

Comprehensive Impact Assessment (CIA)

Version 7.4 – February 2018

Risk Management

Risk Management is a process to identify, assess, react, monitor and report on opportunities or threats to the achievement of objectives. It is considered an essential element of good governance and decision making.

The Risk Assessment matrix below will help you to better assess the potential impact and risk of the policy/function that you are considering and better inform the CIA Outcomes.

Inherent and Residual Risk

Inherent Risk

Once identified, each risk should be considered on its raw or ***inherent*** basis. This means the exposure of the risk before any controls are taken into consideration.

Control is defined as: Any action, procedure or operation undertaken by management to increase the likelihood that activities and procedures will achieve their objectives.

Residual Risk

Once controls in place have been considered, the risk that still remains needs to be assessed. When we consider the impact of a risk it should always be on the Council as a whole, as well as on our own part of the Council, including our employees, it should also include the risk to the service users, both internal and external.

Assessing Risk

Once residual risk has been identified it is important to assess how significant the risk is to your Service/Directorate/Council and

Community as a whole. The **impact x likelihood** score, as discussed in the "Risk Assessment" bite sized guide, can be plotted against the **Risk Matrix**.

Risk Assessment Matrix

Likelihood	Remote	Unlikely	Possible	Probable	Certain
Impact					
Catastrophic	5	10	15	20	25
Moderate	4	8	12	16	20
Limited	3	6	9	12	15
Minimal	2	4	6	8	10
No	1	2	3	4	5

What does the Risk Matrix score mean?

OVERALL RISK	DESCRIPTION
1 – 6	A residual risk score of 6 or less is generally considered acceptable to the Council and will require no further action other than continued good management practices and to ensure that the relevant controls are still operating effectively.
8 -16	A residual risk score of 8 -16 may require the implementation of additional controls/action to be taken, although this depends on the nature of the risk, and the potential cost/benefit of reducing the level of risk further.
20+	A residual risk score of 20 or more requires the implementation of additional controls urgently, as this level of residual risk is unacceptable to the Council. The Corporate Leadership Team will need to be made aware of these risks and involved in decision making around risk actions.

The risk score correlates to the three Outcomes on the CIA Summary and will be entered into the CIA Summary:

RAG Score	CIA Form Outcome
Green	1
Amber	2
Red	3

Comprehensive Impact Assessment (CIA) Template

Assessment being undertaken	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Management Plan 2020-2025
Directorate:	Economic Growth & Development
Service:	Economic Development & Culture
Name of Officer/s completing assessment:	Deborah Boden, World Heritage Site Co-ordinator
Date of Assessment:	Version 2 14 October 2020 (update of V1 6 July 2020);
1.	<p>Why are you doing this CIA? – A brief explanation of the reason. Is it for: new/change in policy, procedures, strategy, function, or service? (Please refer to the guidance for the definitions)</p> <p>The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2006. UNESCO requires that all World Heritage Sites have Management Plans and State Parties (national governments) are required to submit these. The Management Plan covers the period 2020-2025 and replaces the previous Plan for 2013-2018, which was adopted by Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council.</p> <p>The policies in the previous Plan were assessed and are being retained; these have been assessed for Equalities impacts and sustainability previously, but were reconsidered as part of this CIA.</p> <p>The Plan also includes two new policies that were identified as necessary by the SA for this Plan as it was emerging, and these were also included in this CI assessment.</p>
2.	<p>What are the aims, objectives, outcomes, purpose of the policy, service change, function that you are assessing?</p> <p>The purpose Management Plan is to enable the successful co-ordinated management of the UNESCO designated Site for the benefit of the communities that live in and around it.</p>

