



CORNISH MINING
WORLD HERITAGE

*Our mining culture
shaped your world*



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

West Devon Locality Committee
27th October 2020

Bill Horner - County Archaeologist, Devon County Council
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World Heritage Sites

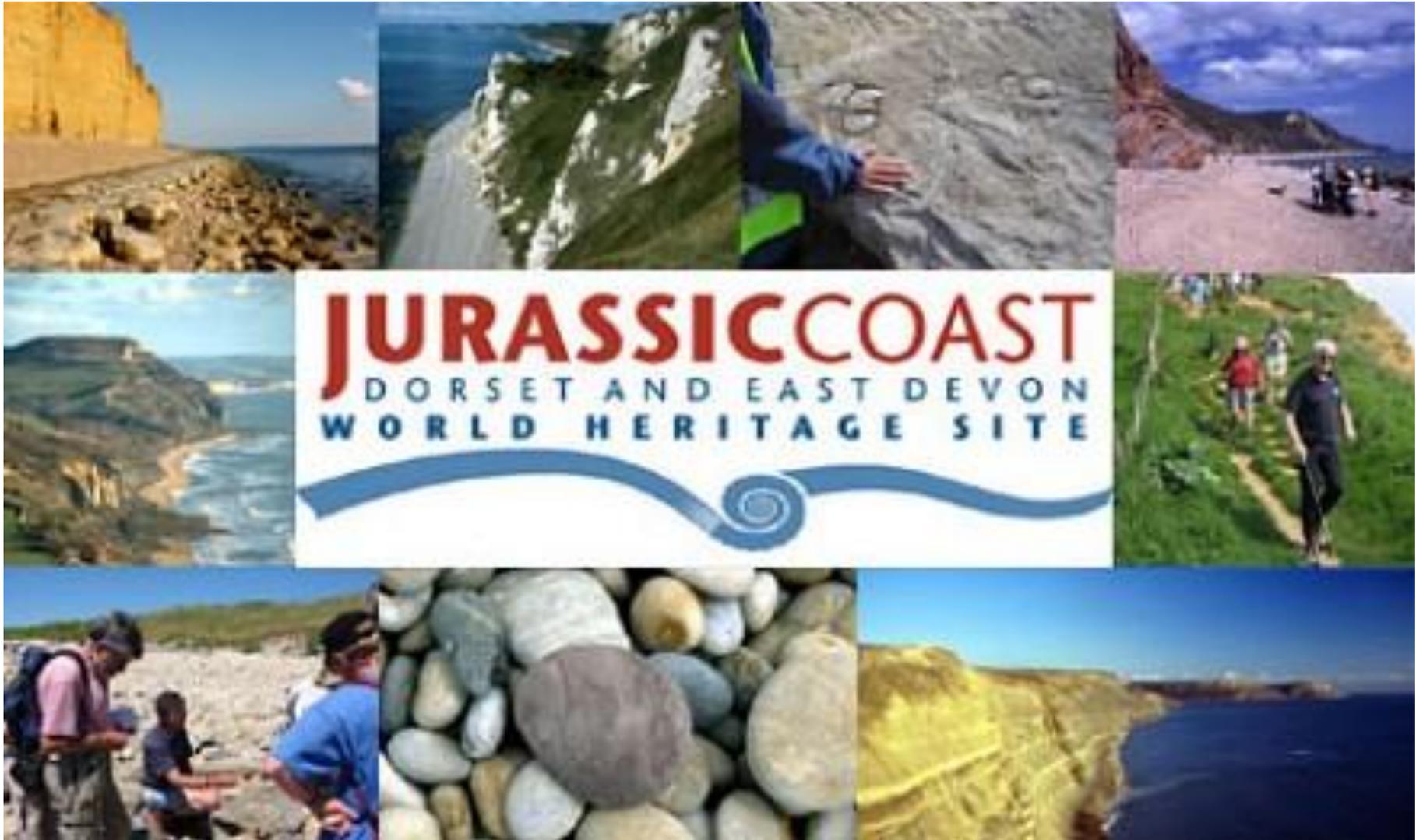


A **World Heritage Site** is a landmark or area with legal protection by the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* adopted in 1972 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance. The sites are judged to contain "cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity"

