Site's OUV (p.12). The aesthetic qualities of the ten landscape Areas as inscribed do not form part of the Site's OUV but, where these are exhibited, are incidental to it. This is in marked contrast with AONB landscapes, however, where the areas included are designated through being attractive places to live and work. Nevertheless, within the overlapping areas of the WHS and AONB designations, the statutory protection afforded to AONBs can be considered as a useful additional protection for some mining landscapes.

6.2.5 County Geological Sites

Cornwall and Devon have played a significant role in the development of the science of mineralogy, with the Cornubian Orefield possessing around half of the UK total of known mineral species. Many British and world first Type occurrences are attributed to Cornwall and Devon, and some of the most influential figures in mineralogy undertook lengthy study trips during the nineteenth century particularly. The sites of geological, geomorphological and those of most mineralogical importance are designated at a local level as County Geology Sites in Cornwall and County Geological Sites in Devon (formerly RIGS Sites) and there are 24 of these within the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site - 19 in Cornwall and 5 in Devon. The Cornwall Geoconservation Group undertakes the monitoring of CGS and undertakes condition assessments periodically. In Devon, CGS sites are managed by the Devon RIGS Group.

The World Heritage Site also contains extensive secondary mineral deposits (mineral waste dumps) associated with either underground development or mineral processing, and these are important historic context for the mines with which they are associated and contribute to OUV. Secondary mineral deposits are increasingly being recognised as heritage assets, with Devon County Council's Minerals Plan enabling Prohibition Orders to revoke existing planning permissions for the removal of aggregates from mine tips in the Tamar Valley, and the Cornwall Minerals Safeguarding DPD acknowledging that historic mine dumps in the Site are potentially heritage assets.

6.2.6 Protection of Mineral Resource

As the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site is a landscape designation, the whole cultural landscape is significant, and requires greater definition and understanding, including mineral resource assessments. As an evolving, living landscape, it is not our intention to

sterilise or deny access to mineral resources for the future, providing that features of OUV are protected. This is of particular importance given the recent interest in lithium as a means of developing renewable energy battery storage.

As referred to above, both Cornwall and Devon County Councils have recently adopted Mineral Plans that include policies to protect the OUV of the WHS whilst safeguarding mineral resources. There is an ongoing debate within UNESCO over the resumption of mining, but in relation to this Site the discussion so far has focussed on limiting the visual impact of any future above ground mine buildings. Given the responsibility of the LPAs to maintain “a long-term perspective to all processes of decision-making within World Heritage properties”⁶, this also means requiring fully sustainable techniques and monitoring carefully all the environmental impacts (such as on water supply) of any new mining activity.

Cornish Mining World Heritage Site policy supports the resumption of mining, provided that this does not harm our Site’s Outstanding Universal Value. We included this in the original Management Plan for the Site, submitted with the nomination application in 2005. ICOMOS, in its evaluation of the nomination, noted that

“the nomination considers that mining is such an important part of the tradition of the area - and indeed the raison d’être for the nomination - that “proposals for a resumption of mining will be supported where they do not adversely affect the outstanding universal values of the Site” Any proposals for new mining activities that impact on the nominated areas or their setting will need to be subject to appropriate notification and debate under the terms of the Operational Guidelines paragraph 172.”

The 2005 Management Plan also noted that at the time of writing there were proposals for the resumption of mining activity at South Crofty Tin Mine.

When the World Heritage Committee inscribed the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape on the World Heritage List in 2006, it considered this policy. In response, it requested *“that any proposals concerning the re-opening of mines in the nominated areas be forwarded to the World Heritage Committee for debate and scrutiny.”*

The UK Government position, given at the time it communicated the approved plans to resume mining at South Crofty to UNESCO’s World Heritage Centre in 2012, was that:

- resumption of mining would be strongly in accord with the intangible values of the Site and the traditions of the Cornish mining industry
- would have high positive cultural significance within Cornwall
- the key issue to be considered was the impact of any specific proposals for resumption of mining on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Property.

⁶ Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (WHC.19/01 - 10 July 2019), section 3.7 Sustainable development, para 7

In 2013, the Committee adopted Decision 37 COM 7, addressing 'Emerging Trends and General Issues', which noted concerns about destruction of World Heritage Properties arising from armed conflict, poaching, and extractive industries. Paragraphs 8 & 9 of Decision 37 COM 7 referred to the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) position statement regarding its sustainable development framework commitments on mining in World Heritage Sites:

- '1. Respect legally designated protected areas and ensure that any new operations or changes to existing operations are not incompatible with the value for which they were designated.*
- 2. Not to explore or mine in World Heritage Properties. All possible steps will be taken to ensure that existing operations in World Heritage Properties as well as existing and future operations adjacent to World Heritage Properties are not incompatible with the Outstanding Universal Value for which these properties are listed and do not put the integrity of these properties at risk.*
- 3. To ensure that potential adverse impacts on biodiversity from new operations or changes to existing operations are adequately addressed throughout the project cycle and that the mitigation hierarchy is applied.'*

World Heritage Committee Decision 37 COM 7 stated:

8. Notes with concern the growing impact of the extractive industries on World Heritage properties, and urges all States Parties to the Convention and leading industry stakeholders, to respect the "No-go" commitment by not permitting extractives activities within World Heritage properties, and by making every effort to ensure that extractives companies located in their territory cause no damage to World Heritage properties, in line with Article 6 of the Convention;

9. Also requests the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies to continue a dialogue with the extractive industries on extending the commitment made by Shell and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) to not explore or develop oil, gas and mineral resources within World Heritage properties to other companies and parts of the industry, and also to ensure that existing and future operations in areas surrounding World Heritage properties are compatible with the protection of their Outstanding Universal Value and do not threaten their integrity;'

It is the State Party, Historic England and the Site Steering Group's strongly held view that the CMWHS policy on the resumption of mining is in line with the WH Committee's own decisions above, and that the particular circumstances of this cultural mining landscape are such that mining can be undertaken without harm to OUV and that the "no go" commitment should not apply here.

When the World Heritage Committee inscribed the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape on the World Heritage List in 2006, it considered the policy on the resumption of mining, and did not recommend that it be amended. This position has been subject to scrutiny at several subsequent World Heritage Committee meetings, with the key conclusions as set out below:

38 COM 7B.34 (2014) – 4. *Takes note of the recommendations of the joint World Heritage Centre/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission to the property in October 2013 and requests the State Party to give highest priority to the implementation of its recommendations;*

7. *Further notes that mining at South Crofty will most likely not proceed for some time and calls on the State Party to request a design revision for the ensemble of buildings, based on a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), in conformity with the ICOMOS Guidelines on HIAs for World Heritage cultural properties, and taking into account the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), with particular consideration of the views to, and relationships between them;*

39 COM 7B.86 (2015) – 4. *Also notes that the proposal for mining at the South Crofty mine remains dormant at the moment, and also requests that the State Party continue its vigilance of the property and ensure that if the proposal to restart mining is confirmed, there is sufficient time to allow for the necessary dialogue and negotiation to ensure that the recommendations of the 2013 mission [which sought design revisions to some surface structures] are followed, including the update of the archaeological reports;*

41 COM 7B.54 (2017) - 7. *Taking note of the new operator of the South Crofty Mine, Strongbow Explorations Incorporated (SEI), also welcomes the State Party's monitoring efforts and further requests it to continue to keep the site under high scrutiny and maintain dialogue with SEI, and to submit an update of the archaeological reports as well as on the agreement of details of the boundary treatment and detail planning tools and information on any future development especially regarding any surface elements at the South Crofty Mine;*

The UK State Party's focus has been on complying with these World Heritage Committee decisions. If at any point in the future it were required to retrospectively apply different standards from the Decisions passed previously, this would undermine the progress made thus far in encouraging the responsible extraction of minerals essential to support the emerging renewable energy technologies, and risk being counter-productive to the intentions of the World Heritage Convention.

The debate within UNESCO over the resumption of mining has not yet concluded. Calls from some quarters for a blanket ban on all mining within WHSs, regardless of the actual impacts of individual mining proposals on OUV or the wider environment, represent a potential threat to the continuation of the cultural tradition that formed the mining landscape in Cornwall and west Devon. In addition, the minerals available in this area are increasingly needed for low carbon technologies. Metals, including lithium, tin, tungsten and copper have the potential to form an essential part of national and global strategies to address climate change. If these can be mined sustainably – without damaging the Site's OUV or biodiversity – it should be unnecessary to prohibit their extraction and doing so would negatively impact on the UK's ability to achieve its net carbon zero target. The Partnership will encourage the UK Government to engage with the World Heritage Centre and its Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN) in this debate.

6.2.7 Protection of the Setting

As noted in section 6.2.2. above, in considering how to protect the setting of the Site a risk management approach was adopted, for which it was necessary to establish the:

- Nature of the risks to the OUV, authenticity and integrity
- Extent of the setting within which these risks may exert an adverse impact

A case by case approach to all development proposals within the whole of Cornwall and west Devon was the only strategy guaranteed to minimise risk to the setting - visual, spatial or historical - of the WHS. This approach ensures more consistency than relying on buffer zones with limited status under current planning law (unless co-terminus with the boundaries of existing statutory protection regimes).

Looking to the future, and the context of the CMWHS' contribution to UN SDGs and climate change mitigation, it will also be crucial to understand the wider climate resilience impacts of developments in the setting of the Site. As an example, removal of hedgerows outside the boundary may have implications for flood management within the Site; new housing or commercial developments may similarly bring impact risk under new extreme weather scenarios in relation to flood management, drainage, alternative routes for water/habitat/people as a result of new transport infrastructure. Understanding the role of the Site in terms of climate vulnerability, and climate resilience, will be vital for informing sound, climate-resilient and – as far as reasonably possible - future-proofed planning decisions on and neighbouring the Site. To inform this, and support planning partners, the CMWHS needs to undertake a climate audit encompassing all such issues. Environmentally sustainable planning decision making will also be made more manageable if the salient SDGs and the notion of climate resilience and vulnerability are incorporated into all planning assessments by the CMWHS Partnership. The emerging actions within the Cornwall Council Climate Change Action Plan around green infrastructure, change to land management patterns for carbon sequestration through better vegetation management, management of storm and extreme weather impacts and flood risk (pp.14-16), will all affect the Site. The aim will be to achieve a planning climate symmetry: the overall planning processes are made climate-ready; and the CMWHS team is better informed of the climate specifics across the Site to engage optimally with the new roles emerging within partner LPA's planning teams.

6.2.8 Key Management Plan Issues 2020-2025

In summary, the key protection activities, as contributions to sustainable development, to be addressed have been identified as:

- Work with the UK State Party to increase understanding within the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies of the protection afforded to UK WHS via the Planning System
- Deliver further WHS specific training for planning staff and elected members to support consistent, appropriate planning decisions, taking the SDGs (including climate and ecological intelligence) into account

- Develop new learning and additional understanding of the biocultural value across the Site, including climate and ecological value, vulnerability, impact and resilience
- Become a source of expertise on WHS specific climate resilience to inform the emerging climate and carbon neutral targets and aspirations within partner Authorities
- Increase understanding of and communicate the contribution of the Site to delivery of the UN Sustainable Development Goals
- Engage with communities preparing Neighbourhood Plans
- Advocate for Conservation Area appraisal updates and management plans
- Encourage effective use of enforcement powers and resources
- Work with Government on aligning the protection of WHS OUV and delivery of UN SDGs with criteria for and management of national designations
- Work with Local Planning Authorities to seek protection from demolition for non-Listed buildings and features, (e.g. advocate extension of the current requirement for planning permission for demolition in Conservation Areas to WHSs and encourage use of Article 4 directions where appropriate)
- Increase understanding of how the resumption of mining can contribute to protecting OUV and achieving UN SDGs and carbon reduction targets.

6.3 Conservation and Enhancement

In the current context of changing demographics and climate, growing inequalities, diminishing resources, and growing threats to heritage, the need has become apparent to view conservation objectives, including those promoted by the World Heritage Convention, within a broader range of economic, social and environmental values and needs encompassed in the sustainable development concept.

UNESCO Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention 2015

The UN SDGs set a new context for the relationship between culture, World Heritage and sustainable development, and provide a clear, universal framework, with targets and metrics for success, for the delivery of the objectives of the CMWHS. As an UNESCO inscribed landscape, the Site thus has a fundamental role to play in leading, enabling and influencing their delivery, built on its heritage and cultural value, and utilising its local and international relationships,

Since the inception of the last CMWHS Management Plan (2013-2018), the United Nations also adopted Resolution 70/214, which reaffirms the role of culture as an enabler of sustainable development, and emphasizes culture's contribution to social inclusion, income generation, environmental sustainability and peaceful societies. The Resolution encourages all Member States and other relevant

stakeholders to raise awareness of the importance of the role of culture for sustainable development, and to ensure its integration into development policies.

The CMWHS' value as an outstanding example of a landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history – the development and global spread of industrialisation - has peculiar relevance as we pass into a different stage of transformational and unprecedented change (IPCC, 2018)⁷. Any effort at delivering sustainable development demands a holistic understanding of social, economic and environmental interdependencies, function and impact. The Site represents an acknowledged past role in delivering social change and economic transformation; combined with its contemporary role as the home of living communities and businesses, and custodian of extraordinary geological and ecological diversity, it now occupies a position which goes beyond previous definitions of conservation and is evolving a leadership role to face directly into times of ecological and climate crisis.

The UNESCO aspirations to "*ensure a human-centred, inclusive and equitable development*"⁸ align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically, the CMWHS is already contributing to and could further contribute to the delivery of the following 11 SDGs (of a total of 17).

1. Good Health and Wellbeing (SDG 3)
2. Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7)
3. Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8)
4. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9)
5. Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11)
6. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12)
7. Climate Action (SDG 13)
8. Life Below Water (SDG 14)
9. Life on Land (SDG 15)
10. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16) and
11. Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17)

Work achieved to date by the Partnership has already contributed to some of the targets within some of the goals, but this has not previously been formally identified, monitored, or evaluated. There now exists a clear opportunity and demand for the CMWHS Partnership to

- identify further SDG targets it is contributing or could contribute to;

⁷ Guterres 2018

⁸ Jyoti Hosagrahar, Director, Division for Creativity in the Culture Sector, UNESCO

- develop a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track, understand and enhance the contribution;
- use its position to enable and influence others to engage, enhance their understanding and develop their own contributions to this shared metric of global progress.

These areas will be considered in more detail below, and in Section 7, with specific strategic actions identified.

Consideration of the Site’s economic, social, and environmental impacts to date both helps establish current value and clarify its evolving role in this changing climatic and political landscape.

6.3.1 Contribution to Economic Resilience

Economically, the CMWHS has a long track record in attracting substantial amounts of external capital funding for conservation and regeneration in the ten WHS Areas (see table below) – over £92m since inscription. Some of this was specifically for WHS Management Plan identified priority investment, where the WHS Office led the fundraising process, and some raised by partners and third parties for projects aligned with the WHS Management Plan and supported by WHS Partnership input.

