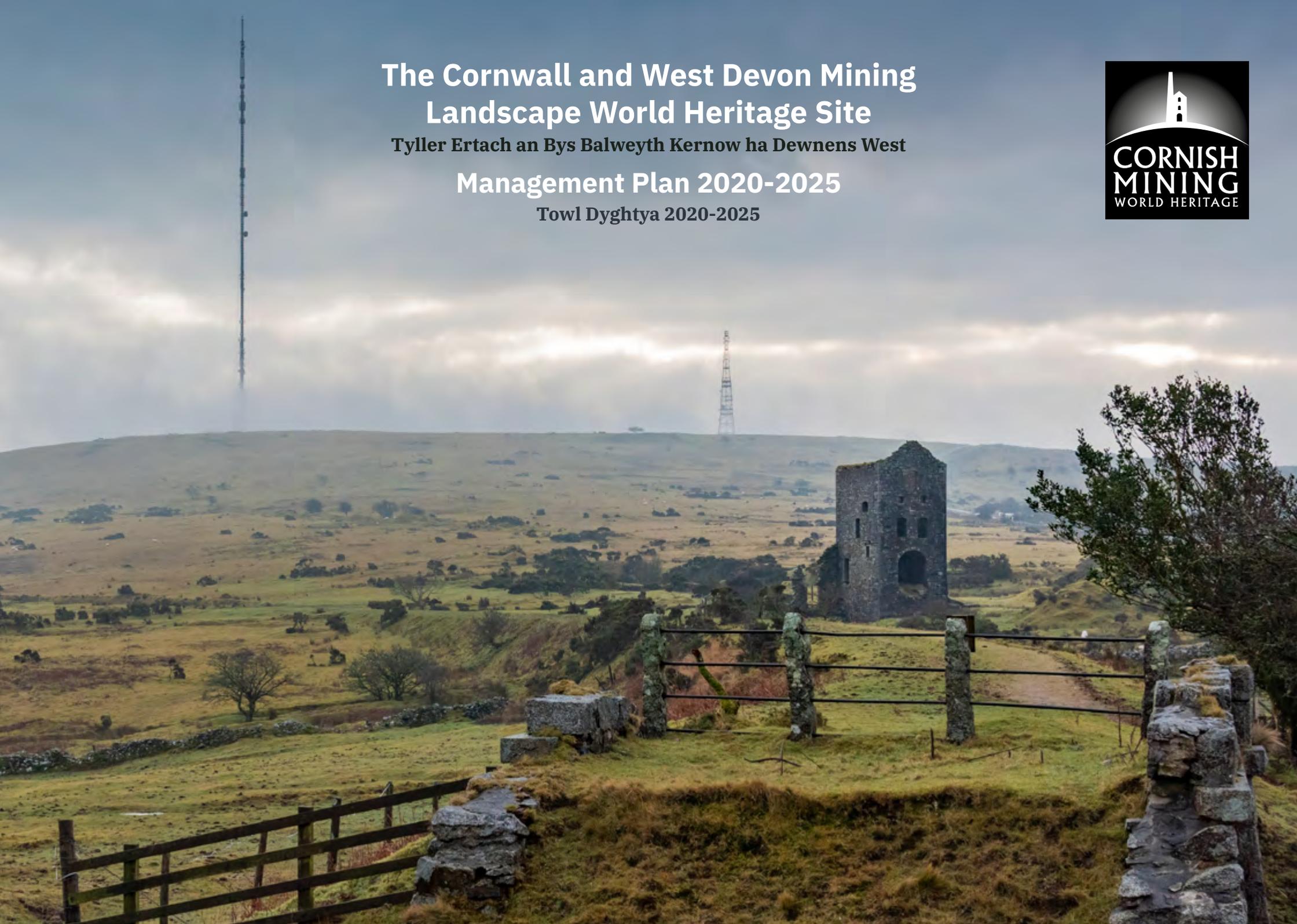
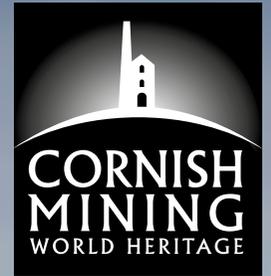