WHS in the UK

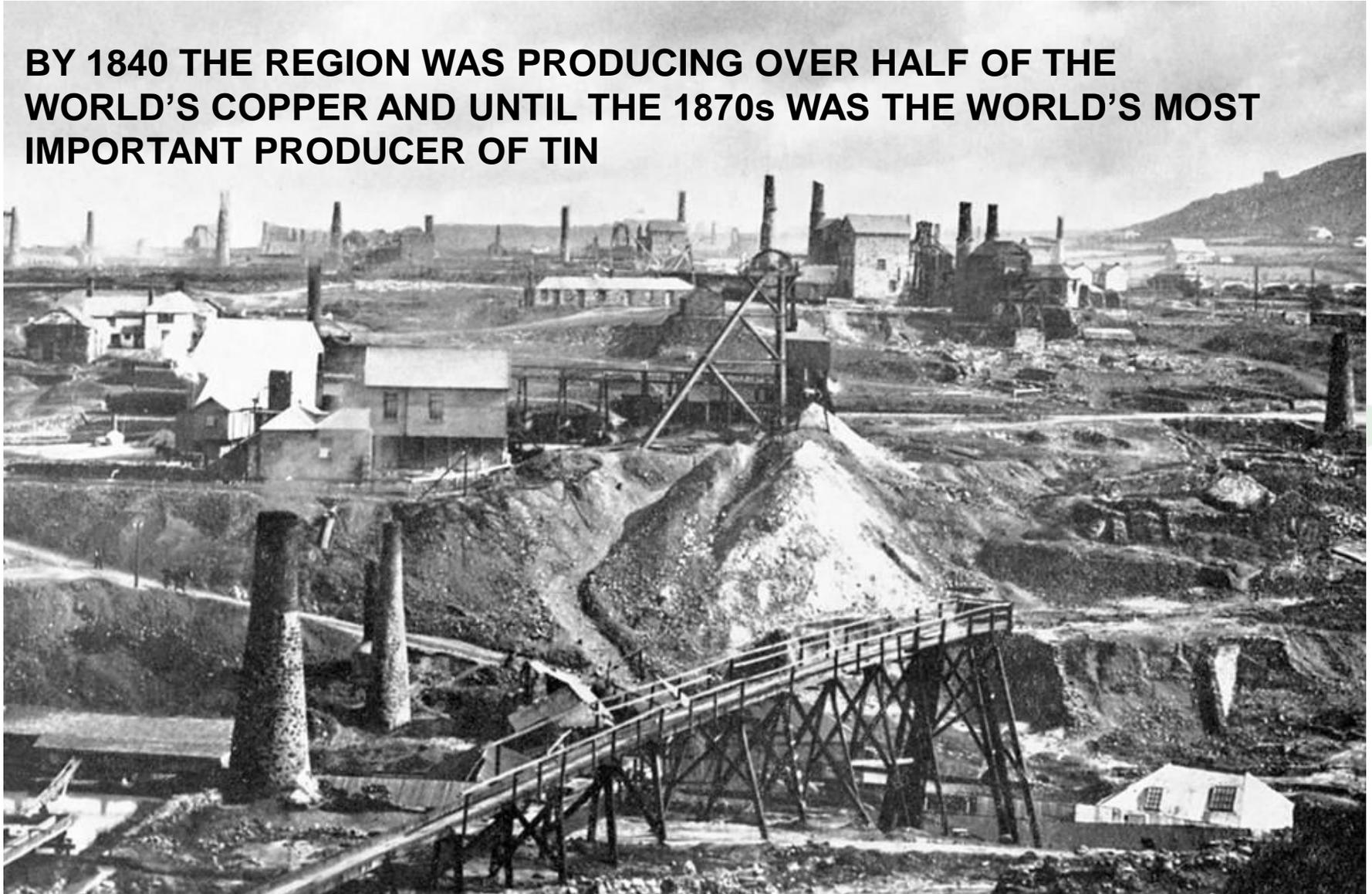


WHS in Devon



The Cornwall & West Devon Mining Landscape

BY 1840 THE REGION WAS PRODUCING OVER HALF OF THE WORLD'S COPPER AND UNTIL THE 1870s WAS THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT PRODUCER OF TIN



Iconic Mining Landscapes



WHS 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.

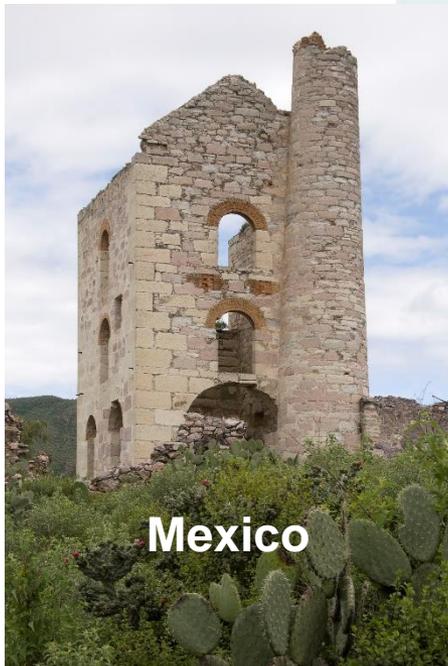
Criterion (iii): Bear a unique or at least an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

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.

World Heritage



World Heritage

Pachuca, Mexico



WHS Components:

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

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

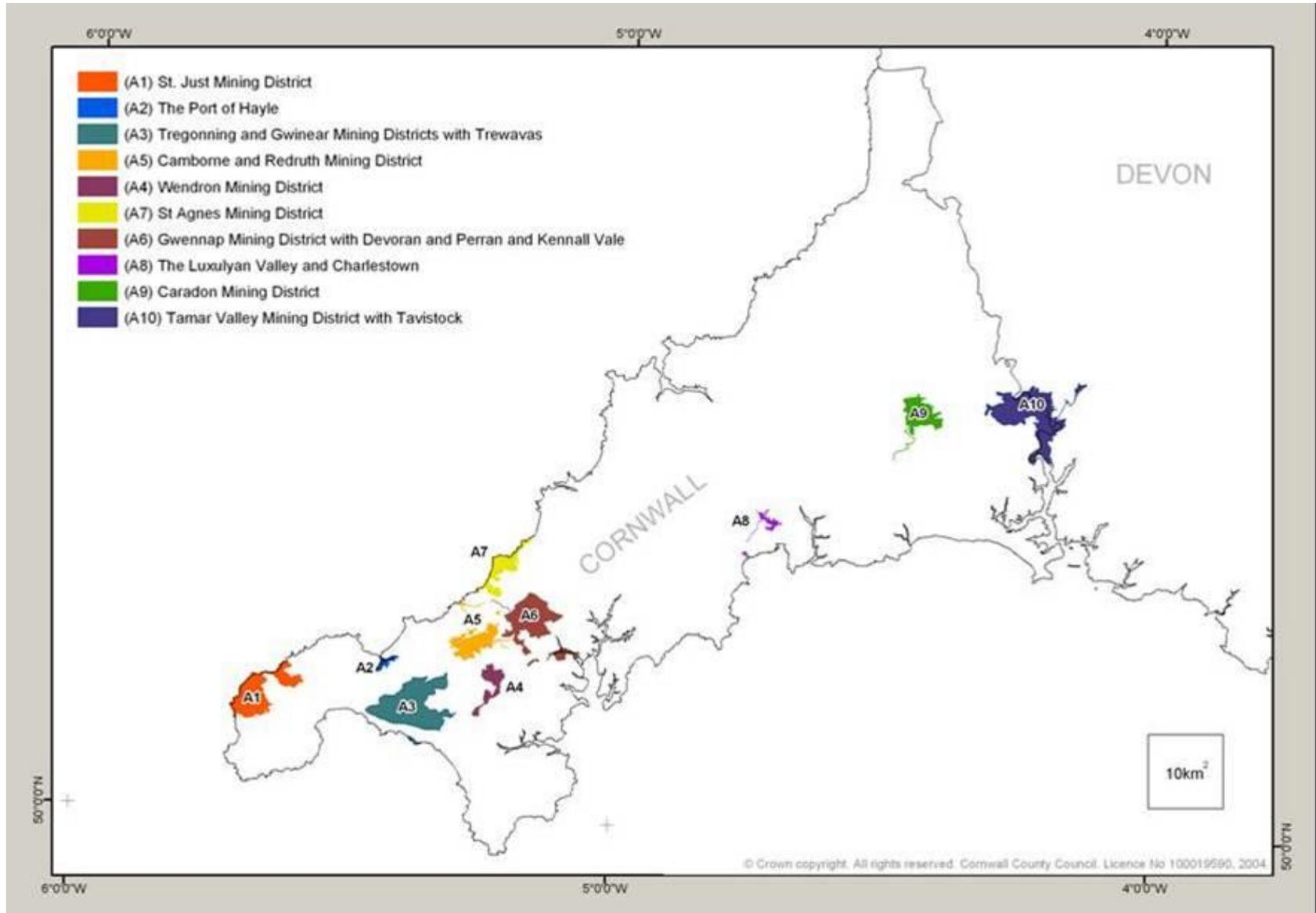
- **Great houses, estates and gardens**

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

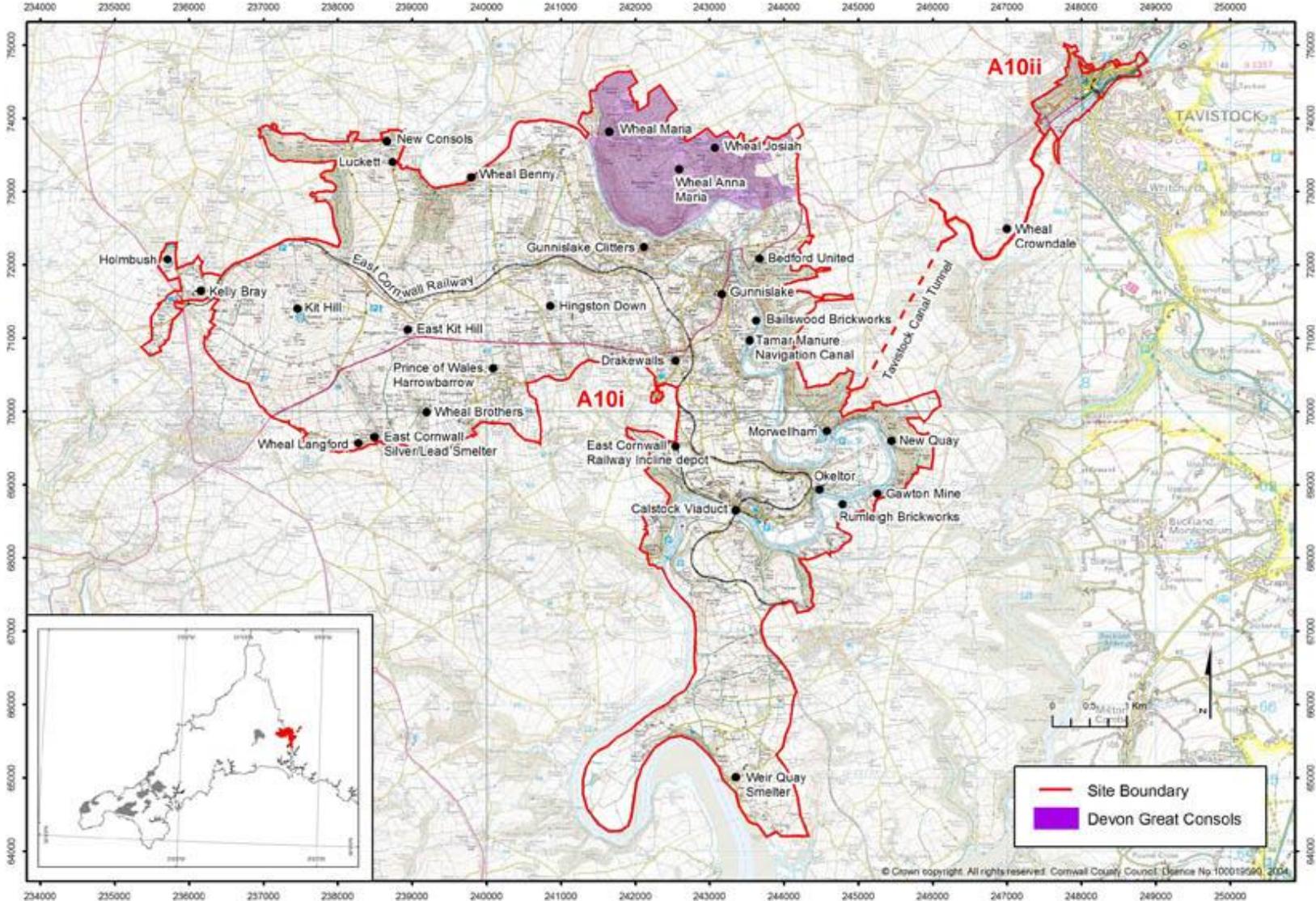
- **Mineralogical and other related sites of particular scientific importance**