Substantial gains were made in conserving the WHS since inscription in 2006 by utilising a number of strategic funding sources, including Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage, European Regional Development Fund, and Natural England Higher Level Stewardship. Closer working with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) over the last five years secured additional funding for the conservation of mining features on privately owned farmland, through the ‘Historic and archaeological feature protection’ (HAP) option of individual HLS Agreements. Also, several mining heritage attractions have benefitted substantially from investment via the Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE) funded, WHS led sustainable tourism project, ‘Discover the Extraordinary’.

The capital works expenditure committed by WHS Area from June 2006 - December 2019, is as below;

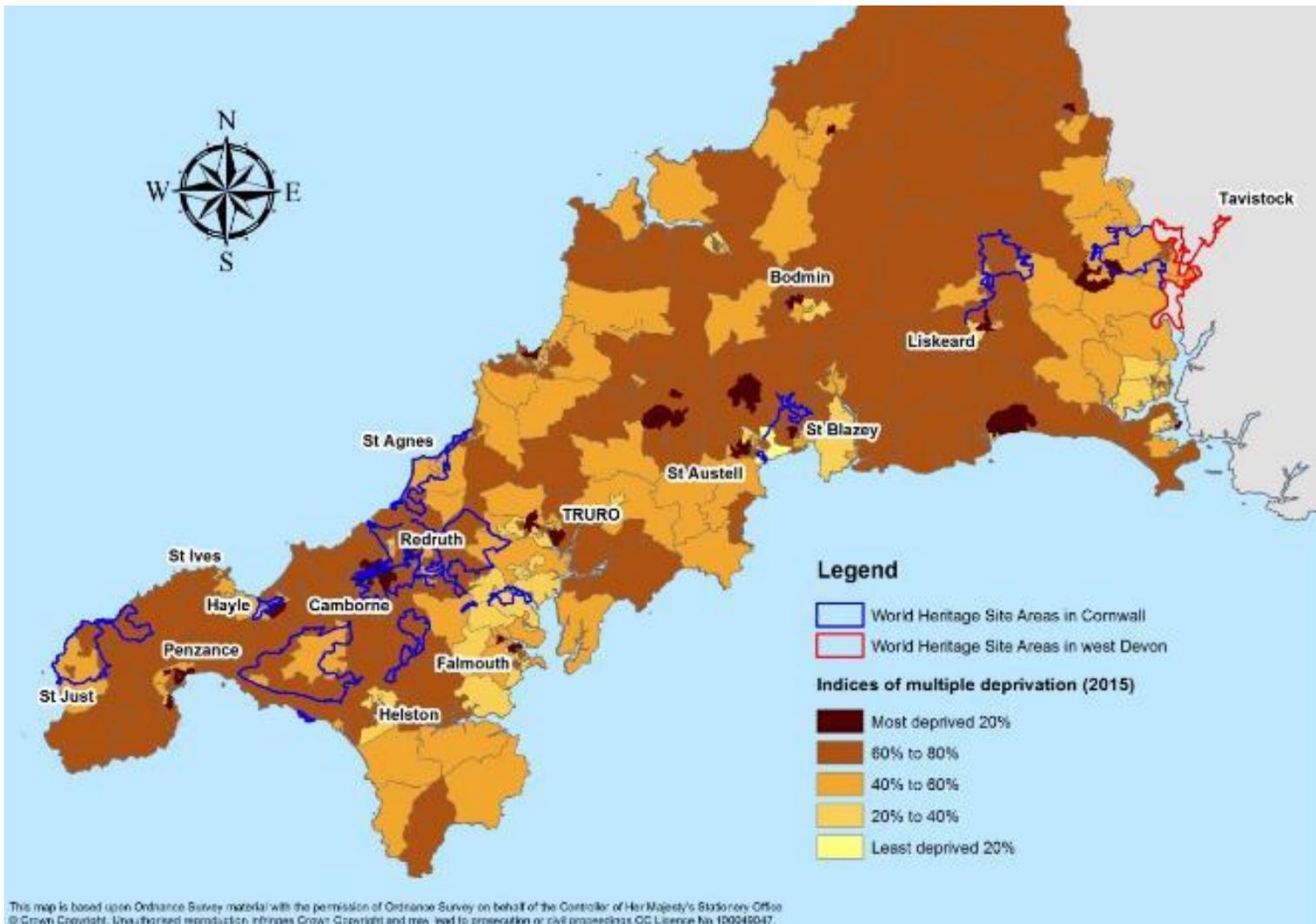
A1:	£ 4,464,900	7 projects
A2:	£ 8,571,700	4 projects
A3:	£ 850,000	3 projects
A4:	£ 112,000	1 project
A5:	£52,213,846	12 projects
A6:	£ 7,246,000	6 projects
A7:	£ 105,000	2 projects
A8:	£ 5,424,218	5 projects
A9:	£ 2,080,000	2 projects
A10:	£11,365,556	10 projects

Total: **£92,433,220** 52 projects – WHS Areas A1 to A10

These projects have made a substantial contribution to regeneration in deprived areas, have extended understanding of the OUV and created employment opportunities in construction, tourism and related retail and catering operations, through the infrastructure and community assets that they have created.

Contribution to Socially Equitable Economic Regeneration

As can be seen from the funding table above, WHS status has made a major contribution to leveraging investment into the ten Areas. Many of these projects were delivered within communities with the highest levels of multiple deprivation in England.



Indices of Multiple Deprivation data (2015) shown against World Heritage Site Areas across Cornwall and west Devon

Unlike other land designations which may have areas of deprivation but are often characterised by an aesthetic landscape value - which can correlate with higher house prices and therefore fewer communities on low incomes – the CMWHS is a protected landscape specifically focussed on former industrial communities. As such it encompasses some of the most economically disadvantaged areas in the UK. As such, the contribution of the Site to socially equitable economic wellbeing is of increased significance.

However, up to now, other than those projects where the CMWHS team has played a direct project management role, there have been few references to CMWHS as a contributor to regeneration by other organisations. This is surprising given the fact that the broad, interconnected remit – from place-based development management and heritage led regeneration through to sustainable tourism and cultural events, with a geographic focus in some of our most disadvantaged communities - has resulted in joined up economic, social and environmental investment and sustainable growth. It is arguable this omission partly results from the lack of one shared holistic metric which combines social, economic and environmental impact. This track record of, to-date, unrecognised impacts now means the CMWHS has the potential to make even more significant contributions to Inclusive Growth strategies, and the aspirations of Local Industrial Strategies, via with the internationally shared framework and set of metrics provided by the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Addressing Future Funding Challenges

The WHS Office budget reductions which took effect in April 2015 had a negative impact on the capacity to take a proactive lead in conservation and regeneration project management. In future, partnership working will be an even greater necessity when seeking solutions for historic environment assets, as long as the modest CMWHS Office resources limit its ability to take a proactive project management lead on them.

To compound this, severe reductions in the number of Local Authority Conservation Officer posts since 2014 has reduced the capacity of individual local authorities to pursue a proactive fundraising role. Exceptions to this were the Townscape Heritage Initiatives in Tavistock and Camborne, where HLF funding enabled a range of positive conservation outcomes that conserved or re-used attributes of OUV. But in both these cases the original HLF bids were prepared prior to the staff reductions taking effect.

In this context, the integration of WHS conservation and heritage led regeneration priorities with wider Economic Growth strategies and LEP investment programmes will be essential if projects to conserve World Heritage Site features for community benefit are to have access to funding streams. In an environment of continuing budget constraints for all major funders, including the National Lottery, and with major changes such as Brexit, exploring new sources of income and partnerships to support this core World Heritage Convention function will be a priority. This will include exploring new relationships with a wider range of sectors than previously, for example technology and other emerging industries, to find appropriate, sustainable future uses. If other sectors are experiencing similar funding constraints, it makes even more sense to collaborate across a wider range of actors and sectors, to deliver more interdisciplinary partnership programmes.

Alongside the conservation of attributes of OUV, as an UNESCO designation the WHS has a growing role to play in conserving the wider ecosystems within which these are located. The identification, valuing and conservation of both cultural and biocultural heritage and value are equally essential elements of sustainable development. All stakeholders within the Partnership have identified ecosystem growth as a key policy concern, as now recognised in the Cornwall Environmental Growth Strategy.⁹ Collaborating with environmental agencies will be increasingly necessary to enhance climate change resilience, and to develop emergency response strategies which incorporate protection of OUV as a priority. This will be covered in more detail below.

6.3.2 Contribution to Environmental Growth and Ecological Resilience

The UNFAO (UN Food and Agriculture Organisation report¹⁰ and the IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) report¹¹, of 2019, are two in a suite of increasingly urgent calls to acknowledge the severity of the decline of plants, animals, and micro-organisms that are the bedrock of biodiversity and food production on earth. The level of change required to reverse the decline has been described as “unprecedented” by the UN. Given that the WHS designation provides an enhanced level of protection, and that many of the landscape sites offer significant ecological benefit, the Site has an opportunity to become a proactive environmental steward, beyond its conservation of the physical asset for cultural benefit.

Mineworkers’ smallholdings, the wider engine house and transport physical infrastructure and the landscape and hedgerows that surround them provide significant habitats supporting birds, mammals, reptiles, insects, lichens and plants as forage, shelter, breeding ground and corridors between sites. The smallholding hedgerow systems, which usually take the form of Cornish Hedges (i.e. stone-faced earth banks), are of outstanding heritage value; as with ancient hedgerows generally, these provide further vitally important ecosystem functions in terms of shelter for livestock, soil capture and water cycling. In the case of those enclosing mineworkers’ smallholdings, their status as attribute features of OUV support their protection via the WHS designation. Former mine shafts and buildings also provide shelter for multiple species of bats, birds, mammals, insects and reptiles; metalliferous mine spoil heaps host incredibly rare metallophyte plant species, one of which - the Cornish Path Moss (*Ditrichum cornubicum*) - is understood to occur only at a two sites in Cornwall - Phoenix United and South Caradon mines. Despite this biocultural wealth, mine sites are often defined as ‘derelict land’, ‘rough ground’ or ‘brownfield’ sites.

Increasing understanding that the mining landscape is a valuable natural, as well as cultural, asset is essential in safeguarding this biodiversity. As noted in the previous section, a Site’s biocultural heritage is already identified and valued by UNESCO. Locally, Cornwall

⁹ Retrieved from <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environmentalgrowth>

¹⁰ Retrieved from <http://www.fao.org/state-of-biodiversity-for-food-agriculture/en/> (2019)

¹¹ Retrieved from <https://www.ipbes.net/news/ipbes-global-assessment-summary-policymakers-pdf> (2019)

Council's Environmental Growth Strategy 2015-2065 recognised that the WHS is one of a number of resources that can make a valuable contribution to its agenda:

"The designated landscapes and sites are vital to the success of this Strategy, giving us an ecological and cultural network to grow from and helping us to test ideas and new approaches. The designation of these sites provides them with a high level of protection in terms of Planning, recognising the conservation and enhancement of their special qualities is essential. The potential for these areas to also deliver environmental growth is a crucial opportunity and this Strategy seeks to provide additional strength to the value these areas are ascribed in decision making."

However, our knowledge and understanding of the unique ecosystem and biodiversity value of mining landscape assets, and how to enhance this, needs to be improved, and further research into this is required. The ecosystems on which we all rely are now increasingly protected by the remains of our industrial heritage, a role which requires urgent acknowledgement. Beyond the undoubted economic value, as this biodiversity takes on increasing importance, the overall ecological value of the Site as our biodiversity declines so steeply is now becoming pivotal to the work of conservation and caring for our cultural heritage.

Extensive research is needed to explore the requirements, processes and impacts of the restoration of post-industrial and mining sites. As one example,¹² species diversity, although a complex indicator, is generally seen as a good metric of passive restoration. A site-specific audit is necessary, to identify and offer additional understanding of the WHS landscapes in relation to their ecological value in terms of conservation and their ability to inform future resilience. Work is now urgently required to understand the extent, value and implications of the biodiversity asset now held within the Site, made even more valuable by the diverse range of sites, geologies, topographies and physical characteristics of the infrastructure in each one.

6.3.3 Contribution to Local and International Effort to Address Climate Breakdown

Any requirement by any organisation or body to conserve cultural, natural or built heritage is by default now going to require a significant increase in engagement with climate breakdown in order simply to meet the most basic of its objectives. The science now available is making the indisputable case that this is not a distant threat; climatic changes are happening now and with increasing prejudice. The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) 1.5 Special Report released in October 2018 set out with categorical alarm the case for the change. UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres stated that:

"This will take unprecedented changes in all aspects of society – especially in key sectors such as land, energy, industry, buildings, transport and cities. ...we need to end deforestation and plant billions of trees; drastically reduce the use of fossil fuels and phase out coal by 2050; ramp up installation of wind and solar power; invest in climate-friendly sustainable agriculture; and consider new

¹² "How can we restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in mining and industrial sites?" Retrieved from <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11356-016-7113-3> 2016

technologies such as carbon capture and storage... "The coming period is critical...This report by the world's leading climate scientists is an ear-splitting wake-up call to the world. It confirms that climate change is running faster than we are – and we are running out of time. ¹³

This means that rapid audit of climate impact on and contributions of the Site is needed. Both its resilience and vulnerability to climate breakdown, as well as its contribution to carbon emissions (and reduction), need to be assessed as part of the additional understanding of the role, value and impact of the Site as a biocultural heritage asset. The UN SDGs provide a shared international framework for engaging with climate impact and resilience; there is also a strong emerging local strategic fit as a climate emergency has been declared by hundreds of councils, institutions and organisations across the world, including the UK Government; Cornwall, Devon County and West Devon Borough councils and multiple constituent town and parish councils within their areas have done likewise, many of which are located within the CMWHS.

The UN SDGs provide a framework for engaging with impacts of, and impacts on, climate change, for the Site. They incorporate health, wellbeing, prosperity, social inclusion and thriving communities, as part of a better understanding and stewarding of our own resource. Their global reach enables the development of local and international relationships at a time of geo-political, cultural, social, economic and environmental uncertainty. As an UNESCO designation, the CMWHS is ideally placed to lead, enable and influence across these issues as an internationally recognised body founded on its the relationship with this landscape, its history, communities and future value.

Climate Risks and Management Responses

The consequences of climate breakdown will have unprecedented impacts on communities, including increases in flood risk, and on the environment, with changes in habitat, species distribution and water resources. As well as addressing the causes of climate change, including reductions in the generation of greenhouse gases, communities across the Site must therefore also increase their resilience to the impacts of that change.