3.	<p>Who implements or delivers the above? State if this is undertaken by more than one team, service, and department including any external partners.</p>	<p>The <u>Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO 1972)</u> (“the WH Convention”) is the UN instruments that governs how the World Heritage Site is managed. It sets out a number of obligations that the State Party signatories to the Convention commit to delivering.</p> <p>The State Party (UK Government) has a duty to ensure that World Heritage Sites 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.</p> <p>Government responsibility for meeting the obligations sits with the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). 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 and Development Office (FCDO), Transport (DfT) and Education (DfE).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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		<p>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.</p> <p>Management Plan monitoring and implementation is co-ordinated by the World Heritage Site Office, hosted by Cornwall Council.</p>
4.	<p>Equality and Diversity - Who will be affected by this proposal? Is the proposal likely to result in positive or negative impacts/risks? If so, what are they? What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely identified negative impacts/risks? This section should include reference to the 9 protected characteristics as referenced in the Equality Act 2010. Consideration should also be given to the Cornish status different employee groups such as part-time, on-call or 'hard to reach' employees – see CIA</p>	<p>Who will be affected by this proposal? (Include consideration of the protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage & civil partnership, pregnancy & maternity, race (incl. Cornish Minority), religion & belief, sex and sexual orientation; also, different employee groups such as part-time, on-call or 'hard to reach' employees)</p> <p>The principal focus of the Management Plan are the communities that live in and around the ten WHS Areas. However, anyone in Cornwall and west Devon, including residents and visitors to the Site, plus descendants of Cornish migrants within the UK and overseas, potentially have an interest or stake in the designated landscape.</p> <p>Within the area the plan covers there will be vulnerable residents and people with protected characteristics; however, this plan will not adversely impact or disadvantage these groups.</p> <p>What are the positive impacts/risks – if any?</p> <p>The Plan offers potential for positive impacts for people on lower incomes, as the WHS Areas in many cases coincide with former industrial communities in areas with higher levels of multiple deprivation. The policies and strategic actions look to reduce barriers to participation and contribute to health and wellbeing agendas, and the targeting of activity in the WHS Areas enables the Partnership to prioritise these communities.</p> <p>In addition, the Plan's focus on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG's), mitigating climate change and supporting the recovery of ecosystems benefits all communities, through</p>

	<p>guidance for further information.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributing to the improvement of the physical environment in which they live • increasing opportunities for physical activities, and social interaction, eg volunteering • enhancing learning and cultural engagement <p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any? No negative impacts for people with protected characteristics have been identified in the Management Plan for 2020-2025.</p> <p>RAG Score: Green</p>
	<p>Human Rights - Who will be affected by this proposal? Is the proposal likely to result in positive or negative impacts/risks? If so, what are they? What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely identified negative impacts/ risks?</p>	<p>Who will be affected by this proposal? Anyone with an interest or stake in the designated landscapes which comprise the World Heritage Site across Cornwall and west Devon.</p> <p>What are the positive impacts/risks – if any? The Plan’s focus on developing actions that contribute to delivering the UN SDG’s provides the framework for ensuring that it will enhance social equity.</p> <p>It also offers new possibilities for building understanding of social foundation goals and planetary boundaries, arising from the SDGs. The Partnership’s relationships with economic growth teams within partner authorities should enable the Plan to contribute to the inclusive growth agendas and emerging interest in ‘doughnut economics’ that are particularly significant given the levels of poverty across the post-industrial areas of the Site.</p> <p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any? No potential for any of the above groups to be disadvantaged by the policies and aims contained within the draft Management Plan have been identified.</p> <p>RAG Score: Green</p>

6.	<p>Rurality- Will this proposal have a positive or negative impact for those living in rural communities? If so, what are they? What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely identified negative impacts/risks?</p>	<p>What are the positive impacts – if any? The distributed nature of the WHS across the whole of Cornwall and west Devon, and the prioritising of strategic actions in the WHS Areas, is a means of targeting opportunities to participate for people living in rural areas.</p> <p>The focus on climate change mitigation and support for biodiversity also has a positive impact on people in rural communities across the WHS, improving the quality of the environment within which they live and enhancing their resilience to severe weather events.</p> <p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any? No negative impacts for people in rural communities have been identified.</p> <p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing that will mitigate the likely identified impact/risk? N/A</p> <p>RAG Score: Green</p>
7.	<p>Safeguarding - Who will be affected by this proposal? Is the proposal likely to result in positive or negative impacts/risks? If so, what are they? What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely identified negative impacts/risks?</p>	<p>Who will be affected by this proposal? It is acknowledged that within the area the plan covers there will be vulnerable residents; however, this plan will not adversely impact these groups.</p> <p>What are the positive impacts/risks – if any? N/A</p> <p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any? N/A</p> <p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing that will mitigate the likely identified impact/risk? N/A</p>