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

The Cornwall & West Devon Mining Landscape WHS



Area A10: The Tamar Valley & Tavistock



Mine Sites



Devon Great Consols

Mine Transport

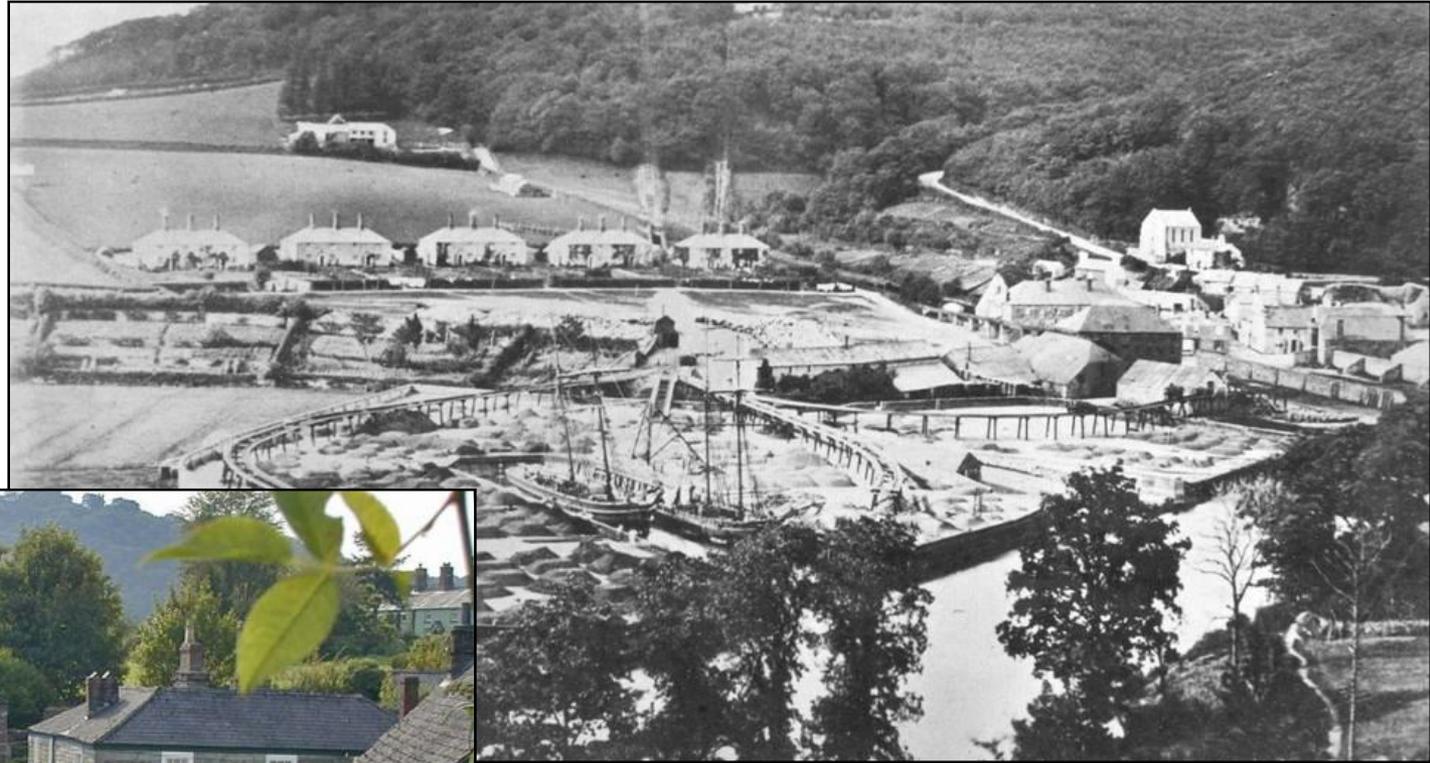


Photo: Barry Gamble

Morwellham Quay

Mine Transport



The Tavistock Canal



Ancillary Industries



Tavy Foundry
Tavistock

Union Tin Smeltworks
Weir Quay



Mining Settlements



Bedford Cottages, Tavistock

Photo: Barry Gamble

Core responsibilities deriving from UNESCO World Heritage Convention

*“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 belongs primarily to that State.” (WH Convention, Article 4)*

UK Government (DCMS) is responsible to UNESCO for all this. But **delivery** is dependent on other organisations, most notably **local authorities**, as

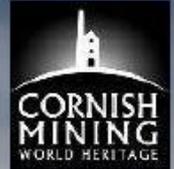
- Local Planning Authorities
- providers of, or partners in, strategies and services relating to regeneration, education, tourism etc.

Day to day **responsibility for the care and management** of many sites sits with the **owners/operators of the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value** – in our case, upwards of **90,000 people!**

Purpose of the Management Plan

- Explain the reasons for designation.
- Describe the extent of the Site and some of its notable landscape features.
- Define how it is protected.
- Outline the key management issues.

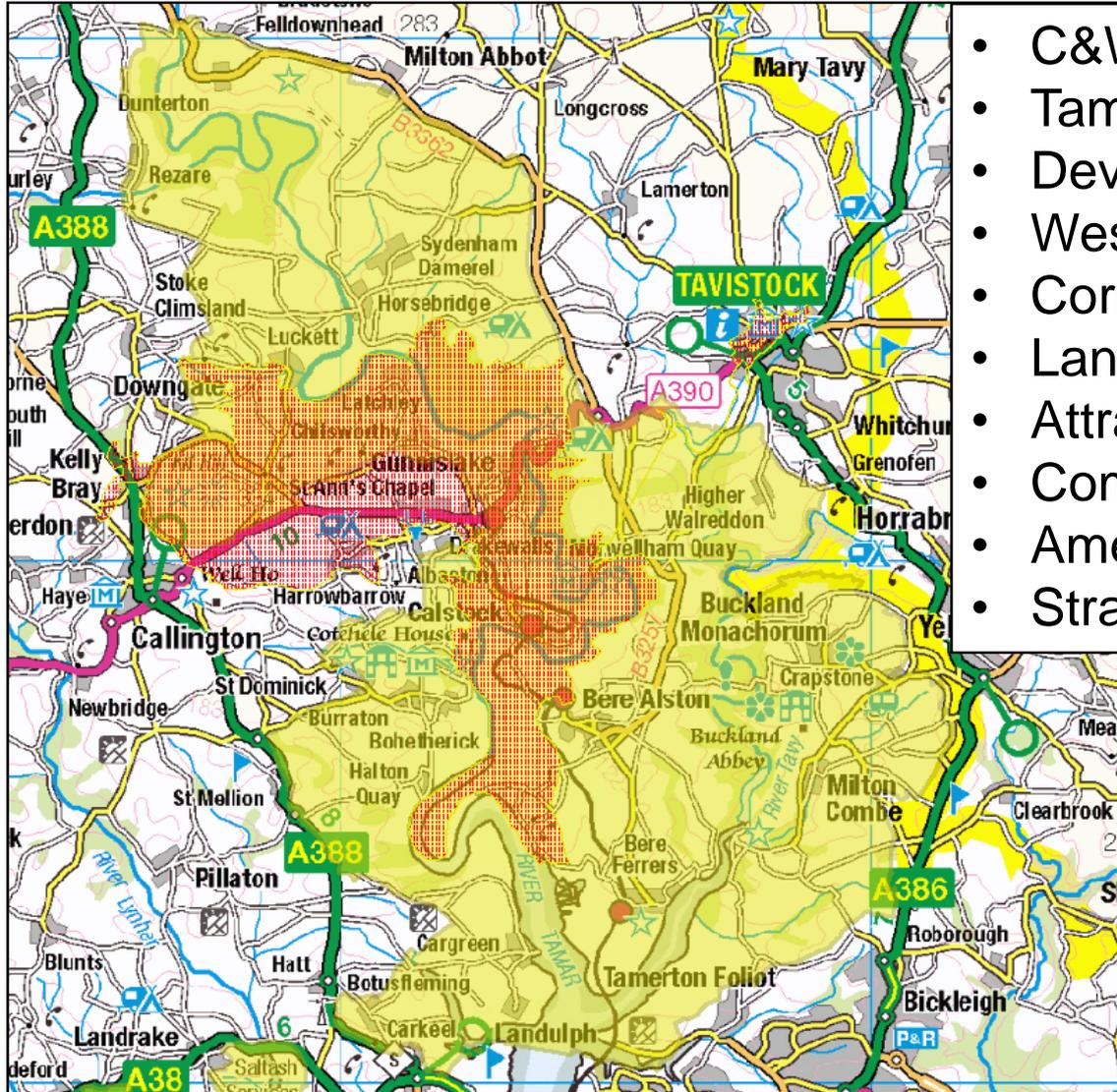
The Cornwall and West Devon
Mining Landscape World Heritage Site
Tyller Ertach an Bys Balweyth Kernow ha Dewnens West
Management Plan 2020-2025
Towl Dyghtya 2020-2025