Cornwall and west Devon are anticipating increased temperatures, wetter winters, drier, hotter summers and increased frequency of extreme weather events. Recent years have seen examples of the damage and disruption this causes to communities and attributes of OUV in our WHS. On average, temperatures in England have risen by about one degree Celsius since 1980, with 2018 being the joint warmest on record. The last five years have been the hottest recorded globally.¹⁴ 2019 saw records broken for temperatures in the UK, multiple countries in northern and eastern Europe, and the Arctic, unprecedented wildfires have taken hold on multiple continents and

¹³ Retrieved from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/10/1022492>

¹⁴ Retrieved from <https://www.climatecentral.org/gallery/graphics/the-10-hottest-global-years-on-record>

current climate changes in terms of ice melt, methane release and temperature records are outstripping climate model projections in some cases by 50 years.

Our coastal WHS Areas are also affected by relative sea level rises (i.e. sea level with regard to changes in land height). Sea levels in the South West are understood to have risen by approximately 0.25m since the start of the 20th century, when corrected for land movement. (UKCP09). The updated predictions for sea level rise for western Britain, as calculated for Cardiff and published in 2018 (UKCP18), indicate a potential sea level rise range of between 0.27m and 1.13m, depending on the atmospheric emissions modelling scenario applied.

Links between sites are also threatened; transport links have and continue to be interrupted owing to extreme weather events, causing disruption to movement of residents, businesses, visitors, supply chains and wildlife. There is currently no audit of business continuity readiness across the Site, nor of social, ecological, economic or cultural disruption caused by material damage through such shifts in weather patterns.

Whilst climate change will impact over a long timescale, it will also have increasing numbers of short and medium-term impacts. It will need to be monitored and the effects on the WHS assessed in order to prepare appropriate policy responses in good time and prepare for reparation and response where possible. More frequent intense rainfall events will increase the flood risk from rivers and surface water runoff in particular. Devon County and Cornwall Councils have the role of Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), to lead on local flood risk management. Locally agreed surface water mapping has been developed as part of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for Devon to inform where there is surface water flood risk. It is to be used alongside the existing Environment Agency Flood Zones by Local Planning Authorities in the planning process, to reduce the potential risk from (and to) any new developments. The Cornwall Climate Change Plan sets out ambitious objectives to better understand and prepare for climate impacts across its landscapes and Devon County Council is preparing the Devon Carbon Plan, which will define the earliest credible date that should be set for net-zero emissions. The Devon Climate Declaration (May 2019) also states an intent "to understand the near-term and future risks of climate change for Devon to plan for how our infrastructure, public services and communities will have to adapt for a 1.5-degree warmer world."¹⁵

A substantial proportion of the Site runs along both the north and south coasts of Cornwall and includes the extensive estuarine landscapes such as the Tamar Valley in Cornwall and west Devon. The impacts of sea level rise may be particularly noticeable in the industrial ports and harbours that are elements of OUV in these Areas. Accelerated erosion of surfaces and deterioration of building fabric within both coastal and inland areas could also result from the anticipated increase in extreme and unpredictable weather events including possible warmer, wetter conditions anticipated during the winter months and hotter, drier conditions expected during summer.

¹⁵ Retrieved from <https://www.devonclimateemergency.org.uk/devon-climate-declaration>

The Environment Agency already require robust flood defence measures be taken as part of proposed development within these high-risk locations. For areas of the Site where such measures might have negative impacts on attributes of OUV, the policy response needs to be discussed and strategies agreed.

The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 encourages the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) in new developments and re-developments. It does this by requiring drainage systems to be approved, against a set of National Standards. It will be the role of the newly established SuDS Approving Body (SAB) within Devon County and Cornwall Councils, to approve, inspect, adopt and maintain sustainable drainage systems for new developments exceeding one property. Using SuDS to manage surface water has a number of benefits, such as improving water quality and the local environment and, reducing the risk of flooding of homes and businesses, as well as adjacent or downstream properties, as a result of heavy rainfall. It is therefore a key consideration to look at the surface water flood mapping available and consider what drainage measures should be used. For a Site which incorporates numerous leat and other water movement systems, this could include investigating the potential use of historical features for future water management. The goal should be flood mitigation and management that maintains the authenticity and integrity of the WHS, and an additional understanding of its OUV in terms of becoming

“a resource to strengthen the ability of communities and their properties to resist, absorb, and recover from the effects of a hazard” ¹⁶



¹⁶ Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention PDF

Increasing understanding of the ecological value of hedgerow management in flood mitigation is also now a priority. Their role in soil capture, water cycling, and flood management is well established, and the CMWHS has can contribute as a leader and enabler in working with partners across the site to identify, protect, and enhance the role of such eco-system services. This is particularly the case when resource for hard engineering to manage flood threat is under pressure.

The UN is now actively considering the relationship between WH Sites across the globe, and climate breakdown, noting significant visible impact in at least a quarter of natural WH Sites in 2017; and identifying the role of the Sites in managing impacts for wider benefit. It notes:¹⁷

‘Climate change is the biggest potential threat to natural World Heritage sites, but these sites can be part of the solution’

Impact on World Heritage Sites

The biocultural heritage across the cultural landscape of the CMWHS – currently unquantified – has a similar role to play in contributing to habitat conservation, flood management and soil preservation, above and additional to its heritage value. This additional contribution now merits urgent auditing.

Sources of expertise on this matter are emerging; research has already established what is required for WH Sites to engage fully with these threats which means there is a body of scholarship ready to engage with the activities and findings of the CMWHS Partnership as it addresses this unprecedented challenge, for example the paper on ‘Adapting Cultural Heritage to Climate Change Risks: Perspectives of Cultural Heritage Experts in Europe’ (Sesana et al, 2018).

CMWHS Contribution to Mitigating Climate Change

Beyond these measures to increase resilience, the CMWHS Partnership has also considered how the nature of its OUV – metalliferous mining – can actively contribute to climate change mitigation measures. Access to secure supplies of raw materials will be essential to support renewable energy technologies and carbon emissions reduction measures to lessen the negative impacts of climate change. This requires a cross cutting approach, including integration with the policy on the resumption of mining within the WHS, particularly if significant deposits of Lithium, or other minerals with applications in carbon consumption reducing technologies, are confirmed as present and economically viable for extraction. Significant effort is being invested to understand and manage any environmental impacts of this industry; community engagement and benefit, and extreme weather resilience of mining infrastructure, are just as crucial.

The urgent need to expand the use of renewable energy has already taken on additional significance since the declaration of climate emergency by all three CMWHS partner authorities. Again, the nature of this WHS offers new opportunities, including accessing the

¹⁷ Retrieved from <https://www.iucn.org/theme/world-heritage/our-work/global-world-heritage-projects/climate-change-and-world-heritage>

geothermal energy embedded in the reserves of water at extremely high temperatures deep underground. The same underlying mineralised granite beneath Cornwall and west Devon, which sustained the mining industry, is also high heat-producing, with an increased geothermal gradient, making it the most prospective area in the UK to exploit geothermal energy for both heat and power. This represents an important strategic resource for the region. Any proposals to develop geothermal extraction facilities would need to meet relevant CMWHS Management Plan policies for protecting OUV and biodiversity, but where these can achieve this they would be supported.

Energy-demand reduction measures are also key to reducing CO² emissions from end-use sectors for low-carbon pathways. Final energy demand is driven by demand in energy services for transport, residential and commercial activities (buildings), and manufacturing (IPCC *ibid*).

For the construction of buildings, the 'fabric first' approach addresses design by maximising energy performance through the components and materials making up the building's envelope. The approach works by designing and constructing the building to save energy before any renewable technologies are employed or considered. The fabric first approach reduces energy consumption through the use of a high level of thermal insulation, air tightness and maximising solar gain.

6.3.4 Risk Management and Emergency Preparedness

For such an extensive WHS, it would not be practicable for the Management Plan to seek to address all risks for all features of the Site. The majority (85 per cent) of the Site is in multiple small-scale private ownerships, so, other than through awareness raising, the ability to influence risk management is limited. While this situation cannot be considered as ideal the impact of an individual 'disaster' type event affecting the whole Site is relatively low. The focus should be on key strategic risks, communication and engagement at community level, and how to co-ordinate mitigation and emergency response whilst ensuring that major interventions, such as flood mitigation schemes, are of a high standard of design and do not harm OUV. Measures could include:

- Partnership with business support agencies to ensure climate resilience and business continuity planning is as far as possible offered to and taken up by landowners and land managers across the Site; offering a signposting function to such services on the WHS website and all business engagement activity
- Development of relationship with local partners to ensure full input into resilience planning as part of the emerging climate teams within Cornwall Council and Devon County Council
- Audit of major owners, including the National Trust, Local Authorities, parishes and town councils – and encourage these to ensure they have disaster contingency plans in place to reduce likelihood and impact of loss of significant features to extreme weather events, flood and fire, for themselves and dependants e.g. tenant farmers on Site
- Liaison with county emergency services regarding the key risks identified by the audit including vandalism or major fire

- Highlighting of the cumulative effect of multiple small-scale risks – e.g. theft of stone from monuments, damage to hedgerows, use of off-road motor vehicles at key sites.

The strategic actions in Section 7 include measures to scope major risks and co-ordinate response plans with owners, managers and emergency response organisations.

While not involving risk to the Site's OUV, a related risk management issue concerns the safety of the public when visiting landscapes within the WHS which may contain untreated shafts or open mine access levels, which in turn could become unstable as a result of extreme weather. These features are important elements of the mining landscape which preserve access to underground workings and should be retained. Members of the public should, however, be made aware of the potential and possibly changing hazards posed by these features which may be unexpectedly encountered in areas of moorland, or in woodland or coastal settings. The public are advised not to enter such features unless in the company of appropriately experienced cavers or mine explorers, and with the permission of landowners. The WHS endorses the shaft safety treatment approach set out in the Cornwall Underground Access Group (CUAG) guidance: 'Underground Access' (1995).



6.3.5 Monitoring and Consultation Findings

UNESCO's Periodic Reporting requirement obliges World Heritage Sites to undertake monitoring of Sites to ascertain the relative effectiveness of management plan delivery and the protection of OUV. The Cornish Mining World Heritage Site is due to be part of the Third Cycle of Periodic Reporting. For Europe and North America this is scheduled to take place in 2022-23 for review by the WH Committee in 2024. The CMWHS Monitoring Report was devised to cover three main areas where data is required: Conservation of Outstanding Universal Value; Communication of Outstanding Universal Value; and Environmental Value.

Condition monitoring is a key aspect of demonstrating the overall preservation of the Site, and for providing the management information necessary for the Partnership to identify those conservation and regeneration projects that it will proactively support as priorities in the Plan period. Although the 2017 Condition Survey found that the great majority of attributes of OUV within the Site were in favourable condition, it still concluded that 22 per cent require intervention, and a number of significant features and attributes of OUV give cause for concern. Sourcing the necessary funding for conservation works for these will require increasing effort and ingenuity, particularly as extreme weather events become more unpredictable, and bring greater impact.

The 2017 report highlights a trend towards impeded access and general encroachment on buildings and features due to a lack of periodic vegetation management at some sites. A significant number of these sites are owned or managed by local authorities, and the issue is likely to result, in part, from the substantial local government revenue budget reductions implemented since 2010. As a result, the number of sites now assessed in an Unfavourable condition has increased by 35 to a Site-wide total of 214. Whilst these are not in any immediate structural danger, a lack of routine maintenance does risk more serious deterioration in the longer term. The 2017 survey assessment therefore reduces the total of sites/features in a Favourable condition from 812 to 777 (82 to 78 per cent of the Site-wide total of 991).

In the context of the continuing constraints on both available sources of funding for conservation works and the WHS Office's own resources discussed above, CMWHS Partnership members agreed that the selection of projects to be addressed during the lifespan of this Management Plan should be informed by a priority setting exercise, to direct the WHS team's involvement in conservation project planning and investment. It applied criteria which incorporate the findings of the condition survey, where this indicated physical remedial conservation needs, but also factor in measures to take account of project achievability and sustainability, resulting in a tripartite assessment framework:

- The assessment of physical need as per the WHS condition survey
- The eligibility for funding
- The likelihood of maintaining the conserved asset post completion of capital works

A full explanation of the selection criteria can be found at Appendix 3 (www.cornishmining.org.uk)

While the assessed condition of an attribute is the fundamental starting point in priority setting, the other points recognise that the deliverability and desirability of projects should influence the priority afforded to them. Prioritisation requires a methodology which can encompass condition and all the additional contributory elements which together contribute to a successful conservation project. In future the emerging identification of the wider biocultural heritage, and overall climate vulnerability across the Site, will also be considered in the prioritisation of such projects, informed by the proposed ecological and climate audit.

It must be noted that project priority setting will always be a dynamic assessment, subject to review and updated periodically as projects are completed or circumstances change - e.g. funding availability, condition. It will not necessarily be fixed for the whole life of the Plan. It also sits alongside analysis by other partners, notably Historic England, which produces its own lists of heritage assets at risk. Analysis of these indicates that a number of groups of features or components of significance to WHS OUV may be under particular risk at present, including;

- Ports and Harbours
- Churches and Chapels

Historic England is taking the lead in developing strategic approaches to addressing these risks, and the WHS will collaborate with and support this work. Clearly, climate impacts are pertinent here, and the CMWHS will work to ensure this is fully understood and acknowledged by Historic England in such collaborations.

Conclusion from the Priority Setting Exercise for 2020-2025

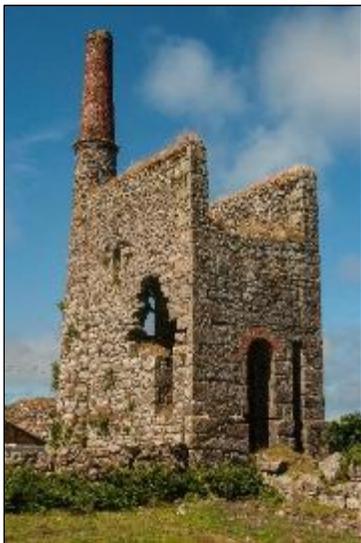
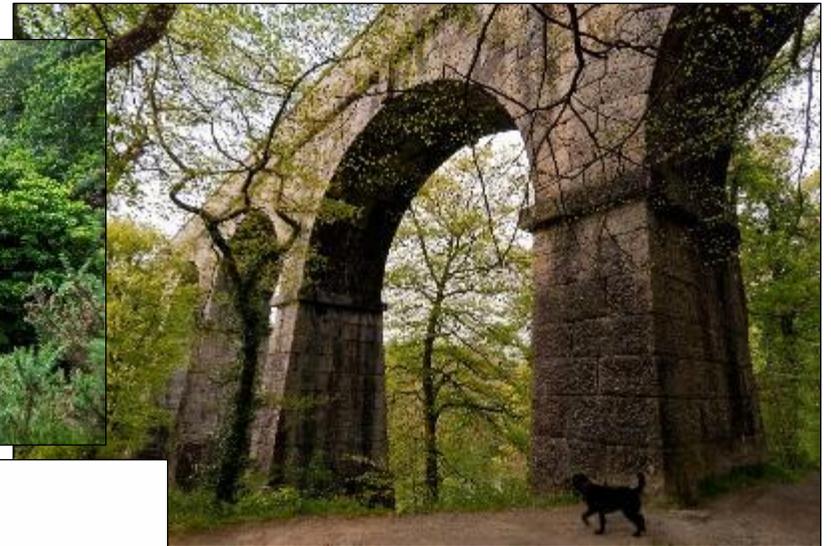
The CMWHS priority setting exercise identified the following conservation priorities over the lifespan of the Plan from an analysis of the 214 attributes of OUV identified as in an Unfavourable condition. These constitute either single attributes or are areas/sites containing a cluster of multiple attributes, each of which contribute to World Heritage Site OUV. The six listed below include former mine sites, mineral transport infrastructure and streetscapes, and all have their own differing conservation needs. These sites have been selected and scored based on a) their assessed structural conservation need, and b) the relative feasibility of delivering a suitable conservation project. A number of these are also included within the Historic England 'Heritage at Risk' (HAR) register (2019) and ownerships are indicated where known.