# The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site

Tyller Ertach an Bys Balweyth Kernow ha Dewnens West

## Management Plan 2020-2025

Towl Dyghtya 2020-2025







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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, has 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 responds 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 the 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’s value as an outstanding example of a landscape which illustrates a significant stage in human history – the development and global spread of industrialisation – has particular relevance as we pass into a different phase of transformation and ‘unprecedented’ change (IPCC, 2018)<sup>1</sup>. 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*

<sup>1</sup>Guterres (2018)

# 1 Raglavar - Kaderyer Kesva Keskowethyans Tyller Ertach an Bys

*'Kemeneth a braktisyoryon ertach re aswonis dres hirneth an edhom a vaner nowydh a weythres ow tochyha 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 gennerta 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 komplegeth 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 displegyans 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'*, AowDS 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 dhiwysyansegyans - hag a's teves perthynuster dibarow ha ni ow passya yn agwedh dhyffrans a dreusfurvyans ha chanj 'heb ensampel kyns' (IPCC, 2018). Pub assay dhe dhelivra displegyans sostenadow a dhemond konvedhes ollgompasus 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 negysyow bew, hag avel styward a ddiversita 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 dedvedhek 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 godhvov gras dhe Gesva Keskowethyans Tyller Ertach an Bys Balweyth Kernewek ha dhe'n Panel Teknogel a'ga ynworrans talvosek yn displegyans an Towl, ha'n lies kowethas hag unigyn a'ga hampollow hag a weresas dh'y burhe. My a garsa ynwedh godhvov 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 skrifan ma dhywgh hwi.

### **Julian German**

*Kaderyer Kesva Keskowethyans  
Tyller Ertach an Bys*

## 2

# Foreword by the Rt Hon Nigel Huddleston MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Sport, Tourism and Heritage

**Stretching from St Just in the far west to Tavistock in the east, the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site is a multi-faceted cultural landscape of extraordinary significance.**

Since its inscription on UNESCO's World Heritage List in 2006, judicious application of this status has delivered an impressive range of social and economic benefits. Previous Site Management Plans have unlocked over £90m in capital investment, and the sensitive management of this internationally-important historic environment, and the towns and villages within it, has provided the people who live there with the chance to express their cultural identity and pride in their communities on a global stage. The environmental assets this investment has safeguarded provide both employment opportunities and recreation facilities, both contributing to wellbeing.



The UK government supports the focus on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in this new Management Plan, as a framework for delivering equitable economic, social and environmental growth. This government recognises the importance of supporting the whole of the United Kingdom, and heritage and culture are an important part of our levelling up agenda.

We also fully support the Plan's emphasis on UN SDG 13, and taking urgent action to address climate change and its impacts. This is a huge challenge facing the whole of humanity but is not insurmountable if we collaborate as a global community and harness all our environmental assets in this task.

These assets include the region's mineral treasures deep underground. These were the motivation for pioneering technology that helped to drive the Industrial Revolution in Britain and across the globe; these could now become part of the solution to the climate change that carbon-based industries have bequeathed, as part of the natural capital necessary for the technologies that will support a zero-carbon future.

*This plan summarises how the obligations arising from the World Heritage Convention will be met whilst encompassing an holistic view of the Site, its Outstanding Universal Value, and its potential to support the climate change mitigation and ecosystem recovery that our future depend on."*

This Plan summarises how the obligations arising from the World Heritage Convention will be met whilst encompassing a holistic view of the Site, its Outstanding Universal Value, and its potential to support the climate change mitigation and ecosystem recovery that our future depends on. We are grateful to all those bodies and individuals who have worked diligently to produce this Plan and manage the Site on the ground. This includes Cornwall, Devon County and West Devon Borough Councils, and other members of the World Heritage Site Partnership Board and the communities in which these important sites and landscapes are based.