OUR MINING CULTURE SHAPED YOUR WORLD



Designated Landscapes/Partnerships



- C&WDML WHS
- Tamar Valley AONB
- Devon County Council
- West Devon Borough Council
- Cornwall Council
- Landowners
- Attractions/Businesses
- Communities
- Amenity Groups
- Strategic Partners

Protecting & Conserving



Development
Management

Mount Foundry
Tavistock

Protecting & Conserving Presenting & Transmitting



Land Management Schemes



South Hooe Mine

Protecting & Conserving



Tamar Valley Mining Heritage Project

Devon Great Consols



Tamar Valley Mining Heritage Project

Tamar Valley Trails



Presenting & Transmitting

Tavistock Guildhall Project



- Key Centre Assessment
- Advised on HLF bid
- Match-funding grant of £10k

Economic Impacts

Principal outputs of *Discover the Extraordinary*

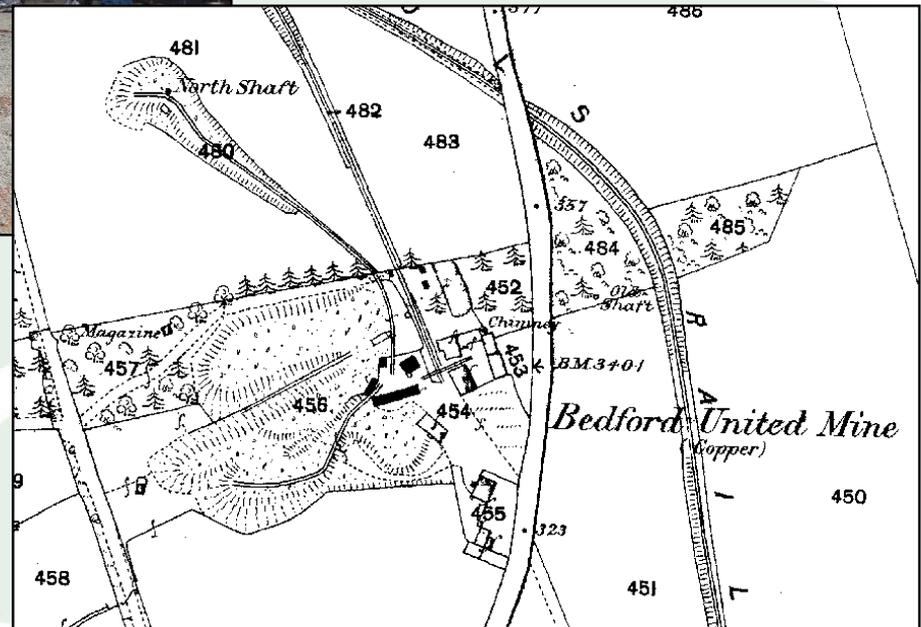
- increase of 5.5 per cent of visitors indicating World Heritage Site historic mining landscape has influenced their decision to visit
- Overall increase of 24 jobs created in a sample of heritage attractions (not including accommodation sector)
- An average percentage increase in visitor spend/income of 138 per cent amongst a sample of 20 inland WHS related businesses



Economic Impacts



Bedford Sawmills (Bedford United Mine)



'Discovery the Extraordinary'

£40k

Economic Impacts

Capital investment influenced by WHS status, from 2006 -17

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:	£ 6,246,000	5 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:	£91,433,220	(A1 – A10: 51 projects)

Presenting & Transmitting

Caradon, The Tamar Valley, and Tavistock: Mining Giants

Explore the eastern end of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site. The Caradon Mining District is high up in a beautiful and atmospheric corner of Bodmin Moor.

Explore it! Visit the newly refurbished Heritage Centre at Minions in the old engine house, which has fine views out to Bodmin Moor.

Explore it! Discover one of the trails in the Tamar Valley. There are a range of options, including mountain biking and horse-riding. Visit www.tamarvalley.org.uk

The Tamar Valley Mining District, which includes Tavistock, is a breathtaking landscape which is set in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Explore it! The waterwheel is now owned by the National Trust. Visit the Discovery Centre in the Chapel to learn more about the Tamar Valley.

The waterwheel is a magnificent example of the craftsmanship of the Miners' Guild. It was built in 1860 and is one of the few waterwheels in the Tamar Valley.

The Tavistock Canal was an early 19th century waterway built for horse-drawn barges for early copper and iron. It is now used for leisure and is a popular spot for rowing on the River Tamar. From here the ore was shipped to South-Plaza for smelting.

You Are Here

Our mining culture shaped your world



Presenting & Transmitting



Unveiling of Diaspora Map, Plymouth Station

The 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**.”*

Sustainable Development

Since adoption of that Vision in 2005, and the adoption of the last Management Plan (2013), the UN has published the Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



These sit well alongside our existing vision, and offer the opportunity articulate the value of the World Heritage Site landscape in a wider sustainable development context, which include and align with the World Heritage Convention

WHS Management Plan - scope

4 core convention obligations (P/C/PN/T)

3 CMWHS Vision outcomes

cultural distinctiveness ; econ regen; social inclusion

Integrating 2015 UN Sustainable Development Goals

Emphasis on themes for the Plan to 2024

social equity; climate resilience; international partnerships

Leading to new policies and strategic action areas for planning;
health & well being; environmental growth and climate action