- The Wheal Busy Smithy - Listed G II (The Tregothnan Estate) (Score: 115)
- The Luxulyan Valley (Cornwall Council) and the Treffry Viaduct (Cornwall Heritage Trust), the latter a Scheduled Monument; the last major conservation project in the valley was delivered in the 1990s (Score: 105; Viaduct on HAR 2019)
- Wheal Hearle dual function engine houses (x 2, west & east) (Score: 90)
- Redruth Fore Street - historic streetscape with buildings Listed G II (Score: 65)
- The Tolgus Calciner & arsenic works - Scheduled Monument (Score: 60; HAR 2019)

- Blue Hills Mine pumping engine house - Listed G II (Score: 55)

The following sites are included in addition as, while being in mostly good condition, these would benefit significantly from further investment to help secure their viability or economic re-use and thereby their long-term sustainability.

- Tavistock Canal and Wharf - multiple structures Listed Grade II
- St Just Methodist Chapel - Listed Grade II* (HAR 2019)
- Heartlands (Robinson's Shaft complex, South Crofty Mine) - Listed Grade II/II*
- Various nationally designated sites in the Tamar Valley included within the Tamara Landscape Partnership Scheme - Listed and Scheduled Monuments
- Selected features at Geevor Tin Mine - Scheduled Monument (HAR 2019)



WHS assets are globally significant and require adequate resources to sustainably manage them. They have historic, archaeological, environmental and social value for the whole of humanity. Whether or not they currently have an economic use, they have a bequest value for future generations. For those in public ownership, the WHS Partnership encourages the responsible bodies to investigate all options when considering how to achieve appropriate maintenance, including re-use and collaboration with other organisations and volunteers. Where disposal is considered, this should only be undertaken in line with guidance in 'The Disposal of Heritage Assets' (English Heritage, May 2010). (<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/disposal-heritage-assets>)

As such, further work will be required to build a suitable framework for SDG specific monitoring and evaluating the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. The CMWHS will therefore consider it a priority to develop a simple monitoring and evaluation tool to track ongoing contributions and understand their value, in partnership with other local, national and international bodies as appropriate.

In conclusion, the key conservation issues for the period 2020-2025 have been identified as: -

- Comprehensive Ecological and Climate audit across the Site to identify value, vulnerability and resilience at a Site and individual community/business level
- Alignment, monitoring and evaluation of conservation and regeneration activities as contributors to 11 of the SDGs
- Investigation of wider and collaborative sources of funding for conservation and sustainable development priorities
- Advocacy for heritage led regeneration in the WHS, and as an Environmental Growth contributor within the frame of the UN SDGs
- Work with partners to address both routine maintenance needs, and emerging maintenance needs as climate impacts are increasingly felt across the Site
- Support for emergency response co-ordination

6.4 Presentation and Transmission

Increasing the understanding of the Site and its OUV is a core management function, informing all Convention obligations, and underpins appreciation and, ultimately, conservation of the Site in the long term. As such, this Convention obligation also underpins the CMWHS role delivering sustainable development and climate resilience.

The responsibility to transmit WHS values to future generations is covered by Article 27 of the WH Convention.

'1. The States Parties to this Convention shall endeavour by all appropriate means, and in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by their peoples of the cultural and natural heritage defined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention.'

*2. They shall undertake to keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities carried on in pursuance of this Convention.'*¹⁸

Crucially, the “dangers threatening this heritage” are now recognised as including climate breakdown and ecological collapse; and the “appreciation and respect of the cultural and natural heritage” therefore also relates to the Site’s emerging ability to contribute to tackling the climate and ecological threat, and in the delivery of the SDGs. These two related obligations therefore carry significant importance.

6.4.1 Audiences

Transmission and presentation of the World Heritage Convention are evidently linked, and cover learning services (for a wide variety of audiences across all age groups), community outreach, relationships with business, governance, planning, land management and community wellbeing organisations, engagement with and management of visitor impact, and collaboration with and influence of our international partners, including those communities linked to the Cornish Mining diaspora. The WHS Research Agenda provides the knowledge that underpins all management activity and is integral to designing fit for purpose initiatives to address the issues identified in this Plan.

This requires a broad definition of who our intended learning audiences are. The CMWHS takes an inclusive approach; ‘learners’ are not just schoolchildren and ‘learning’ is not just about the acquisition of facts and knowledge. It also means that learning activity sits within the wider context of marketing and interpretation of the Site overall, including articulation of its ability to contribute positively to global social and climate threats. Given its contributions to multiple policy objectives, a strategic approach to developing the learning and engagement opportunities afforded by WHS status remains a high priority.

This section will thus consider our presentation and transmission obligations with various audiences and partners, which together form an extensive communications network and potential reach.

- **Local Residents and Businesses**

Culture is a critical part of community growth, and the CMWHS has an essential role in communicating the OUV across the Site as a means to contributing to resilient and developing communities. The work to date of the Partnership, as enabled via initiatives such as the Discover the Extraordinary and cultural events programmes, has fostered strong connections with the diverse communities who live and work across the Site, and created fertile ground for continuing engagement. This will further existing understanding of the OUV,

¹⁸ UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, (1972)

and also enable the CMWHS to use those links to help its communities understand and contribute to the emerging challenges of climate and ecological breakdown, and the SDGs.

Specifically, partnerships with programmes such as Cornwall365, itself informed by the success of the Discover the Extraordinary programme, have allowed deeper connections with businesses in relation to culture, heritage and the living landscape in which businesses operate. Work as noted below in sustainable tourism management, cultural programmes and possible partnerships with local infrastructure organisations such as Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Health and Wellbeing Partnerships and various teams within partner local authorities will allow the CMWHS to fulfil further these three crucial roles.

- **Local Learning Strategy**

The UNESCO Young People’s World Heritage Education Programme seeks to encourage and enable tomorrow’s decision-makers to participate in heritage conservation and to respond to the continuing threats facing the world’s heritage. It focuses on young people, and its delivery is principally guided through the ‘World Heritage in Young Hands’ educational support materials.



The CMWHS has developed a Learning Strategy to encourage and facilitate the provision of learning initiatives that meet UNESCO’s objectives, in the context of best practice in UK learning sector, and that at their heart communicate the Site’s Outstanding Universal Value. The principal policy aim in the Management Plan that this relates to is:

‘The values and significance of the World Heritage Site should be communicated to a wide range of educational audiences.’

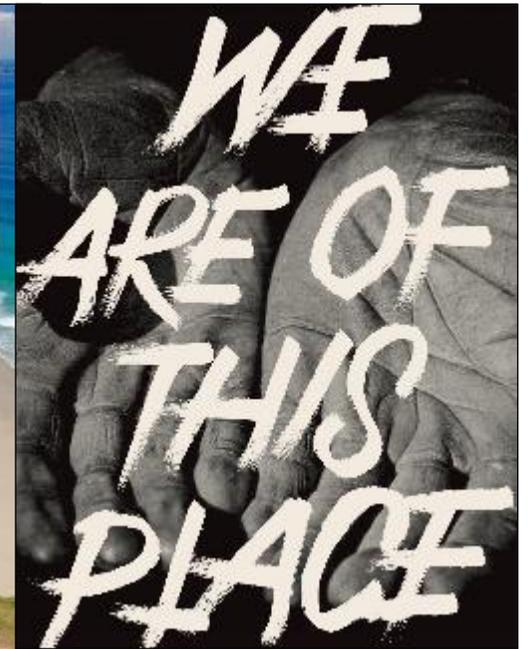
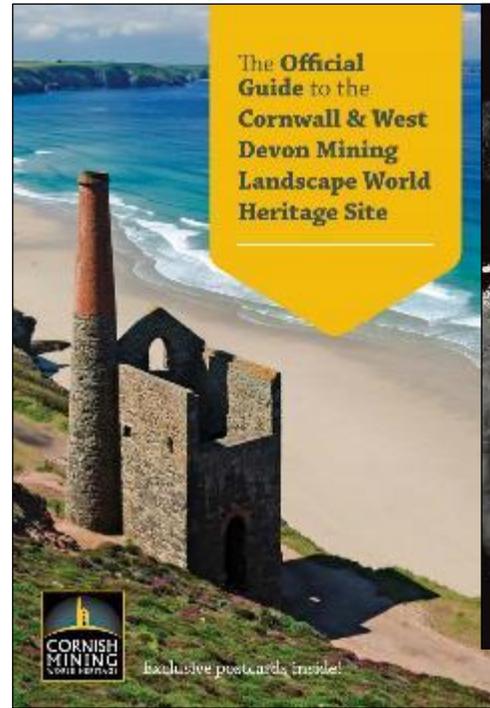
However, an effective learning programme supports the achievement of other policy aims relating to protection, conservation and presentation, including delivery of the UN SDGs (which include climate resilience), building support for these through a greater understanding of and interest in Cornish Mining heritage, and its global reach.

Notably, SDG 4 specifically urges that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

Research undertaken during the last Management Plan period investigated education audiences' needs and compared this with existing learning opportunities across a range of providers, including mining heritage attractions. A lack of capacity to deliver effectively across the full range of potential themes that derive from the Site's OUV narrows the choices available to learning audiences, particularly for science, technology and mathematics topics. Most mining heritage attractions did not feel able to cultivate further opportunities to extend their provision or exploit their potential to deliver broader content. Many do not have access to professionally trained learning or education staff, and so are not able to offer the full range of resources and experiences to meet learners' needs. Guidance is needed on how to develop new learning service options and approaches to engaging with audiences.

Learning providers also need to incorporate climate action into their curricula, and this will involve working with schools and research institutions, local authorities and national environmental management agencies; New collaborative partnerships will be key.

During the previous Plan period the CMWHS Partnership developed exemplar learning projects, through a 'commissioning' process, similar to that used for the WHS Cultural Events Programme. Whilst these produced good results and were popular with learning audiences and providers, their impact was not sustained due to the limited resources available to maintain them beyond the initial CMWHS Partnership funded initiatives.



Current mining heritage related learning provision does not address the 'purpose' and 'function' of the WHS as a whole, despite being a central part of the UNESCO Learning Manifesto. It should therefore be central to future WHS commissioned learning projects, programmes, services and products. This again offers the opportunity to fold in learning around the role of the WHS in addressing climate resilience and the relevant SDGs.

Improving learning services will therefore require building additional capacity in existing organisations and networks. To facilitate this, the creation of a WHS Learning Officer post, with an operating budget, is a priority, to review and update the Learning Strategy, and co-ordinate, commission and monitor the quality of delivery. The focus of the post should be building capacity across the heritage sector, promoting partnerships, including with national institutions and Higher Education, in order to drive up standards. Similarly, emerging priorities within the newly accepted Carbon Neutral plans and strategies, and emerging Health and Wellbeing Strategies, suggest new opportunities to contribute to wider learning about the social, health and climate and ecological resilience value and significance of the site, which feed directly into SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

6.4.2 Local Partners

Engagement with local partners is the foundation of the transmission and presentation obligations. The spectrum of partners with whom the CMWHS collaborates and connect is vast and diverse, a critical strength as we move into new and changing territory.

Research for this Plan has identified new relationships with the health and wellbeing sectors, and the environmental growth and climate and ecological activities within Cornwall and West Devon Councils as priorities. The adoption of the UN SDGs as the strategic framework for future management of the Site provides the opportunity to emphasise the multiple health and wellbeing benefits these are intended to deliver. These will be offered through an interconnected activity programme, including

- The WHS contribution to environmental growth and support for biodiversity, creating better, healthier places to live
- The opportunities for physical access and activity in managed former mining landscapes, offering health benefits
- Community events and learning opportunities, that enhance a sense of belonging and psychological wellbeing

Our presentation and transmission obligations also offer new possibilities of building understanding of social foundation goals and planetary boundaries from within the SDGs to our relationships with economic growth teams within partner authorities, to contribute to the inclusive growth agendas and emerging interest in 'doughnut economics' - of particular significance given the levels of poverty across the post-industrial areas of the Site. Each of these offer new possibilities of enhancing learning and understanding of the Site's OUV to new partners, whilst highlighting climate resilience and the SDGs.

6.4.3 The Sustainable Tourism Potential of the Cornish Mining WHS

Articulation of the OUV to our visitors, both those moving into and from within the Site, is expressed as 'presentation'. This includes sustainable tourism visitor management and interpretation. Current social and climate threats, and a clear commitment to contribute to the UN SDGs, mean this activity takes on an added dimension as a means of communicating environmental values to a wide audience. The CMWHS has an opportunity and a responsibility to engage and influence all visitors, locally, nationally and internationally - whether physically or virtually - in this respect.

In relation to these threats in particular (which arguably sit across all Convention obligations given the systemic nature of the climate crisis), UNESCO notes that State Parties should:

*"Reduce the vulnerability of World Heritage properties and their settings as well as promote the social and economic resilience of local and associated communities to disaster and climate change through structural and non-structural measures, including public awareness-raising, training and education."*¹⁹

As such, all activity involved in presentation will be informed by the CMWHS' role to facilitate wider understanding and enable visitors and visitor infrastructure alike to contribute to climate resilience and the values of the relevant SDGs.

On a more generalised level, co-ordinated WHS tourism activity at national level is limited, and until recently this has inevitably impacted on what can be achieved at local level, as individual Sites have to address low general awareness of WHS status.

New initiatives funded as part of the Discover Britain campaign may offer WHSs opportunities for promotion by national agencies. Programmes such as Visit Cornwall's Discover England funded trails project, and particularly the emerging sustainable tourism initiative 'Tin Coast', will create new space for collaboration. However, there is little WHS specific co-ordinated WHS tourism activity at national level, and thus far, initiatives to develop and promote WHS focussed sustainable tourism have relied on individual Site activity.