		RAG Score: Green
8.	<p>Information Governance – What type of information will be required to deliver this proposal? Is the proposal likely to result in increased risks to the information? If so, what are they? What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely identified negative impacts/risks?</p>	<p>What type of information will be required to deliver this proposal?</p> <p>Condition assessments: Information about the condition of landscape features and ecology within the WHS, to inform the prioritisation of conservation projects.</p> <p>Information about service users, including enquiries and website Non-personal information such as IP addresses, pages accessed/files downloaded of the nature/subject of the enquiry. This helps us to determine how many people use our services and what their needs are. This information doesn't tell us anything about them or where they live but it allows us to monitor and improve our service.</p> <p>Customer information – personal information such as names, emails and postal address etc for those people who buy pre-application advice from our planning advice service, but only as necessary for invoicing.</p> <p>We collect this information in connection with specific activities, such as organising meetings, developing and implementing projects, information and newsletter requests, product purchases, feedback, donations, competition entries etc. The information is either needed to fulfil customer requests or to provide them with a service.</p> <p>Is the proposal likely to result in increased risks to the information, if so what are they? No</p> <p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely identified negative impacts/risks? All information is covered by GDPR measures and managed in line with the Privacy Policy and Batchelor Retention Guidelines</p> <p>RAG Score: Green</p>

9.	<p>Community Safety/Crime and Disorder - Who will be affected by this proposal? Is the proposal likely to result in positive or negative impacts/risks? If so, what are they? What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely identified negative impacts/risks?</p>	<p>Who will be affected by this proposal? The communities living in the ten WHS Areas are the key focus of the Management Plan preservation and conservation activities, although potentially anyone, whether resident in Cornwall and west Devon or further afield, can access information about the WHS via the website. No additional risks from crime or disorder, or direct positive impacts on crime levels, have been identified as arising from this plan.</p> <p>What are the positive impacts/risks – if any? N/A</p> <p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any? N/A</p> <p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing that will mitigate the likely identified impact/risk? N/A</p> <p>RAG Score: Green</p>
10.	<p>Environment - How will the environment be affected by this proposal. Is the proposal likely to result in positive or negative impacts? How will these impacts be maximised or minimised? Will this project deliver towards</p>	<p>What are the positive impacts/risks – if any? The conservation of historic environment assets of Outstanding Universal Value is the core purpose of the WHS status. As an UNESCO landscape designation, the WHS also 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 are essential elements of sustainable development, which is the focus of the Plan. All stakeholders within the Partnership have identified ecosystem growth as a key policy concern, as now recognised in the Cornwall Environmental Growth Strategy. The Plan will also enable greater collaboration with environmental agencies to enhance climate change resilience, to develop emergency response strategies which incorporate protection of OUV as a priority.</p>

	the Council's ambition of environmental growth?	<p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any? None</p> <p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing that will mitigate the likely identified impact/risk? N/A</p> <p>RAG Score: Green</p>
11.	<p>Health, Safety and Wellbeing - Who will be affected by this proposal? Is the proposal likely to result in positive or negative impacts/risks arising from: Individual lifestyles, social and community influences, living, working and economic conditions, access to or quality of services or any other direct or indirect effects on health, safety and well-being? If so, what are they? What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate the likely</p>	<p>Who will be affected by this proposal? The communities living in and around the ten WHS Areas are the key focus of the Management Plan and the principal audience for the outreach, learning and engagement activities that contribute to health and wellbeing.</p> <p>What are the positive impacts/risks – if any? Research for the Plan identified building new relationships with health and wellbeing services as priorities. The adoption of the UN SDG's 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any?</p>