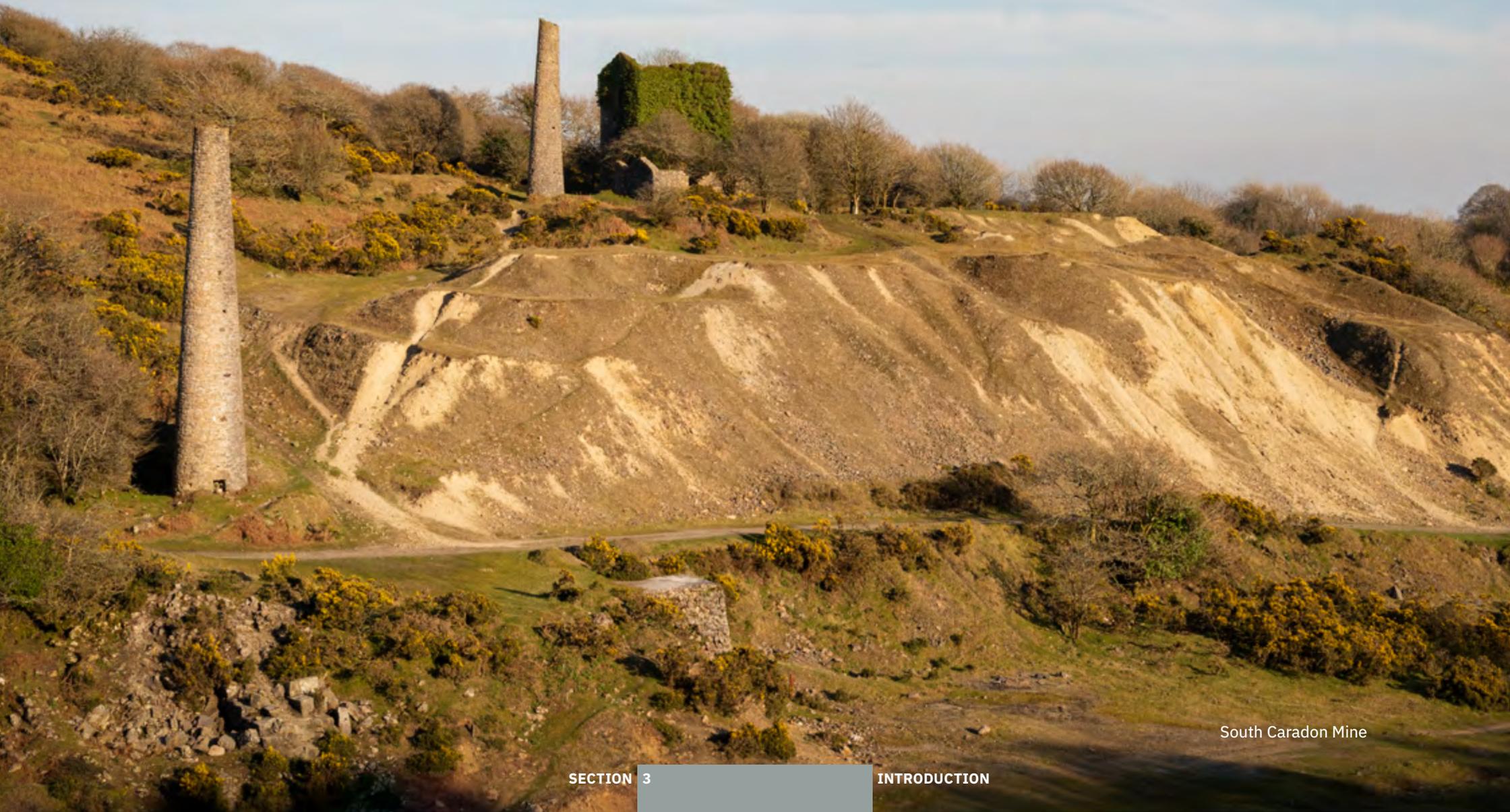
I am confident that this Management Plan will provide an invaluable tool for all those involved in the care of this special cultural landscape over the next five years.

**Nigel Huddleston**

*Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Sport, Tourism and Heritage*



# 3 Introduction



South Caradon Mine

# 3

## Introduction

**This Management Plan is the second revision since the inscription of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape ('Cornish Mining') 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 Concerning the Protection of the 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 (OUV) 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.