Social Equity

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

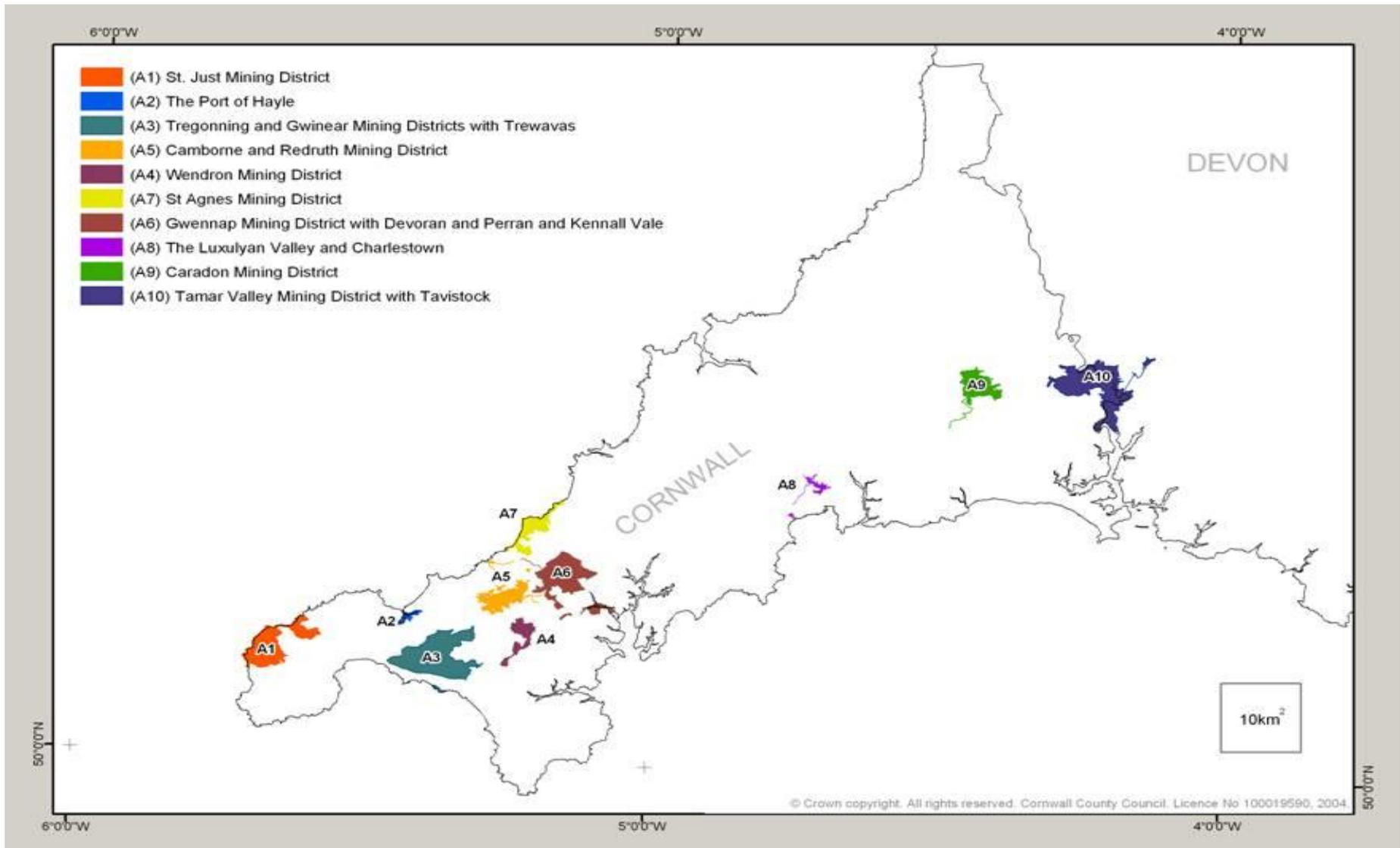


8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



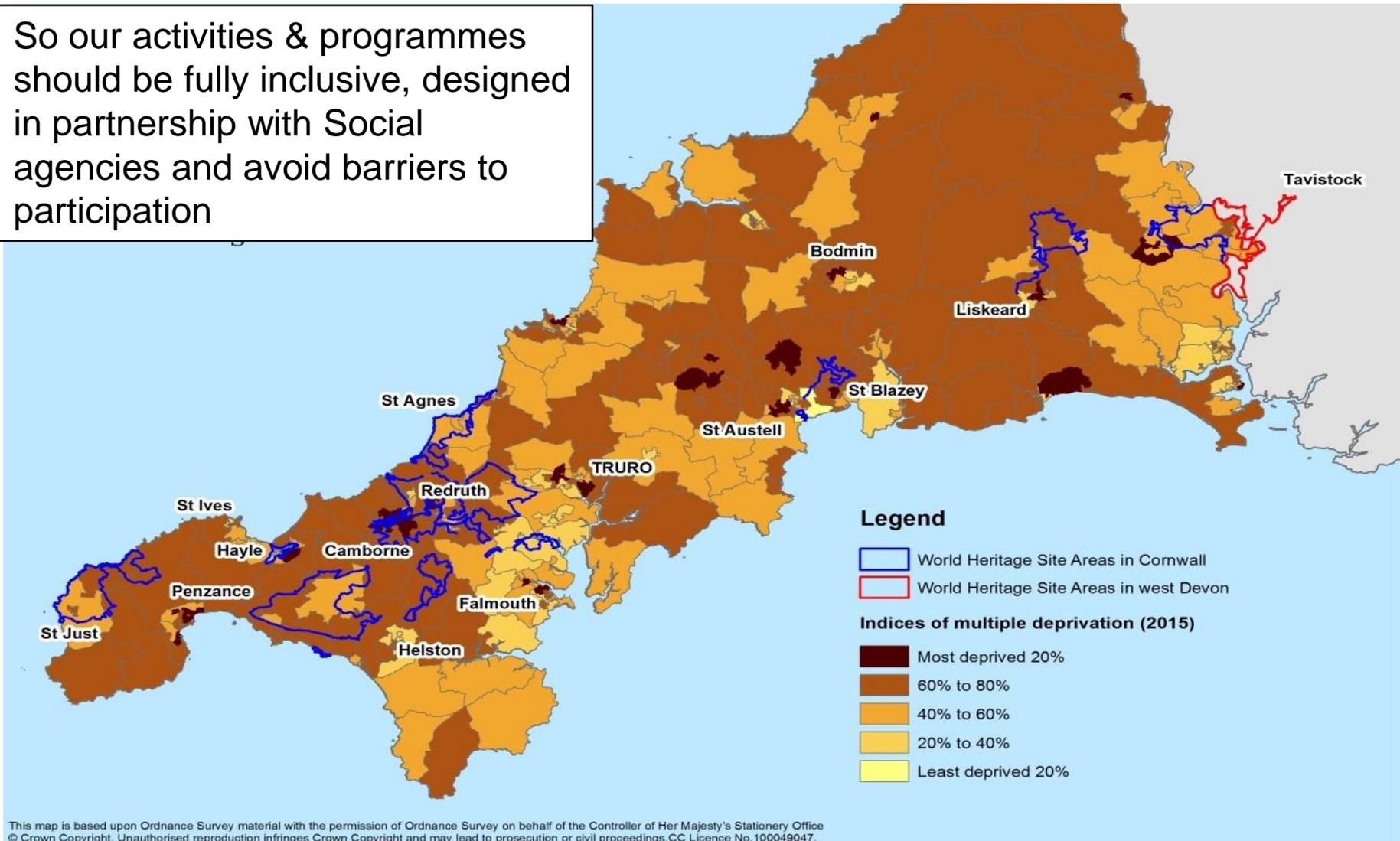
How does that fit with WHS?

