

7 Policy Framework and Strategic Actions

Charlestown Harbour

7

Policy Framework and Strategic Actions

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

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

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

The strategic actions are designed to pursue the policies as a response to the discussion of the key issues during formative consultation with Partners, set out previously in Section 5. These are high-level activities needed to deliver improvements across the whole Site, not actions specific to one Area. Individual partners and stakeholders

will be encouraged and supported to exercise their responsibilities for achieving the Management Plan Vision, Mission, Aims and policies specific to their organisations, in their own planning documents.

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

The following tables (page 167 et seq.) indicate how the strategic actions relate to the policies and identify the lead agencies required to implement them.

7.1

Protection

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

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

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

- P1:** The Partnership will ensure that all relevant strategic documents and programmes have regard for the Site and its Vision and Aims.
- P2:** All relevant strategic planning documents will make provision for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the Site and its setting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
P 1,2,3,6	Undertake climate and ecological audits of the Site		WHS Office
P 1,2,3,6	Advocate for, and contribute to, the development of a systems-based understanding of the Site's potential contribution to SDGs and climate breakdown resilience (to inform training, planning policy, the activities of Partner organisations, and public reporting)		WHS Office in conjunction with Carbon Neutral teams
P 3	Implementation of WHS training for planners and elected Members		Partners' local planning authorities



POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
P 1,2,3,4,5,6	Increase understanding within the World Heritage Centre and Advisory Bodies of the protection afforded to UK WHS via the Planning System		CMWHS Partnership in conjunction with UK government (DCMS) and Historic England
P 4,5	Advocate Conservation Area appraisal updates and management plans		LPA Conservation Officers
P 3	Encourage effective use of enforcement powers and resources		CMWHS Partnership with Partner LPAs
P 3,6	Protect from demolition non-Listed buildings and features (e.g. advocate extension of the requirement for planning permission in Conservation Areas & use Article 4 Directions)		LPAs
P 4	Review Listing and Scheduling needs within the Site and the potential to align WHS OUV with assessment criteria for national designations		WHS Office and Historic England

7.2 Conservation and Enhancement

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

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

Similarly, without intelligent care of the landscape and its biodiversity, the Site's climate resilience will be severely undermined: the strategic actions seek to enable good land management, risk management and conservation as a contribution to this. Understanding and valuing the Site's ability to contribute to climate and ecological resilience will also ensure its character is valued and maintained as an important habitat for a wide range of flora and fauna. The strategic actions focus on achieving the policy goals through influencing owners, managers and delivery agencies and providing the specialist advice and

information they need to understand the WHS values of the landscape assets in their care.

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

- C1:** Sustainable heritage-led regeneration will be encouraged and supported.
- C2:** New development will add to the quality and distinctiveness of the Site by being of high-quality design and respectful of setting.
- C3:** There will be a presumption in favour of retaining and reusing historic buildings which are important components of the Site, where this does not adversely affect OUV.
- C4:** Proposals for the resumption of mining will be supported where they do not adversely affect the OUV of the Site.
- C5:** Proposals for renewable energy installations will be supported where they do not adversely affect the OUV, authenticity and integrity of the Site.
- C6:** Landscape, nature conservation and agri-environment management regimes will have regard for the authenticity and values of the Site.



- C7:** Development proposals should ensure that the biodiversity and geological diversity that contributes to the distinctiveness of the Cornwall and West Devon mining landscape is conserved and where appropriate enhanced, having due regard to maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the Site. Developments of a significant nature will be expected to deliver appropriate biodiversity net gain.*
- C8:** The conservation and continuing maintenance of the historic fabric of the Site will be undertaken to the highest standards to ensure authenticity and integrity.
- C9:** The historic character and distinctiveness of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape will be maintained.
- C10:** Traditional materials and skills will be encouraged in the maintenance of the authentic historic fabric within the Site.
- C11:** Where the historic fabric within the Site has been lost or compromised through non-authentic materials, inappropriate details and poor workmanship, historic character and detail will be reintroduced wherever and whenever possible.
- C12:** Resources available for conservation of the Site will be prioritised to address the Vision and Aims.
- C13:** Key moveable components will be preserved in situ unless relocation will conserve or enhance the OUV of the Site.

- C14:** The risks to the WHS and its management will be regularly assessed, and actions taken to address these risks.
- C15:** Archives, collections and data concerning the WHS, in the care of WHS Partners, will be curated, catalogued and conserved and made accessible to all.