Presentation of issues around climate and social justice, as set out in the SDGs, is similarly limited. The evolving role of the CMWHS, however, opens up new relationships with habitat managers, ecologists, natural/earth science researchers, economists and social wellbeing partners, each of which bring new opportunities to reframe the Site and its value and significance, at local, national and international levels.

¹⁹ Policy Document for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention as adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties to the World Heritage Convention at its 20th session (UNESCO, 2015)

The promotion of the CMWHS as a visitor destination, and Site interpretation to present its OUV, to meet the needs of various audiences and contribute to sustainable and just economic benefit, has been a major focus of the WHS Partnership's work since inscription. A framework of related strategies underpins this, including marketing and interpretation.

The WHS visitor offer is distinct from many south west tourism 'honeypots' in that it is a distributed destination, available across the ten WHS areas, most of which are predominantly rural, and many of which, as former industrial communities, experience high levels of deprivation. This presents the CMWHS Partnership with an additional challenge when developing the Site's sustainable tourism potential, but it also represents a real opportunity to ensure that tourism development brings benefits to a wider range of communities in Cornwall, whilst strategically managing visitor impacts in order to avoid over-use of a few high-profile locations.

In addition, developing the destination offer has included working with the tourism industry and local communities to help them harness WHS status as a means to achieve their own goals. Supporting people to present their own interpretation of their identities and local stories is also an important element of sustainable place-making, and CMWHS activity under this aspect of the World Heritage Convention contributes to wider social and inclusive economic benefit agendas.



Tourism development has also focused on contributing to cultural tourism in the shoulder months – an approach consistent with emerging regional tourism agendas and local industrial strategy, when available.

The Cornish Mining WHS “Discover the Extraordinary” rural tourism growth programme, which ran from 2010 to 2014, delivered significant benefits, including:

- Average 20 per cent increase in visitor income for partner businesses
- Increase of 5.5 per cent in people motivated to visit the area by its World Heritage mining landscapes, to 15 per cent of the total visitor market
- 24 new jobs

The WHS was marketed as a destination offer within the existing Cornwall and west Devon tourism product. Its key characteristics are a rich, diverse, cultural landscape, created through a sustained period of technological innovation and entrepreneurship. This landscape legacy has provided tourism facilities such as multi use trails and visitor attractions that express a distinctive sense of place and have created a valuable new community asset infrastructure.

In ‘The Future Travel Journey’, Visit England notes the important trends in global tourism in the coming 5-10 years:

“Seeking authentic experiences and fully immersing oneself in a local culture and atmosphere, has become a driving force behind the desire for travel for many. 64% of global consumers would go as far as saying that experiencing authentic culture of a place is the most important thing to them when going on a holiday”.

Crucially, this figure rises to 73 per cent in France; Europe will be the key international market in a low carbon and climate aware future. Travellers want to go off the beaten track and understand what it is like to live, feel, eat and drink like a local – and are often consulting these same locals to understand how they can do this.



“...identifying distinctive qualities and experiences tied to a destination make it stand out in the milieu...”

The Partnership’s own experience in growing domestic tourism bears this out and Visit England’s research shows that the Cornish Mining WHS has further potential to enable Cornwall and west Devon to compete successfully in the wider tourism market. As with Discover the Extraordinary, realising that potential will require investment and coordinated action across the tourism sector. The domestic and European markets here are key. Increasing media debate about the ethics and carbon reality of the problems of an international tourism industry founded on flying, suggests efforts towards engaging the European market, highlighting increasing rail and ferry links, would be advisable. This would allow marketing effort, critically, to get ahead of the curve in relation to emerging visitor behaviour change, or even possible future carbon budgets and restrictions, whether at individual or corporate levels.

The legacy from the Discover the Extraordinary tourism project is still being rolled out. This has so far tended to be via time limited initiatives, such as Cornwall 365, and there remains a need to review the strategic framework within which such activity and investment sits and to ensure that it can be sustained within the new climate and SDG framework. Visitor Management, Marketing and Brand strategies need updating to incorporate lessons learned, and in the case of the latter to reflect the need for the Partnership to seek new sources of revenue income to help fund Management Plan implementation from 2020 onwards, in the face of anticipated continued pressure on revenue budgets.

6.4.4 UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme

The UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme represents a new approach based on dialogue and stakeholder cooperation where planning for tourism and heritage management is integrated at a destination level, the natural and cultural assets are valued and protected, and appropriate tourism developed.²⁰

UNESCO promotes sustainable tourism as a means of achieving World Heritage Convention goals and has produced a range of guidance and tools to support Sites in developing this aspect of their management. The UNESCO approach sees sustainable tourism as the

²⁰ UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme

means by which the optimum experience for the visitor can be proactively combined with optimum benefit to the destination and its host communities.

Particularly relevant to the Cornish Mining WHS approach is the UNESCO Siem Reap Declaration on Tourism and Culture – Building a New Partnership Model (2015), which concluded that

"Tourism has grown over recent decades to become one of the leading global socioeconomic sectors of our times"

Since 2012 activity has hit over one billion international tourists travelling per annum. Its findings note the close relationship that well-managed, sustainable tourism has with social and economic well-being of resident communities:

- Tourism creates immense opportunities for inclusive economic growth and sustainable development through job creation, regeneration of rural and urban areas, and the appreciation and protection of natural and cultural heritage;
- Culture, reflected in heritage and traditions, languages, cuisine, music, handicrafts, museums and literature, is of immeasurable value to host communities, shapes community identities and fosters respect and tolerance among people, and has become a key tourism asset, creating distinctive differences between destinations; and
- Cultural tourism can make a significant contribution to the socio-economic development and empowerment of local communities

The resulting Siem Reap resolutions to:

- Build new partnership models between tourism and culture
- Promote and protect cultural heritage
- Link people and foster sustainable development through cultural routes
- Promote closer linkages between tourism, living cultures and creative industries
- Support the contribution of cultural tourism to urban development

are consistent with the aims and achievements of both Cornish Mining WHS tourism development projects, learning and community engagement work and heritage led regeneration activities; and specifically connect with the climate resilience and SDG framework.

Activity already carried out in relation to Discover the Extraordinary, and generally in terms of CMWHS partnership with the CoaST (One Planet Tourism) Network since inscription, has made good progress towards the SDGs and forged relationships for further work. Such partnerships have enabled the CMWHS to encourage businesses to develop good practice in relation to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

The challenge during the life of this Management Plan is to secure the capacity of the Partnership to enhance its contribution to the SDGs, and so deliver sustainable, inclusive economic benefit within place making agendas.

6.4.5 Future Sustainable Tourism Priorities

The WHS Partnership does not own or operate the WHS 'product' or have legal powers over it and is not a destination management organisation or tourism agency in its own right. It therefore has limited opportunities to develop its own revenue income from tourism activities, and in the past the financial benefits from these activities have flowed to partner organisations.

Whilst this exemplifies the benefits of WHS status, at present the economic impact achieved is not reflected in the sources of funding available for Site management. Unlike National Parks, which have recreation as one of their central Government funded responsibilities, this leaves the CMWHS Partnership reliant on periodic project funding, which militates against developing a systematic approach to delivering WHS related sustainable tourism development. Addressing that challenge, and generating greater Site management resources from its activities, will be a priority for this Plan period.

The Partnership has very limited staff and financial resources that it directly manages, across all aspects of Site management, but particularly tourism. The priority strategic actions will therefore require partners to either assist in delivery or take the lead.

The previous Plan advocated the development of 'destination clusters', linking all aspects of the tourism supply chain together into coherent product and experience offers. The successfully funded 'Tin Coast' initiative, led by the National Trust and now directed by an association of local businesses, is an excellent pilot project and will offer a model to other areas of the WHS seeking to enhance their sustainable tourism potential.

Transmission and presentation also embrace physical access, which itself includes just and fair accessibility, and focusses on low carbon impact infrastructure. The implementation of the WHS Signage Strategy, following the successful pilot scheme in the Tamar Valley, across the remaining nine WHS Areas in Cornwall, is an ongoing priority. This needs to be followed up with the encouragement of sustainable physical access to many of the key WHS visitor destinations and attractions. There are a number of opportunities which should be taken forward during the next Management Plan period related to:

- Developing WHS interpretation at existing and new mining heritage related multi-use trails
- Integrating low impact and affordable public transport with access to destinations
- Examining the potential for water-based transport in areas such as the Tamar Valley
- Provision of WHS information at key transport nodes
- Implementing the findings of the Signage Strategy throughout the WHS
- Promoting walking and cycling for both visitors and local residents via public Rights of Way and multi-use trails.

It should be noted that the findings of the condition assessment indicate that some of these require improved maintenance if they are to support sustainable tourism objectives and the health and wellbeing agenda.

Interpretation of the multiple themes underpinning the OUV of such a complex WHS remains an ongoing challenge. The creation of three Key Centres in the west, central and eastern parts of the Site, to act as a signpost to other attractions and facilities and as a focal point for formal education, has been a priority, together with establishing Area and Thematic interpretation centres. The WHS Interpretation Framework was essential supporting evidence for the Discover the Extraordinary RDPE bid, and a number of other subsequent capital bids, which together have enabled

- Key Centres at Geevor Tin Mine in the west, Heartlands, (working in partnership with East Pool Mine and others in its Area cluster) and the new development at Tavistock Guildhall
- nine Area Centres



With the implementation of new interpretation for the Luxulyan Valley Area, and implementation of the Tavistock Guildhall HLF funded scheme, the basic interpretive structure for the WHS will be almost complete by 2021. Hayle still requires a coherent WHS focussed interpretation scheme and, given the scale of new development proposed for the harbour, this should be identified as a priority for section 106 investments, or similar developer contribution schemes, by the planning authority. The CMWHS will pursue this, and if appropriate offer additional relevant material regarding rising sea levels and extreme weather events and the action being taken locally to respond to them.

The WHS Interpretation Strategy, last reviewed and updated in 2014, will need revisiting during this Plan period, to identify the next set of priorities. This should include the Key Centre criteria, (with a re-evaluation of whether the designated sites continue to meet these). It should also include a review of the opportunity to use existing and new interpretation infrastructure as a means of engaging constructively with visitors in relation to climate and SDG impacts of the WHS, such as explaining the role of the Site in building resilience in climate and biodiversity terms across its physical structures of buildings, hedgerows and mine spoil; and in terms of social justice and community resilience and prosperity, as a living landscape, as set out across the SDGs. There also remains a need to enhance those WHS related sites or attractions recognised in the interpretation framework but which have not yet received substantial investment.

6.4.6 The WHS Cultural Programme

The WHS Cultural Programme makes a substantial contribution to increasing appreciation of and respect for the historic mining landscape. It provides audiences with the opportunity to understand aspects of the Cornish Mining OUV through events, the performing arts, walks and talks. The previous Management Plan delivered the 'Tinth' Anniversary cultural events programme – an ambitious initiative to mark the 10th anniversary of inscription in 2016 – reached a total audience of 160,000 people over five months.

This brought an unprecedented level of local public involvement and wider public awareness, largely through the Man Engine project commissioned by the CMWHS Partnership as part of the Tinth Anniversary cultural events programme.



Whilst the level of provision resourced in 2016 is not sustainable on an annual basis within current resourcing levels, the Learning Strategy identified that there is a strong supportive link between cultural events and learning activities, especially when seeking to reach out to a wider audience beyond schools, and that integration of the two supports the achievement of both.

The learning and cultural events commissioned are focussed on increasing understanding and enjoyment of the mining landscapes, and many necessarily take place outdoors. The potential for these to be developed further, to contribute to health and wellbeing agendas, should be explored, and opportunities developed with environmental and health agencies.

There is also a connection with sustainable and cultural tourism, as expressed in collaboration to date between CMWHS, Cornwall365 and CoaST. This feeds directly into the SDG goals of supporting sustainable tourism practice and services. SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption).

Closely linked to that, there exists a clear desire for visitor activities that are fun but also come with a sense of self development. Learning has become a key characteristic of outstanding tourism products, but in ways that have previously been left unexplored.

“today’s travellers (they don’t see themselves as tourists) are increasingly shying away from the obvious sight-seeing hotspots and instead want to live like the locals when they are abroad.”²¹

Given the positive reactions to date to WHS cultural events as a method of presenting the Site’s OUV, and the level of media coverage generated, priority will be given to maintaining this service. New routes will be developed to articulate and transmit the value and significance of the Site to the related SDGs, as noted above.

6.4.7 National and International Partners

The roles of the CMWHS as a national and international partner is fundamental to its operations. International collaboration and the building of better international relations through sharing superlative expressions of cultural and natural heritage are key founding principles of the World Heritage Convention. UNESCO strongly support transnational WHSs, as the ultimate expression of these principles. Furthermore, the CMWHS has an obligation to transmit OUV, within the context of emerging climate emergency and SDG’s, to multiple audiences including international visitors (whether they visit the Site physically or digitally), its national and international heritage partners, and its national and international collaborators. This extends beyond the world of heritage and into health and wellbeing, environment and ecology, and social justice.

²¹ Visit England ‘The Future Travel Journey – Trends for Tourism Product Development’ (2017)

This clear rationale for pursuing international partnerships, as the logical progression of our role in delivering the aims of the Convention, has diverse and meaningful expressions.





NORTH AMERICA

- Dawson
- Porcupine
- Timmins
- Toronto
- Cobourg
- Bowmanville
- Bruce Mines
- Keweenaw
- Mineral Point
- Butte
- Bisbee
- Globe
- Miami
- Tombstone
- Eureka
- Grass Valley
- Nevada City
- Central City
- Cripple Creek
- Georgetown
- Idaho Springs
- Leadville
- Wallace
- Galena
- Calumet
- Mohawk
- Houghton
- Detroit
- New York
- Spearfish
- Lead
- Gold Hill
- Ely
- Virginia City
- San Francisco
- New Almaden
- Carson City
- Walkerville
- Ducktown
- Ironwood
- McGill
- Ogdensburg
- Pen Argyl
- Park City
- Mercury
- Virgin Gorda
- Jamaica
- Cobre
- Pachuca
- Real del Monte
- Zacatecas
- Fresnillo
- Oaxaca
- Guanajuato
- Haiti

EUROPE

- Mendips
- Parys Mountain
- London (engines)
- Peak District
- Shropshire
- Barrow in Furness
- Foxdale
- Sark
- Avoca
- County Cork
- Allen
- Rio Tinto
- Linares
- Cruquius, Haarlem
- Levante
- Pontgibaud

SOUTH AMERICA

- Coquimbo
- Caldera
- Copiapo
- Tocopilla
- Iquique
- Arauco
- Passagem
- Rio de Janeiro
- Cerro de Pasco
- Arequipa
- Oruro
- Famatina
- Aruba
- Veraguas
- Chontales
- Rosario
- Aroa
- Santa Anna
- Zaruma
- Cerro Lipez
- Huanchaca
- Potosi
- Morro Velho
- Gongo Soco
- Diamantina
- Buenos Aires
- Montevideo
- Santiago
- Chanaral
- Vallenar

AFRICA

- Kimberley
- Johannesburg
- Randfontein
- Krugerdsorp
- Benoni
- Pretoria
- Germiston
- Cape Town
- Port Elizabeth
- Port Nolloth
- Jos
- Bulawayo
- Ashanti Goldfields

ASIA

- Ipoh
- Seremban
- Kolar

AUSTRALASIA

- Moonta
- Kadina
- Walleroo
- Burra
- Bendigo
- Ballarat
- Kalgoorlie
- Coolgardie
- Broken Hill
- Geraldton
- Adelaide
- Gympie
- Cobar
- Mount Bischoff
- Peak Downs
- Reefton
- Kawau
- Waihi



FREE PASSAGE!