# 3

## Introduction

[continued]

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 for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention**, with the goal of assisting member 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](http://www.cornishmining.org.uk)

Pool at Porkellis Moor

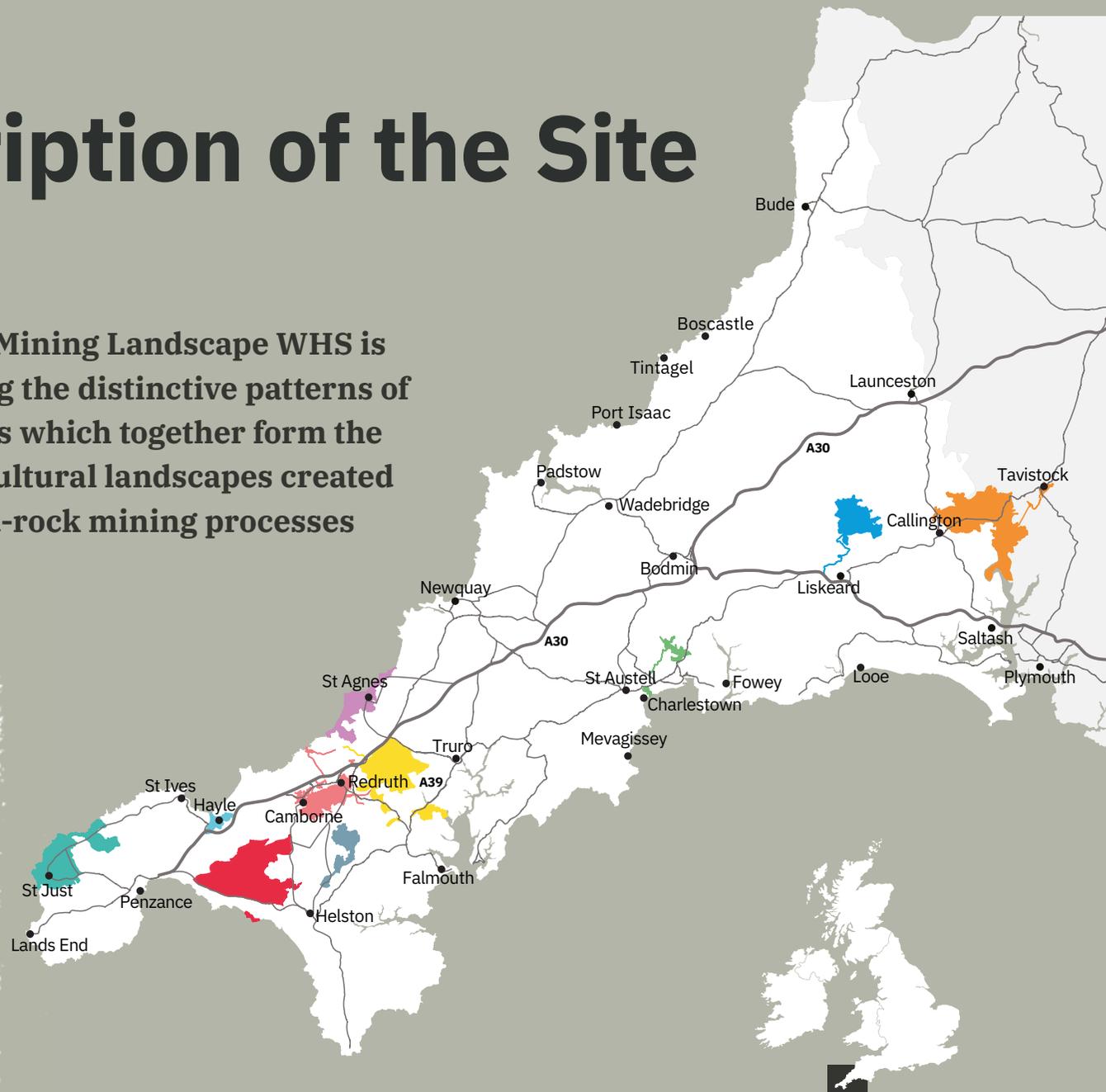
# 4 Brief Description of the Site

## 4.1 Summary

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

### Areas

- (A1) St Just Mining District
- (A2) The Port of Hayle
- (A3) Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts (A3i) with Trewavas (A3ii)
- (A4) Wendron Mining District
- (A5) Camborne and Redruth Mining District (A5i) with Wheal Peevor (A5ii) and Portreath Harbour (A5iii)
- (A6) Gwennap Mining District (A6i) with Devoran and Perran (A6ii) and Kennall Vale (A6iii)
- (A7) St Agnes Mining District
- (A8) The Luxulyan Valley (A8i) and Charlestown (A8ii)
- (A9) Caradon Mining District
- (A10) Tamar Valley Mining District (A10i) with Tavistock (A10ii)



## 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.



## Annex A

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

## **[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 for 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 tinplate 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.



## 4.2

**Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and Significance***[continued]***[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, reflects 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 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, and secondly through the UK 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](http://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 Attributes which physically express the 'Outstanding Universal Value' (OUV) of the Site.

These Attributes, and their component features, embody the 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](http://www.cornishmining.org.uk)):



**For a description of notable Attributes of OUV within each Area, please see Appendix 1 (available online [www.cornishmining.org.uk](http://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

### Attribute **Mine transport infrastructure**

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

### Attribute **Ancillary industries**

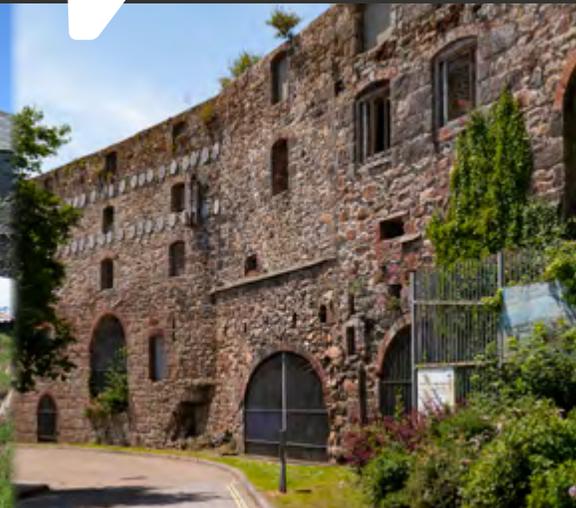
Attribute Features  
Includes foundries and engineering works, smelting works, fuse and explosive works, arsenic and chemical works



East Pool & Agar Mine



Liskeard and Caradon Railway at  
Ponton's Piece



Harvey's Foundry

Attribute  
**Mining settlements  
and social  
infrastructure**