	<p>identified negative impacts/risks?</p>	<p>None</p> <p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing that will mitigate the likely identified impact/risk? N/A</p> <p>RAG Score: Green</p>
12.	<p>Business Continuity Planning - Is there a Business Continuity plan in place that will be affected by the proposed changes and, if not, has the area been assessed to identify priority processes or functions? Who will be affected by this proposal? Is the proposal likely to result in positive or negative impacts/risks arising? Are all interdependent service areas covered by the CIA and are there any single points of failure identified?</p>	<p>Who will be affected by this proposal? Day to day responsibility for the care and management historic environment assets within the Site sits with the owners or operators of these. 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 World Heritage Convention sits with a wide range of bodies, including public, charitable and private organisations and individuals.</p> <p>To provide a structure for this complexity, governance arrangements were put in place to bring together the principal management bodies as a WHS Partnership Board. The Partnership 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 Partnership, for the management of the Site in their ownership or control, in line with Management Plan policies.</p> <p>What are the positive impacts/risks – if any? None if the Plan is not implemented</p> <p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any? 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</p>

		<p>private ownerships, so, other than through awareness raising, the ability to influence risk management is limited. The previous Plan included strategic actions to address disaster preparedness but these were put on hold due to budget cuts and staffing reductions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing that will mitigate the likely identified impact/risk?</p> <p>Measures could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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		<p>The strategic actions in Section 7 include measures to scope major risks and co-ordinate response plans with owners, managers and emergency response organisations.</p> <p>RAG Score: currently – Amber RAG Score: with Plan proposals implemented - Green</p>
13.	<p>Have the impacts identified in Questions 4 to 12 been assessed using up to date and reliable evidence and data? Please provide a link to the evidence/data or state what the evidence/data is. The data and research page on the intranet is a useful resource.</p> <p>Do you need to engage or consult with any representative group/s?</p> <p>Are our staff affected? Have the unions or staff</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The WHS Monitoring Report (2019) that formed the evidence base for the decision making that underpins this Plan is appended to the Plan document. It addresses the three principal categories of monitoring :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of Outstanding Universal Value (World Heritage Convention objectives: <i>Protection, Conservation and Enhancement</i>) • Communication of Outstanding Universal Value (World Heritage Convention objectives: <i>Presentation and Transmission</i>) • Environmental Value <p>A summary list of all the monitoring themes can be seen at Section 8.5 of the Plan within the complete report at Appendix 2 https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/43870834/appendix-2-whs-monitoring-report.pdf</p> <p>Only as residents, who were included in the public consultation exercise undertaken in July and August 2020, and staff are therefore covered by the measures described above.</p>

	forums been involved? If not, do they need to be?	
14.	<p>Are there other implications not covered by this CIA that need to be considered?</p> <p>Refer to the Committee Report Template Guidance page for further information.</p>	<p>Climate Change</p> <p>Who will be affected by this proposal?</p> <p>The communities living in and around the ten WHS Areas are the key focus of the climate emergency response proposals in the Management Plan, but the Plan has the potential to contribute to measures to support communities across Cornwall and west Devon.</p> <p>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, the Plan seeks to ensure the Site is managed to increase communities' resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>What are the positive impacts/risks – if any?</p> <p>The Management Plan considers 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 Management Pan 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.</p> <p>What are the negative impacts/risks – if any?</p> <p>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</p>

		<p>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.</p> <p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing that will mitigate the likely identified impact/risk?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>WHS partners 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." The WHS Management Plan will seek to integrate the protection of OUV with all such measures being taken by its partner authorities to support climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>Significant effort is also being invested to understand and manage any environmental impacts of the mining industry, and measures to support community engagement and benefit.</p>
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		RAG Score: currently - Amber RAG Score: with Plan proposals implemented - Green
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Summary of risks. What course of action does this CIA suggest you take? More than one of the following may apply. Please state the Residual Risk score. (Refer to the CIA Guidance regarding Risk Management)	Highest Risk Score
Outcome 1 - Green: No change required. The CIA has not identified any potential for adverse impact or risk. (Residual risk score of 6 or less)	4
Outcome 2 - Amber: Continue with the proposal but mitigate the identified risk/s. Despite the potential of an adverse risk/impact continue but make sure you have suitable mitigation plans in place to manage and monitor the risk or impact. (Residual risk score of 8 to 16)	15
Outcome 3 - Red: Stop and rethink. The risk and or impacts may not be acceptable even with mitigation. (Residual risk score of 20+)	n/a