EMIGRATION SOUTH AUSTRALIA



The Cornish Mining WHS is unusual in that mining landscapes and features that are attributes of OUV in Cornwall and Devon can also be seen in other surviving mining landscapes across the globe. Research has indicated at least 175 locations around the world with a Cornish connection and most of these are related to hard rock mining. The audience for Cornish Mining is therefore global - over and above the issues relating to the international status and interest in World Heritage Sites as places that have significance ‘...which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity.’²²

Cornish Mining could be said to be a transcontinental WHS.

This offers enormous potential for building Cornwall and west Devon’s reputation in and partnerships with communities around the world. An initial thematic study was developed in 2007, in partnership with DCMS, and shared with a group of potential partner State Parties at a side meeting hosted by DCMS at the World Heritage Committee in Christchurch that year. This proposed extension of the Cornish Mining WHS to incorporate a series of surviving Cornish Mining landscapes in South Australia, South Africa, Mexico, Spain and Ireland indicates great interest in re-establishing links with Cornwall and west Devon. This could bring social and economic benefits for all involved and can be delivered in a high quality and low impact manner with the fast-developing world of global technological communications.

Needless to say, all such Sites will also be wrestling with the impacts of climate breakdown; and some pioneer sites will be working to contribute to climate and ecological resilience, and social wellbeing, as set out by the universally accepted SDGs. The CMWHS, as it works to address these issues, can offer high value expertise to its international partners.

The WHS Policy Review conducted by DCMS in 2008-2010 concluded that the creation of more international links between Sites, such as through the development of Transnational or Transboundary World Heritage Sites, was desirable. DCMS, as the State Party, is responsible for building international links at national Government level and has taken an active role in working with other States Parties through, for example, developing the Frontiers of the Roman Empire and the Great Spas of Europe Transnational nominations. In recognition of this, the CMWHS Partnership supported the proposal for a transnational serial nomination, focussed on the theme “Frontiers of Cornish Mining”, working with partner State Parties, as a priority of the previous Management Plan.

Pursuing that objective with potential partner State Parties was overshadowed by the Reactive Monitoring process and the series of State of Conservation reports from the World Heritage Centre that raised the possibility of Cornish Mining WHS being placed on the list of ‘World Heritage in Danger’ (*as a result of Cornwall Council’s approval of the supermarket on South Quay, Hayle, backed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government*). Nevertheless, informal contacts were pursued with a number of countries and received a positive response from all.

²² WHC Operational Guidance 2011

Since the last communication with DCMS about progressing a potential Cornish Mining transnational, the UK Government has made a commitment in its latest Heritage Statement (December 2017):

*'We will work with Historic England and other partners to encourage and support public, private and voluntary sector heritage organisations to work internationally and create international partnerships, and to increase their capacity to do so'*²³

This provides the Cornish Mining WHS with a clear policy direction for pursuing its potential for developing and implementing international partnerships. The universal acceptance of the UN SDGs, and universal threat of climate breakdown, adds further legitimacy. World Heritage Sites, which by their very nature are already recognised for their international significance, should be particularly well placed to operate in an international context. How DCMS could "increase our capacity to do so" will need to be established, but aside from DCMS there are other Government departments and agencies that actively support and can access funding for developing international partnerships.

The concept of a transnational WHS, and the resources necessary to pursue it, were reconsidered as part of the Management Plan review. The consultation indicated that Partnership members consider their international partnership working should be driven by:

- a) Diaspora connections, especially links with those UNESCO State Parties we have previously established links with in pursuit of the 'Frontiers of Cornish Mining'
- b) Exploring overseas business potential

The transnational serial nomination remains the preferred route. However, in light of the resources needed to develop these, the most realistic means of proceeding over the life of this Plan will be through supporting other State Parties to realise their Cornish Mining related nominations on an incremental basis, and at their own cost. This would avoid the need for a large scale international working party/steering group structure, thus limiting the administrative overheads. However, it would still require the CMWHS Partnership to develop relationships with other governments, but in an enabling capacity.

The role of the CMWHS in the pursuit of UN SDGs and climate resilience priorities finds a good fit in this pattern of international communication and collaboration; and benefits all participants in such endeavour.

²³ Heritage Statement, Department for Digital Culture Media and Sport Dec 2017





6.4.8 Research

A Cornish Mining WHS Research Agenda was developed following inscription, to:

- define the current state of knowledge within the various study areas relating directly to the Management Plan
- set out known gaps or insufficiencies in knowledge
- inform the preparation of appropriate research strategies

The Agenda guides WHS direct commissioning of or support for research by others where this relates to the vision and aims set out in the Management Plan, under two main categories;

- The World Heritage Site: the resource and monitoring - assessment of the Inscribed landscape to aid management and inform UNESCO Periodic Reporting requirements
- The World Heritage Site: outreach related research - research primarily to inform WHS education and interpretation initiatives, and to assist marketing.

During the lifespan of the previous plan, numerous research projects have been supported or undertaken, many via partners. Notable examples include;

- The Cornish in Latin America (Dr Sharron Schwartz)
- Cornish UK Migration destinations study (Stephen Colwill)
- The Cornish Pumping Engine (Rick Stewart) and Wheal Vor (Tony Bennett), with the Trevithick Society

The Research Agenda sets out principal areas for study but should be regarded as an evolving document which will be revised as research progresses. Future priorities have become clear in the development of this iteration of the Management Plan.

The new climate and ecological circumstances now create space for dual local and international research areas. Specific research to establish ecological value, and climate vulnerability and resilience, would be of great value to the CMWHS itself. Secondly, this work would in turn spawn new possibilities to identify, compare and share learning across all sites globally which will be facing the same threats and challenges, enabling CMWHS to help navigate the way on a global stage. Exactly the same opportunities arise in relation to the connections between landscape, place, and health and well-being, particularly in the context of rising health problems and decreasing health resource.

Investment in new collaborations and partnerships to facilitate this dual research agenda, with the University of Exeter (housing more IPCC authors than any other university in the UK), the ESI (Environment and Sustainability Institute) and the ECEHH (European Centre

for Environment and Human Health), on the doorstep of the CMWHS is rich with potential. In the face of squeezed research budgets which prioritises research of international relevance, the opportunity to craft research programmes which bring both local and international relevance in this way, within the unique international family of WH sites, is unprecedented.

Delivery of the many and various aims and objectives of the Management Plan will undoubtedly pose new questions and research opportunities. The Research Agenda should be reviewed and updated during this Plan period. Appendix 2 gives further background to research undertaken for the World Heritage Site and details the various publications and studies either commissioned or co-funded for the period 2005 to 2018 (www.cornishmining.org.uk).

Conclusions for what this means for CMWHS strategic activity from 2020-2025 should be:

1. Review WHS tourism target markets in line with climate imperatives.
2. Update and implement visitor management initiatives, including signage, marketing and brand strategies
3. Ensure transport agencies' sustainable transport plans support sustainable WHS visitor management.
4. Foster the development of local destination networks within the WHS Areas, such as the Tin Coast Partnership.
5. Influence Local Industrial Strategy goals for sustainable tourism, specifically in relation to the huge opportunity enhance understanding of the SDGs across Opp 3 (Energy); 5 (Tourism); 7 (Mining) and 10 (Location).
6. Explore the potential development of the 'Frontiers of Cornish Mining' Transnational Serial WHS proposal, by co-operating with State Parties wishing to submit candidate Sites for UNESCO's consideration to research and develop their nominations and management plans.
7. Development of transnational partnerships and collaborations to support the delivery of UN SDGs and climate action.
8. Investment in research partnerships on health and wellbeing, and climate and ecological value and vulnerabilities, to support Management Plan strategic actions.
9. Develop strategic learning partnerships with the National Science Museum and Higher Education organisations.
10. Develop and implement cultural event and outreach commissions, incorporating WHS learning framework objectives.
11. Review and update the Research agenda.
12. Update and implement interpretation priorities.

7 Policy Framework and Strategic Actions



The following section sets out the policies and actions through which delivery of the obligations rising from the World Heritage Convention will be achieved. All stakeholders in the Site should ensure that their actions and decisions are consistent with these policies.

UNESCO's adoption of the *Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention*, in 2015, provided the focus for this Plan. Since then, understanding of the nature and scale of the challenges facing humanity has increased significantly and, with it, recognition of the urgent need for co-ordinated global action. Through this Management Plan we will enhance the CMWHS capacity to make an active contribution to:

- enhancing wellbeing and addressing related deprivations, with strategies that improve health, education and spur equitable economic prosperity
- tackling climate change and working to preserve our environment.

The strategic actions are designed to pursue the policies as a response to the discussion of the key issues during formative consultation with partners, set out previously in Section 5. These are high level activities needed to deliver improvements across the whole Site, not actions specific to one area. Individual partners and stakeholders will be encouraged and supported to exercise their responsibilities for achieving the Management Plan Vision, Mission, Aims and policies specific to their organisations, in their own planning documents.

The majority of policies have been brought forward from the previous Management Plan (2013-2018) and are ordered to refer back to the four core areas of activity set out in the Convention. The majority of these, and previous initiatives that arose from these, already made a positive contribution within the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), although this was not articulated as such. Focussing this Plan on UNESCO's *Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention*, and in particular SDG 13 regarding action on climate emergency, has resulted in the development of additional policies, and strategic activity deriving from those, to enable further positive contributions to these agendas. This is explained under the "Priority Sustainable Development Action" section below.

The tables below indicate how the strategic actions relate to the policies and identify the lead agencies required to implement them.

7.1 Protection

Policies within this section are the basis for robust, long-term protection for the World Heritage Site. Their implementation by all partner planning authorities and integration into strategic planning documents is essential to preservation of the OUV and integrity of the Site. These policies encompass not just the Site itself, but activities in the setting that might have a negative impact on the Site's OUV or integrity.

The strategic actions necessary to ensure protection of the Site's OUV and integrity focus on ensuring widespread understanding and application of the policies and planning tools available.

In addition to the general environmental protection related actions set out in Emerging Issues, above, there is a specific need to integrate the SDGs and climate and ecological resilience requirements with existing policies. Thought needs to be given by all partners to the integration of the SDGs and Carbon Neutral Plans with planning processes, across policies P1-P8:

P1: The partnership will ensure that all relevant strategic documents and programmes have regard for the Site and its Vision and Aims.

P2: All relevant strategic planning documents will make provision for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the Site and its setting.

P3: Planning authorities will ensure that new development protects, conserves and enhances the Site and its setting.

P4: The review of statutory protection within the Site will continue through national designations.

P5: Designations and protection systems will continue to be reviewed throughout the Site.

P6: Local authorities and other agencies will make full use of the powers available to them for the protection and conservation of the Site.

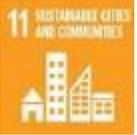
P7: There is a presumption against the removal, disturbance or burial of historic mine waste within the Site.

P8: Developments outside the Site that will adversely affect its OUV will be resisted.

Given that policies P1-P3 state the need for the CMWHS to ensure the planning framework protects the Site, there is now an opportunity for the CMWHS to explain exactly how this can happen taking the climate threat into account. Partners' emerging Carbon Neutral plans set out this intent, providing a receptive strategic framework, but require CMWHS input.

The development of a systems-based understanding of the Site's potential contribution to SDGs and climate breakdown resilience will be required. This should be integrated into all training, planning policy documents, the activities of partners and professionals, and reports to members and the general public. This requires high level strategic action by partner authorities and agencies, and the WHS will proactively advocate for this.

POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
P 1,2,3,6	Undertake climate and ecological audits of Site		WHS Office
P 1,2,3,6	Advocate for, and contribute to, the development of a systems-based understanding of the Site's potential contribution to SDGs and climate breakdown resilience. (To inform training, planning policy, the activities of partner organisations, and public reporting).		WHS Office in conjunction with Carbon Neutral teams
P 3	Implementation of WHS training for planners and elected members		Partners Local Planning Authorities
P 1,2,3,4,5,6	Increase understanding within the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies of the protection afforded to UK WHS via the Planning System		CMWHS Partnership in conjunction with UK Government (DCMS) and Historic England

P 4,5	Advocate Conservation Area appraisal updates and management plans				LPA Conservation Officers
P 3	Encourage effective use of enforcement powers and resources				CMWHS Partnership with partner LPAs
P 3,6	Protect from demolition non- Listed buildings and features, (e.g. advocate extension of the requirement for planning permission in Conservation Areas & use Article 4 Directions)				LPAs
P 4	Review Listing and Scheduling needs within the Site and the potential to align WHS OUV with assessment criteria for national designations				WHS Office and Historic England

7.2 Conservation and Enhancement

This section sets out how the Sustainable Development Goals and carbon neutral agenda interact with positive actions for improving the Site’s condition and distinctive character, and vice versa. The policies cover a range of aspects involved in conserving the cultural landscape assets, including heritage led regeneration, conservation and enhancement, and improvements to public realm within the Site.

Culture is recognised as an enabler of sustainable development, and policy C1 puts social and environmental wellbeing front and centre of equitable economic prosperity. The CMWHS is a steward of the landscape not only for its heritage value, but its current and future value in supporting quality of life for all in the face of increasing threats. The strategic actions seek to enhance the social and environmental value of the Site through developing active links to partners involved in health, wellbeing and environmental growth.

Similarly, without intelligent care of the landscape and its biodiversity, the Site’s climate resilience will be severely undermined: the strategic actions seek to enable good land management, risk management and conservation as a contribution to this. Understanding and valuing the Site’s ability to contribute to climate and ecological resilience will also ensure its character is valued and maintained as an important habitat for a wide range of flora and fauna.

The strategic actions focus on achieving the policy goals through influencing owners, managers and delivery agencies and providing the specialist advice and information they need to understand the WHS values of the landscape assets in their care.