Attribute Features  
Villages and hamlets, public buildings, Methodist chapels, preaching pits and new C of E churches

Attribute  
**Mineworkers'  
smallholdings**

Attribute Features  
Comprises mineworkers' subsistence farms and their buildings

Attribute  
**Great houses,  
estates and  
gardens**

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

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

Attribute Features  
Comprises internationally- and nationally-important mineral type sites, important mining-related ecological sites



Westbridge Cottages



St Agnes smallholdings



Scorrier House



Cligga Head

# Attributes and the World Heritage Convention *[continued]*

The UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention 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.'*

(The UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, para 85, July 2012)

The list here identifies the criteria 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.

These 'exhibit an important interchange of human values' in their contribution to the development of the sciences of geology and mineralogy:

**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.

## Attributes

### **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 infrastructure**

Ports, harbours, wharfs and quays, mineral 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

### **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 townhouses

### **Mineworkers' smallholdings**

Mineworkers' farms and their buildings

### **Great houses, estates and gardens**

Great houses and other substantial residences, lodge houses and other related buildings, estates, parkland and gardens. 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

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

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

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

**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.

#### Attributes

##### **Mine sites, including ore dressing sites**

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##### **Mineworkers' smallholdings**

Mineworkers' farms and their buildings

##### **Great houses, estates and gardens**

Great houses and other substantial residences, lodge houses and other related buildings, estates, parkland and gardens

**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, reflects the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world.

#### Attributes

##### **Mine sites, including ore dressing sites**

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##### **Mine transport infrastructure**

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