Summary of this CIA
<p>Background</p> <p>The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2006. UNESCO requires that all World Heritage Sites have Management Plans and State Parties (national governments) are required to submit these. The purpose of these is to enable the successful co-ordinated management of the UNESCO designated World Heritage Site for the benefit of the communities that live in and around it.</p> <p>The Management Plan covers the period 2020-2025 and replaces the previous Plan for 2013-2018, which was adopted by Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council.</p> <p>The policies in the previous Plan were assessed as fit for purpose and are being retained; these have been assessed for Equalities impacts and sustainability previously, but were reconsidered as part of this CIA. The Plan also includes two new policies that were identified as necessary by the SA for this Plan as it was emerging, and these were also included in this CI assessment.</p> <p>Groups affected more than others</p> <p>The principal focus of the Management Plan are the communities that live in and around the ten WHS Areas. However, anyone in Cornwall and west Devon, including residents and visitors to the Site, plus descendants of Cornish migrants within the UK and overseas, potentially have an interest or stake in the designated landscape.</p>

**Key impacts – Positive
Equality and Diversity**

The Plan offers potential for positive impacts for people on lower incomes, as the WHS Areas in many cases coincide with former industrial communities in areas with higher levels of multiple deprivation. The policies and strategic actions look to reduce barriers to participation and contribute to health and wellbeing agendas, and the targeting of activity in the WHS Areas enables the Partnership to prioritise these communities.

In addition, the Plan's focus on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG's), mitigating climate change and supporting the recovery of ecosystems benefits all communities, through

- contributing to the improvement of the physical environment in which they live
- increasing opportunities for physical activities, and social interaction, eg volunteering
- enhancing learning and cultural engagement

Human rights

The Plan focus on developing actions that contribute to delivering the UN SDG's provides the framework for ensuring that it will enhance social equity.

It also offers new possibilities for building understanding of social foundation goals and planetary boundaries, arising from the SDGs. The Partnership's relationships with economic growth teams within partner authorities should enable the Plan to contribute to the inclusive growth agendas and emerging interest in 'doughnut economics' that are particularly significant given the levels of poverty across the post-industrial areas of the Site.

Environment

The conservation of historic environment assets of Outstanding Universal Value is the core purpose of the WHS status. As an UNESCO landscape designation, the WHS also 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 are essential elements of sustainable development, which is the focus of the Plan. All stakeholders within the Partnership have identified ecosystem growth as a key policy concern, as now recognised in the Cornwall Environmental Growth Strategy.

The Plan will also enable greater collaboration with environmental agencies to enhance climate change resilience, to develop emergency response strategies which incorporate protection of OUV as a priority.

Health Safety and Wellbeing

Research for the Plan identified building new relationships with health and wellbeing services as priorities. The adoption of the UN SDG's 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

Key Impacts – Negative

Business Continuity Planning (Disaster 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. The previous Plan included strategic actions to address disaster preparedness but these were put on hold due to budget cuts and staffing reductions. While this situation cannot be considered as ideal, the impact of an individual 'disaster' type event affecting the whole Site is relatively low.

Risk Management

Business Continuity Planning (Disaster Preparedness)

Given the spatial distribution and multiple ownership of the Site, the focus should be on key strategic risks, communication and engagement at community level, and how to co-ordinate mitigation and emergency response. The strategic actions in Section 7 of the Plan include measures to scope major risks and co-ordinate response plans with owners, managers and emergency response organisations.

Climate Change

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, the Plan seeks to ensure the Site is managed to increase communities' resilience to the impacts of climate change.

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.

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.

WHS partners Devon County and Cornwall Councils have the role of Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA), to lead on local flood risk management; 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." The WHS Management Plan will seek to integrate the protection of OUV with all such measures being taken by its partner authorities to support climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Significant effort is also being invested to understand and manage any environmental impacts of the mining industry, and measures to support community engagement and benefit.