This will require partnership development with other World Heritage Sites to build on existing expertise in the CMWHS partnership around community engagement and management models, using the Site as a host for local skills enhancement programmes, innovative community use of buildings and sites, and ability of the landscape to contribute to flood management, biodiversity, healthy soil systems and sustainable building techniques which contribute to this, as well as to the integrity of the existing infrastructure that constitutes the Site and its setting.

C1: Sustainable heritage-led regeneration will be encouraged and supported.

C2: New development will add to the quality and distinctiveness of the Site by being of high-quality design and respectful of setting.

C3: There will be a presumption in favour of retaining and re-using historic buildings which are important components of the Site, where this does not adversely affect OUV.

C4: Proposals for the resumption of mining will be supported where they do not adversely affect the OUV of the Site.

C5: Proposals for renewable energy installations will be supported where they do not adversely affect the OUV, authenticity and integrity of the Site.

C6: Landscape, nature conservation and agri-environment management regimes will have regard for the authenticity and values of the Site.

C7: Development proposals should ensure that the biodiversity and geological diversity that contributes to the distinctiveness of the Cornwall and West Devon mining landscape is conserved and where appropriate enhanced, having due regard to maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the Site. Developments of a significant nature will be expected to deliver appropriate biodiversity net gain.

*

C8: The conservation and continuing maintenance of the historic fabric of the Site will be undertaken to the highest standards to ensure authenticity and integrity.

C9: The historic character and distinctiveness of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape will be maintained.

C10: Traditional materials and skills will be encouraged in the maintenance of the authentic historic fabric within the Site.

C11: Where the historic fabric within the Site has been lost or compromised through non-authentic materials, inappropriate details and poor workmanship, historic character and detail will be reintroduced wherever and whenever possible.

C12: Resources available for conservation of the Site will be prioritised to address the Vision and Aims.

C13: Key moveable components will be preserved in situ unless relocation will conserve or enhance the OUV of the Site.

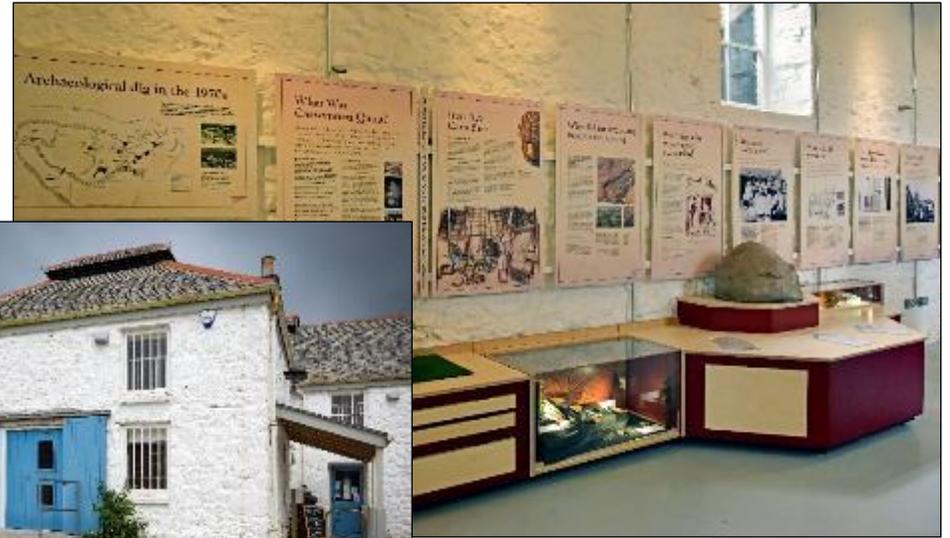
C14: The risks to the WHS and its management will be regularly assessed, and actions taken to address these risks.

C15: Archives, collections and data concerning the WHS, in the care of WHS partners, will be curated, catalogued and conserved and made accessible to all.

** Significant developments within the context of the World Heritage Site are those that have the potential to result in a large-scale impact or a range of smaller scale impacts upon the inscribed landscape. Inherently these will normally, but not exclusively, be of a large scale. The amount of biodiversity net gain to be provided should be based upon a suitably robust evidence base and provide maximum environmental gains.*

Note: The WHS Office will seek to compile an evidence base consisting of an ecological audit across the Site during the Management Plan period in order to ensure that there is an appropriate understanding of the existing biodiversity across the 10 Areas of the WHS and how this may be conserved and enhanced to maximise environmental gains across the Site.





POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
C 1,2,3,9,10,11	Create new partnerships with Civic and Building Groups to promote high quality, sustainable development	   	CMWHS Partnership
C 1,2,3,5	Identification and promotion of the role of the Site in contributing to Environmental Growth Strategy, including addressing appropriate periodic vegetation management	  	CMWHS Partnership with partner Historic Environment teams
C 1,3,8,9	Exploration of partnerships with skills providers/trainers to integrate traditional buildings skills into curricula	 	CMWHS Partnership with partner Historic Environment teams
C 1,12 P 1,2,3,6	Identifying and enhancing the role of the Site in contributing to the SDGs, and development of climate resilience	       	CMWHS Partnership with partner Environment Services
C 14	Identify opportunities to support emergency response co-ordination	  	WHS Office

C 1,2,3,4,5, 7,9, 14	Develop new partnerships between private, public and community bodies (e.g. Local Authority Mineral Planning and Carbon Neutral teams, Higher Education, SW Georesources Partnership) to understand raw material needs where they occur and advocate for sustainable extraction		CMWHS Partnership Universities
C 12,14	Priority setting exercise for outstanding remedial works		WHS Office
C 8,10,11,12	Work with partners to address routine maintenance needs (including volunteer development)		WHS Office
C 1,3,8,9	Ensure ongoing advocacy for heritage led regeneration		CMWHS Partnership
C 1,3,8,9	Investigating funding sources (and trends) to support the income generation strategy		WHS Office

C 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	Engage with and provide guidance to communities preparing Neighbourhood Plans		WHS Office
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7.3 Presentation

This section sets out the policies designed to ensure that communication about, engagement with, access to, and enjoyment of the Site is sustainable and equitable. This is the shared responsibility of public, private and third sector organisations. Policies focus on ensuring that the unique qualities of the mining landscape and its World Heritage values are at the core of all presentation activity.

There is a close relationship between this Convention objective and that for Conservation, with the strategic actions for the latter safeguarding the landscape assets that residents and visitors benefit from. This re-emphasises the role of the WHS Office as steward of the land not only for its heritage value, but its current and future value in supporting life in the face of increasing environmental and social threats.

Integration of SDG goals and climate resilience into PN-1-8 will explicitly articulate the social and environmental value of the Site in terms of developing active links to partners involved in health, wellbeing and environmental growth.

Strategic actions are focused on delivering the principles in the UNESCO Sustainable Tourism programme. This prioritises working with the full supply chain within the tourism industry to improve the quality of the visitor experience and its contribution to climate resilience and the SDGs. It also prioritises an integrated approach to promotion (building on the success of previous activity such as Discover the Extraordinary, and the resulting partnership with Cornwall 365).

Actions include developing strategies to ensure that visitor management contributes positively to the wider landscape asset management agendas, including investigating new income streams, community participation opportunities, mitigating climate and ecological breakdown and enhancing social equity. Better and low-carbon public transport and more coordinated information in how to access the Site in high quality but low impact ways are another priority.

All projects (involving greater access to communities) within the WHS will actively consult and liaise with its communities as a point of principle.

PN1: The Partnership should promote access to the WHS that is sustainable to the environment and consistent with the values of the Site.

PN2: The WHS should be interpreted as a distinctive, evolving and living landscape.

PN3: Visitors should be encouraged to explore and learn about the physical, social and cultural aspects of the mining heritage of Cornwall and west Devon and its environmental contribution.

PN4: The marketing and interpretation of the WHS should be co-ordinated to ensure a consistent, responsible use of the World Heritage Site Inscription.

PN5: The economic impacts of the WHS should be monitored and quantified.

PN6: The economic benefits of the WHS should be promoted to support wider cases for sustainable heritage-led regeneration and cultural tourism.

PN7: The communities within and outside the WHS should be engaged in the enjoyment, benefits and management of the WHS.

PN8: Enjoyment of the WHS should be available to all regardless of ability or income.

This will require deliberate partnership development with other WHSs to build on existing expertise in the CMWHS partnership around

- community engagement and shared management models,
- using the Site as a host for local skills enhancement programmes,
- innovative community use of buildings and sites,
- the landscape contribution to green/community/active space
- ecological and climate value, (e.g. flood management, carbon sink, biodiversity host, healthy soil systems, renewable energy and the potential of the historic mining industry infrastructure to contribute to these)

POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
PN 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Explore new models of community engagement, participation and management in order to strengthen public access, identify and pursue shared objectives and diversify income	  	CMWHS Partnership

PN 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Explore opportunities for developing new outdoor activities and volunteering opportunities, such as guided tours, with agencies involved in delivering Health and Wellbeing agendas (<i>audit current activity and potential for growth</i>)	  	WHS Office in conjunction with Environmental Growth teams and Health & Wellbeing Boards
PN 1,3,7,8	Development of new partnerships to explore and optimise the potential role of the Site to contribute physical and emotional health, as contribution to Health and Wellbeing Strategy, e.g. work with GPs and health providers to connect to the Social Prescription Network (A Dose of Heritage)	 	CMWHS Partnership with partner Health & Wellbeing Boards
PN 1,2,3,7,8	Create a framework within which WHS specific learning can be encouraged (learning strategy)	 	WHS Office
PN 1,2,3,7,8 <i>T 1,3,5</i>	Continue to develop cultural events as a focus for the achieving the Presentation and Transmission of OUV. (<i>Future event and outreach commissions, whether learning focussed, or cultural event focussed, should be required to include aspects of both to optimise investment</i>)	 	WHS Office and culture & Creative Industries sector partners
PN 1,3,7	Sustainable transport plans which support visitor management	  	CMWHS Partner transport authorities
PN 1,2,3,7,8	Encourage visitor data capture	 	Public access site management agencies

PN 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 <i>(and all other policies)</i>	Review and update the Research Agenda	  	WHS Office
PN 1,2,3,4	Develop new destination offers for European target markets via public and low impact transport	  	Tourism Agencies CMWHS Partnership
PN 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Foster the development of local destination networks	   	CMWHS Partnership Tourism Agencies
PN 3,4,7	Develop and implement visitor management (including signage), marketing and brand strategies	   	CMWHS Partnership and Tourism Agencies

7.4 Transmission

Awareness of World Heritage Sites within the UK is relatively low compared to many other UNESCO member states. Previous CMWHS surveys indicated average awareness levels of 54 per cent both within and outside the WHS Areas, which is relatively high, but understanding of what is meant by WHS status is generally lacking.

Actions pursuing this Convention objective are linked closely with those for Presentation, as they share the aim of engaging with a wide range of audiences to increase the understanding of the WHS and its OUV. Better understanding underpins the appreciation and, ultimately, conservation of the Site in the long term. Policies and strategic actions within this section therefore support the previous learning, research and intellectual access actions by giving an outlet through immersive interpretation, such as cultural events. It also covers action to address this issue locally and globally, focussing on the international values of, and audience for, this Site.

Communicating the significance of the CMWHS now takes on another level of importance and develops from explaining the value of the protected landscape to actively enabling climate and social resilience. It has new purpose in terms of wider climate and ecological intelligence and understanding, and the opportunity to share this pioneering understanding of this value and significance will become increasingly important, as other historic landscapes begin to have to cope with climate breakdown, and to re-assess their own roles and values. Integration of SDG goals and climate resilience into T1-T5 will explicitly articulate the social and environmental value of the Site - in terms of developing active links to partners involved in health, wellbeing and environmental growth - in order to clarify the role of the WHS Office as steward of the land not only for its heritage value, but its current and future value in supporting life in the face of increasing threats.

T1: The values and significance of the WHS should be communicated to wide range of educational audiences.

T2: Research into Cornish mining and its worldwide linkages should be facilitated and encouraged, published and disseminated.

T3: The distinctiveness of Cornish mining culture should be celebrated, promoted and propagated.

T4: The Partnership will promote best practice in heritage management, heritage-led regeneration and sustainable management of Cornish mining landscapes worldwide.

T5: The Partnership will actively facilitate the exchange of ideas, experiences and the stories of Cornish mining communities worldwide.

This will require articulation of the environmental contribution of the Site with expression of its cultural OUV into all Transmission activities; and likewise, use of current Transmission channels to invite new partners to explore sustainable management opportunities such as community ownership or operation.

POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
T 1,2,3,4,5	Promote new partnerships to create new models of community engagement, and new funding sources to support these		CMWHS Partnership

T 2,3,4,5	Develop transnational relationships with Cornish mining related sites overseas and explore how to realise the potential benefits from these relationships for communities and businesses in Cornwall and west Devon	   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMWHS Partnership • LEPs
T 1,2,3,4,5	Investment in international partnerships and relationships to fully optimise the contribution of the Site to health and wellbeing	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMWHS Partnership Health & Wellbeing Boards
T 1,2,3,4,5	Investment in international partnerships and relationships to optimise collaboration to understand, protect and enhance the ecological and climate breakdown relevance of the Site	    	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMWHS Partnership UNESCO WH Centre • Other WHSs
T 1,2,3,4,5	Investment in international partnerships and relationships to optimise exploration of community-based asset management models	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMWHS Partnership UNESCO WH Centre • Other WHSs
T 1,3,5 PN 1,2,3,7,8	Continue to develop learning activities as a focus for the Management Plan (<i>Future commissions, whether learning focussed, or cultural event focussed, should be required to include aspects of both to optimise investment</i>)	   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHS Office • Culture sector partners

7.5 Priority Sustainable Development Actions

UNESCO’s adoption of the *Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention*, in 2015, provided the focus for this Plan. Since then, understanding of the nature and scale of the challenges facing humanity has increased significantly and, with it, recognition of the urgent need for co-ordinated global action. Through this Management Plan we will move to a position where the CMWHS makes a greater contribution to enhancing wellbeing and addressing related deprivations, with strategies that improve health, education and spur equitable economic prosperity, whilst tackling climate change and working to preserve our environment.

This approach requires the CMWHS to variously **Lead**, **Enable** and **Influence** the actions of its partners at a local, national and international level, depending on the circumstances surrounding each activity, as set out in the table below. This mirrors the approach taken in the Cornwall Council Carbon Neutral Action Plan. This area of work will require additional resourcing, and new collaborations, as it is activity that is not reflected in the current budget structure. Where this is the case we have indicated it in the table below.

The new strategic actions that have been identified all contribute to one or more of the four core Convention objectives and add further understanding and expression of the Site’s Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). The UN SDG Framework and emerging Carbon Neutral plans of our funding partners provide the context and direction, and offer unprecedented strategic space to refresh the role of the CMWHS in its role as a leader, enabler and influencer of coordinated activity.