57 post industrial towns and villages



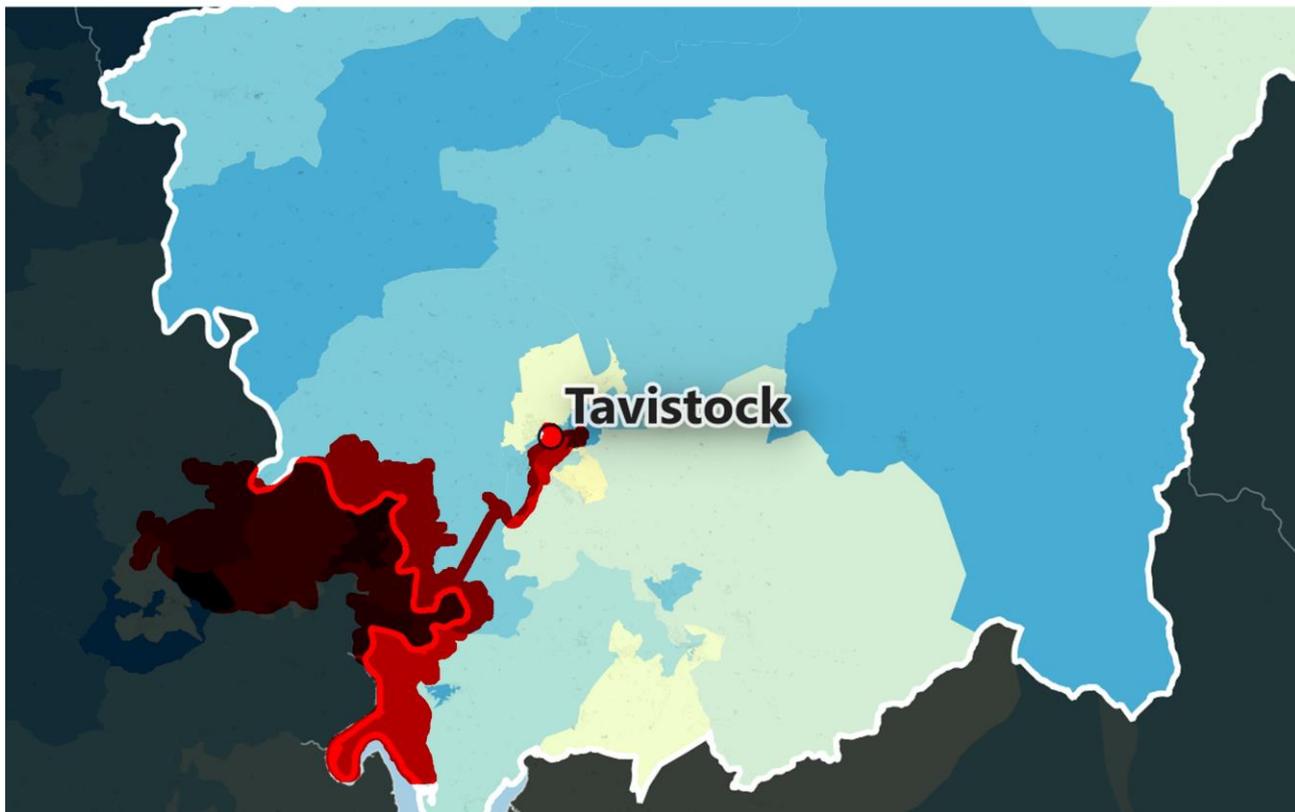
across many of Cornwall & Devon's poorest communities

So our activities & programmes should be fully inclusive, designed in partnership with Social agencies and avoid barriers to participation



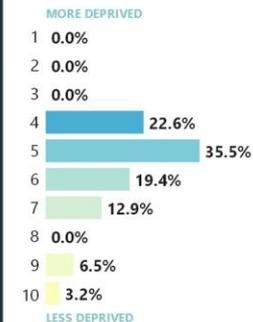
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

WEST DEVON



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **West Devon**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



New Management Plan contains strategic actions on:

- **Exploration of community-based asset management models** to widen the diversity of partners, resources and deliverers of the Management Plan in our “living landscape”
- **Education, social inclusion, health and wellbeing**
- **Awareness raising** on climate breakdown, and how this integrates with overall World Heritage landscape management

Climate Resilience

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



15 LIFE
ON LAND



Why?

Top news

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Global wildlife populations fall 60% as WWF declares state of emergency for natural world

Conservationists have issued a demand for urgent international action after a major report uncovered an unprecedented crisis in nature that threatens to devastate...

 Telegraph Breaking News

Oct 29, 2018

 Maria Casey  #PeoplesVote #FinalSay and 3 others Retweeted



WWF UK  @wwf_uk · 6h

#BREAKING: 60% global wildlife declines show nature needs life support. We're living beyond the planet's means and wiping out life on Earth in the process. It's time for everyone - countries, businesses, consumers - to join the **#FightForYourWorld**. **#LPR2018**



Living Planet Report 2018 | WWF

The Living Planet Report 2018 shows that wildlife populations have declined by over half in less than 50 years.