Actions from the four World Heritage Convention activity areas listed above that are especially valuable in achieving the UN SDGs and climate action are repeated below, with the relevant SDGs indicated, categorised by the strategic activity through which it will be achieved:

OVERARCHING STRATEGIC ACTIVITY	CORE CONVENTION OBJECTIVE POLICY CONTRIBUTION	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS CONTRIBUTION	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND STRATEGIC COLLABORATION OPPORTUNITIES
<p>1: LEAD</p> <p>Develop ecological value and environmental audit with Cornwall Wildlife Trust/University across the Site</p>	<p>P 1,2,3 C 1,3,5</p>	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource required • Strategic fit and collaboration potential with Carbon Neutral Plans

<p>Develop climate vulnerability, and resilience, value study with partners (University and others) across the Site</p>	<p>P 1,2,3 C 1,12</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource required • Strategic fit and collaboration potential with Carbon Neutral Plans
<p>Explore new models of community- engagement, management, participation and ownership</p>	<p>C 1,3,8,9 PN 1,2,7,8 T 1-5</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource required • <i>Emerging national good practice on community skilling and readiness will be critical</i>
<p>Develop training programme within the WHS Office to clarify the significance of the Site in relation to SDG contribution; contribute to partner authorities' internal training</p>	<p>P 1-8</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource required • Strategic fit and collaboration potential with Carbon Neutral Plans to deliver internal training on climate, carbon and ecological breakdown
<p>2: ENABLE</p>			
<p>Develop new partnerships with local health and wellbeing providers (e.g. University, HWB, LNP, NHS, VCSE) to fully understand the current and potential role of the Site to contribute to good physical and emotional health</p>	<p>C 1,3 PN 8 T 1-5</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource required • Strategic fit and collaboration potential with Health and Wellbeing Board priorities

Develop new partnerships with ecological and climate resilience expertise (e.g. University, CWT, CEP, VCSE) to explore the contribution of the Site	C 1,12 T 1-5	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource required • Strategic fit and collaboration potential with all relevant partners
3: INFLUENCE			
Develop tools (e.g. website, training) to engage and influence local and international partners to understand the ecological and climate breakdown relevance of the Site	T 1-5	   	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource required
Develop local and international partnerships to identify and advocate for all WHSs to contribute to UN SDGs	P C PN T	       	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource required

7.6 World Heritage Site Governance

The governance arrangements for the Site, which form the essential foundation that underpins the partners' ability to deliver the World Heritage Convention, were reviewed in 2014. They provide a structure that enables the principal funders and strategic site management organisations to co-ordinate their activities for the preparation and pursuit of the Management Plan policies.

The World Heritage Site Partnership Board has a Memorandum of Agreement and related Schedules setting out its administration and financial contributions. The governance options are periodically reviewed, in the light of changes in the operating environment. The substantial budget reduction which took effect from April 2015 is one such significant operational change, and whilst an income generation strategy has been developed in the light of this, alternative models and/or legal instruments will be explored, such as Charitable Trust or Community Interest Company, to assess whether they could enhance future fundraising. A Governance review will therefore be carried out during the course of this Management Plan (2020-2025).

8 Monitoring Arrangements



8.1 Monitoring and the World Heritage Site

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Monitoring Report (2019) that formed the evidence base for the decision making that underpins this Plan is the second such report for the Site. It addresses the three principal monitoring themes set out below. A summary list of all the monitoring themes can be seen at Section 8.5 (below) and within the complete report at Appendix 2 (www.cornishmining.org.uk)

Themes used within the Monitoring Report;

- **Conservation of Outstanding Universal Value** (World Heritage Convention objectives: *Protection, Conservation and Enhancement*)
- **Communication of Outstanding Universal Value** (World Heritage Convention objectives: *Presentation and Transmission*)
- **Environmental Value***

Monitoring of the WHS is also required to address the Periodic Reporting obligation of the World Heritage Centre. This is an established requirement of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) which requires that each of the 193 signatory State Parties undertake a Periodic Reporting exercise on a nominal six yearly basis. Sites around the world are grouped geographically for this process with the United Kingdom being within the Europe and North America Region. This region contains 529 of the 1121 Sites currently inscribed worldwide. The data contained within the Monitoring Report will be used to inform the completion of the next Periodic Reporting cycle questionnaire, which is expected to be issued in 2020-2021.

At 19,710 hectares in extent, the CMWHS is the largest industrial World Heritage Site in the UK, and the second largest in the UK overall. The extent and scope of the WHS presents significant challenges regarding co-ordinated management and the remit of the WHS Office, derived from the Management Plan policies, is correspondingly wide-ranging.

During the period of this Management Plan (2020-2025) it will be a priority to address those knowledge gaps recognised within the Monitoring Report, and to pursue related objectives which enable more effective co-ordinated management in accordance with stated policies. The ongoing co-operation and support of a wide range of stakeholder partners, including the public, will remain essential in achieving this.

**During the lifetime of this Plan we will review the existing approach to monitoring to incorporate measures which encompass the contribution of the WHS and related activities to UN SDGs, within the context of the environmental and ecological values of the Site.*

8.2 Conservation of Outstanding Universal Value

Given the scale and complexity of the CMWHS, effective monitoring can only be delivered with the co-operation of partner local authorities, through their relevant departments, and with agencies with particular conservation remits. The data contained within the Monitoring Report is the result of work undertaken directly by the WHS Office and the partner local authorities Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council, and by agencies including Natural England and Cornwall Wildlife Trust.

8.2.1 Attribute Condition Monitoring

The first Site-wide attribute condition survey was undertaken in 2010, the methodology for which was based on a modified common-standards monitoring model. This incorporated a range of condition assessment categories which reflected the state of survival of the attribute (i.e. site or feature) concerned, e.g. 'Favourable – maintained', 'Unfavourable – declining', etc.

The most recent condition survey of 2017 focused primarily on 174 attributes which were found to be in an Unfavourable condition in 2010 and which had not been consolidated subsequently. At the request of the WHS Partnership, the 2017 assessment also included a random sample of attributes which were previously found to be in a Favourable condition. This was done in order to test for unanticipated deteriorations in condition and to check the common standards monitoring assessment methodology.

In summary, the outcomes of the 2017 survey were broadly as expected in that the attributes being assessed were already known to be in an Unfavourable condition. The extent of the problem caused at some sites by a lack of vegetation management appears to be attributable, in some instances, to the real-world impact of local authority budget cuts in recent years. The results of the 2017 survey are set out in Appendix 2. (www.cornishmining.org.uk)

8.2.2 Prioritising Attributes for Conservation

In order to undertake a condition prioritisation exercise, a condition risk scoring methodology has been devised which includes the following factors;

- **Condition** - to address;
 - Rarity of the attribute within the World Heritage Site
 - Rarity of the attribute within the World Heritage Site Area (A1 to A10)
 - Vulnerability of the attribute
- **Project achievability** - How realistic/achievable is the conservation objective and is this deliverable financially?)

- **Project sustainability** - Is the attribute to be conserved likely to be sustainable through it contributing to community plans and does it have an economic end use?

Full details of the selection methodology and prioritised list of sites is set out within Appendix 3 – ‘Selection methodology for WHS Attribute conservation 2019’ (www.cornishmining.org.uk)

8.3 Communication of Outstanding Universal Value

8.3.1 Raising Awareness

Interpreting the values of the WHS is essential to awareness raising and also in the promotion of conservation, as communities can be forceful advocates for the preservation of OUV. In addition to maintaining an active web and social media presence (i.e. www.cornishmining.org.uk, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter), the WHS Office and Partnership has long pursued a programme of mining related cultural events to reach audiences beyond those already engaged with industrial heritage.

As with the previous Monitoring Report (2012), qualitative evaluation of the events reveals a high level of satisfaction with, and learning impact from, the Cultural Programme. Given the high level of external income generated by events, the programme represents a particularly cost-effective means of raising awareness of the WHS and communicating its values to new audiences. Incorporating the SDGs as a Management Plan objective broadens the scope of the CMWHS’ communication role and provides the opportunity to gather more information on the social impacts of the WHS, across communities within and around the Site.





8.3.2 The Economic Value of Conservation within the World Heritage Site 2006-2019

A considerable number of capital works projects have been delivered within the CMWHS from 2006 to 2019. This indicates that a total of 52 discrete projects had been allocated project funding from various sources to 2019. These projects have, and are, delivering significant investment across the WHS, particularly in the form of mine site consolidation and streetscape improvements to historic buildings within former mining settlements. A total of £92,433,220 had been allocated across 52 individual projects to December 2019, with this being secured through the use of WHS status as a means to influence funding partners.

The criteria used in the selection of the projects for inclusion in the list below, are as follows;

- Project funding application cited WHS bid as major driver/justification
- Project funding application cited WHS status as evidence of heritage value and/or justification
- Project funding application arising directly from pursuing stated WHS Management Plan objectives
- Investment attracted in part as a result of WHS status impact on significance/value perception

The value of the collected major projects across the ten areas of the WHS also indicates a significant uplift effect which, it is argued, is attributable to the status. Additional heritage led regeneration projects funded within the WHS, but not attributed to the status specifically, total a further £38,574,000 - some 29 per cent of a combined total of £131,007,220 (i.e. £92,433,220 + £38,574,000).

These figures are important in illustrating that heritage led regeneration, as opposed to regeneration delivered otherwise, has been significantly influenced by World Heritage status; without this, it could be argued that £38.5million in investment would have been achieved between 2006 and 2019 otherwise. WHS status could therefore be said to have increased the potential for heritage led investment across the ten Areas by a factor of 3.4.

A list of capital works expenditure, committed by WHS Area, is included above in Section 6 and within Appendix 2. (www.cornishmining.org.uk)

8.4 Environmental Value

8.4.1 The Ecology of Metalliferous Mine Sites

Whilst ecology does not form part of the WHS' OUV as inscribed, Site management can incorporate measures which address the conservation of that particular biodiversity which is solely dependent on the minerals occurring at former mine sites. During the life of the previous plan the following projects investigated aspects of the biodiversity of the Site:

- Natural England Bryophyte Habitat Programme at Minions (WHS Area A9) (2015)
 - Mining for Butterflies in Cornwall project (2015)
 - Bees on Metalliferous Mine Sites within the Cornwall AONB and WHS (2018)
- Further detail of these studies is summarised in Appendix 2 (www.cornishmining.org.uk)



The focus on the UN SDGs within the Plan period (2020-2025) further highlights the need to understand the breadth of biodiversity which exists across the Site.

Relict mining landscapes comprising burrows or spoil heaps of mineral waste are habitats for a variety of lower plants (i.e. mosses and liverworts), which have adapted and often thrive on 'soils' completely unsuitable for most other vegetation. Many of these species are extremely rare and, in some instances, have received statutory protection as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). In excess of 25 per cent of all the mosses and liverworts found in Cornwall have been observed on former metalliferous mine sites.²⁴

Similarly, heathland habitats have become established at many former mine sites despite extreme environmental factors such as mineral contamination in soils and the depletion or reduced availability of nutrients. Such soils can also provide habitats for types which would normally be out-competed by more fertile species.²⁵

From a mammalian perspective, former mine sites can also be a very attractive habitat; rabbits and badgers burrow in the waste dumps and various species of bats, some rare, often occupy open mine shafts and adit levels; the latter being extremely important roost sites for Greater Horseshoe bats in particular. Likewise, bird species use neglected mine buildings and shafts as undisturbed nesting sites in many areas.

Former dressing floors within mine sites usually contain water storage or ore/waste settling areas which, after abandonment, can lead to the creation of micro aquatic habitats for species of insects and amphibians. Conversely, dry areas of exposed and semi-exposed waste dumps are often colonised by invertebrates such as common snakes, slow worms and lizards. Habitats of heathland and wild flowers, created within and around areas of mine spoil over the decades since abandonment, can also support rare bee and butterfly species.

The proposed ecological audit of the CMWHS, to be undertaken during the lifetime of this Plan (2020-2025) should include an assessment of priority species and habitats as identified in the IUCN International Red Data List for endangered species.²⁶ These should be considered in addition to those featured within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).²⁷ The methodology employed for an assessment and the frequency and type of monitoring for species is to be developed in partnership with academic partners.

²⁴ Holyoak, D. T. (1995 & 1996) *Report on a survey of bryophytes on some derelict mine sites in Cornwall*. Redruth: Cornish Biological Records Unit, Institute of Cornish Studies.

²⁵ Johnson, N., Payton, P. & Spalding, A. eds. (1996) *The Conservation Value of Metalliferous Mine Sites in Cornwall*. Truro: Cornwall County Council/University of Exeter Press. p.32

²⁶ Retrieved www.iucnredlist.org

²⁷ Retrieved www.ukbap.org.uk/GenPageText.aspx?id=54

8.5 Summary of themes addressed within the Monitoring Report (2019)

Conservation of Outstanding Universal Value

- **Protection**

*CWDMLWHS Management Plan Policies: P4, P5, P6, P7, P8**

This provides detail of the protective measures that are available to secure long-term protection of the Site's Outstanding Universal Value: the **WHS governance structure, local and national planning frameworks and policies, WHS Planning Advice, and statutory designations**

- **Conservation**

*CWDMLWHS Management Plan Policies: C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12**

Addresses the **condition monitoring of attributes within the Site and risk assessment; also, potential condition monitoring of mining heritage assets beyond the World Heritage Site** and the **impact of World Heritage designation on the conservation of OUV**

Communication of Outstanding Universal Value

*CWDMLWHS Management Plan Policies: PN2, PN3, PN4, PN5, PN6, PN7, PN8, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5**

This heading covers monitoring of **the wider value of heritage to society** and **public awareness of World Heritage status**, in addition to **education, outreach and research** and the **economic impacts of World Heritage status**

Environmental Value

*CWDMLWHS Management Plan Policies: C7, C10**

This theme introduces the known and potential environmental value of the WHS and highlights three related projects: **Bryophyte habitat improvement at Minions, Bees on metalliferous mine sites within the Cornwall AONB and WHS,** and the **Mining for butterflies in Cornwall project**

NB. the above refer to policies adopted within the previous Management Plan for 2013-2018 and a list of these can be seen in the World Heritage Site Monitoring Report (2019), at Appendix 2 (www.cornishmining.org.uk)

Photo references (to be inserted inside back cover)

Deborah Boden: *p.*

Ainsley Cocks: *pp.*

Cornish Mining World Heritage Site: *pp.*

Barry Gamble: *pp.*

Graham Lawrence: *pp.*

Emma Parkman: *pp.*

Purple Peak Adventures: *p.*

Sharron P. Schwartz: *p.*

Adam Sharpe: *pp.*

Mike Thomas: *p.*

Unknown: *pp.*