www.wwf.org.uk

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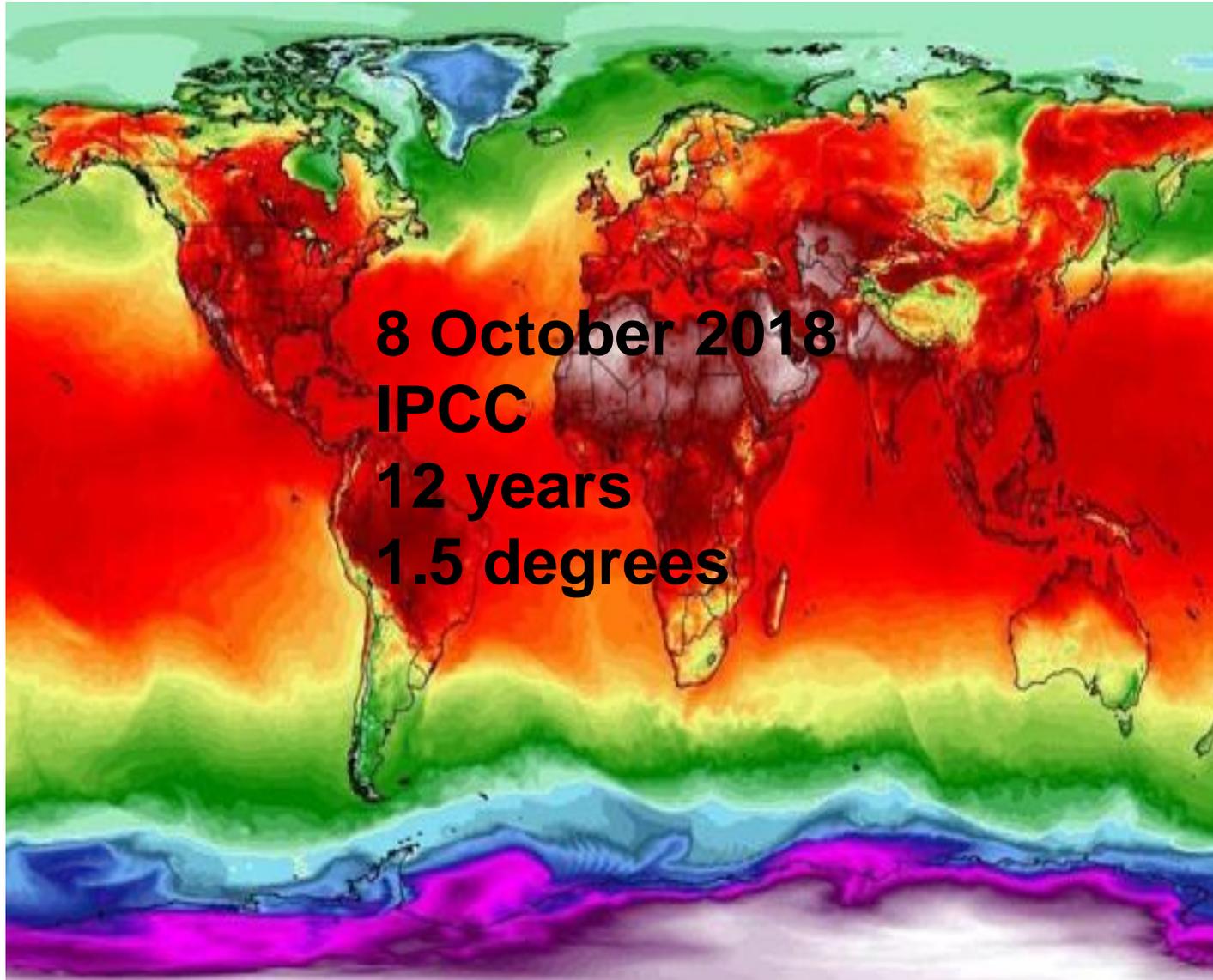
Counting the Cost: 2018 – A Year of Climate Breakdown



Event	Estimated Cost (USD)
U.S. – Hurricanes Florence & Michael	\$32 billion
California, U.S. – Camp & Woolsey fires	\$9-13 billion
Europe – drought	\$7.5 billion
Japan – floods	\$9.3-12.5 billion
Argentina – drought	\$6 billion
China – floods	\$9.3 billion
Australia – drought	\$5.8-9 billion
Kerala, India – floods	\$3.7 billion
Cape Town, South Africa – drought	\$1.2 billion
Philippines & China – Typhoon Mangkhut	\$1-2 billion

Devon and Cornwall are in the frontline...





'Do nothing' not an option:

Current trend – 4 degrees warmer by 2100



THE PLANNER

ClientEarth challenges local authorities to address climate change

Words: [Laura Edgar](#)



An environmental law firm has warned local authorities across England that they will 'violate' their legal obligations and risk legal challenge if they do not introduce 'proper' climate change plans.

What can we do? The National context

UK Committee on Climate Change recently reported that for the UK to reach 'carbon net zero' by 2050, there will have to be

- a quadrupling of low carbon electricity
- major scale carbon capture and storage
- a fifth of our agricultural land repurposed to alternative use
- accelerated afforestation and habitat restoration
- Behavioral/Lifestyle shifts across society

How does that fit with WHS?

CMWHS is a cultural landscape with multiple ecological and environmental facets that can support both carbon reduction and climate change mitigation, e.g.

- 38 SSSIs/Sites of Geological significance (12 SSSIs + 26 CGS)
- Some historic mine sites with unique metallophyte plant species
- Miners' smallholding fields and hedgerows support flood resilience & biodiversity
- Geothermal energy potential
- Potential for resumption of mining for low carbon tech minerals

Categories of intervention

CC Plan identifies differing types of interventions that are required to both mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Come under three categories of intervention that can reduce emissions, increase carbon capture or increase adaptation to the impacts of climate change:

- **Ecological** - natural climate solutions – delivering environmental growth
- **Technological interventions** – enabling carbon neutral lives
- **Social** - cultural and behavioral interventions – choosing carbon neutral lives

Devon County Council Climate Strategy 2018:



“Devon’s carbon emissions have reduced by 27% between 2005 and 2015, a drop which is largely on track to meet national targets; however there is a significant national policy gap emerging if the downward trajectory is to be maintained at the necessary rate to limit global warming to no more than 2 degrees.

This updated strategy renews **DCC’s ambition to show leadership on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and improving resilience to a changing climate to encourage others across Devon to continue their efforts.** It identifies priorities for the authority to focus its resources on, based on analysis by the UK Committee on Climate Change and the Centre for Energy and Environment at Exeter University.”

- **Be well prepared for emergencies such as flooding**
- Manage waste efficiently
- **Promote renewable energy**
- Reduce energy needs
- **Communities will have greater influence and control**
- **Connection to and respect for Devon’s environment will be improved**

How does that fit with WHS Management Plan?

New policies on:

- **Support for renewables** - providing these don't harm OUV, authenticity and integrity (as for existing policy on resumption of mining)
- **Conservation of bio and geo diversity**

Plus new strategic actions on:

- **Auditing the wider ecological value** of the WHS landscapes
- **Development of climate vulnerability and resilience measures across the Site**
- **Support for sustainable extraction** of low carbon technologies materials in accordance with Management Plan policies

International Partnerships

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



How does this fit with the WHS?

- **SDG 11.4** is a requirement on Governments to

“strengthen efforts to protect & safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”

with a specific indicator to measure investment in World Heritage Sites – **so UK Government and local authorities will be assessed against this anyway**

- **SDG 17.16** is a requirement to

“Enhance global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries”

The WHS provides Cornwall and Devon with membership of an existing global partnership – UNESCO – that can be utilised in this way



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Thank You
Any Questions?

**The Cornwall and West Devon
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Tyller Ertach an Bys Balweyth Kernow ha Dewnens West
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Towl Dyghtya 2020-2025



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