The heritage-led workspace, museum and café development at King Edward Mine, Troon (2018)



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

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



POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
C 1,2,3,9,10,11	Create new partnerships with Civic and Building Groups to promote high quality, sustainable development		CMWHS Partnership
C 1,2,3,5	Identification and promotion of the role of the Site in contributing to Environmental Growth Strategy, including addressing appropriate periodic vegetation management		CMWHS Partnership with partner Historic Environment teams
C 1,3,8,9	Exploration of partnerships with skills providers/trainers to integrate traditional buildings skills into curricula		CMWHS Partnership with partner Historic Environment teams



The Scheduled Wheal Busy pumping engine house after conservation in 2015

POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
<p>C 1,12 <i>P 1,2,3,6</i></p>	<p>Identifying and enhancing the role of the Site in contributing to the SDGs, and development of climate resilience</p>		<p>CMWHS Partnership with Partner Environment Services</p>
<p>C 14</p>	<p>Identify opportunities to support emergency response co-ordination</p>		<p>WHS Office</p>
<p>C 1,2,3,4,5, 7,9,14</p>	<p>Develop new partnerships between private, public and community bodies (e.g. local authority Mineral Planning and Carbon Neutral teams, Higher Education, SW Georesources Partnership) to understand raw material needs where they occur and advocate for sustainable extraction</p>		<p>CMWHS Partnership Universities</p>



POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
C 12,14	Priority setting exercise for outstanding remedial works		WHS Office
C 8,10,11,12	Work with partners to address routine maintenance needs (including volunteer development)		WHS Office
C 1,3,8,9	Ensure ongoing advocacy for heritage-led regeneration		CMWHS Partnership with Partner Historic Environment teams
C 1,3,8,9	Investigating funding sources (and trends) to support the income generation strategy		WHS Office
C 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	Engage with, and provide guidance to, communities preparing Neighbourhood Plans		WHS Office

7.3 Presentation

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

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

Integration of SDGs and climate resilience into PN1-PN8 will explicitly articulate the social and environmental value of the Site in terms of developing active links to partners involved in health, wellbeing and environmental growth.



The Croust Hut café, part of the heritage-led workspace development at King Edward Mine

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

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

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

- PN1:** The Partnership should promote access to the WHS that is sustainable to the environment and consistent with the values of the Site.
- PN2:** The WHS should be interpreted as a distinctive, evolving and living landscape.
- PN3:** Visitors should be encouraged to explore and learn about the physical, social and cultural aspects of the mining heritage of Cornwall and west Devon and its environmental contribution.

- PN4:** The marketing and interpretation of the WHS should be co-ordinated to ensure a consistent, responsible use of the World Heritage Site inscription.
- PN5:** The economic impacts of the WHS should be monitored and quantified.
- PN6:** The economic benefits of the WHS should be promoted to support wider cases for sustainable heritage-led regeneration and cultural tourism.
- PN7:** The communities within and outside the WHS should be engaged in the enjoyment, benefits and management of the WHS.
- PN8:** Enjoyment of the WHS should be available to all, regardless of ability or income.

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

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



POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
PN 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Explore new models of community engagement, participation and management in order to strengthen public access, identify and pursue shared objectives and diversify income		CMWHS Partnership
PN 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Explore opportunities for developing new outdoor activities and volunteering opportunities, such as guided tours, with agencies involved in delivering Health and Wellbeing agendas (<i>audit current activity and potential for growth</i>)		CMWHS Partnership with Partner Historic Environment teams
PN 1,3,7,8	Development of new partnerships to explore and optimise the potential role of the Site to contribute to physical and emotional health, as contribution to Health and Wellbeing Strategy, e.g. work with GPs and health providers to connect to the Social Prescribing Network (A Dose of Heritage)		CMWHS Partnership with Partner Historic Environment teams
PN 1,2,3,7,8	Create a framework within which WHS-specific learning can be encouraged (Learning Strategy)		WHS Office
PN 1,2,3,7,8 T 1,3,5	Continue to develop cultural events as a focus for achieving the Presentation and Transmission of OUV (<i>Future event and outreach commissions, whether learning focussed, or cultural event focussed, should be required to include aspects of both to optimise investment</i>)		WHS Office and Culture & Creative Industries sector partners



POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
PN 1,3,7	Sustainable transport plans which support visitor management		CMWHS Partner transport authorities
PN 1,2,3,7,8	Encourage visitor data capture		Public access site management agencies
PN 1,2,3,4, 5,6,7,8 (and all other policies)	Review and update the Research Agenda		WHS Office
PN 1,2,3,4	Develop new destination offers for European target markets via public and low-impact transport		CMWHS Partnership Tourism Agencies
PN 1,2,3,4,5, 6,7,8	Foster the development of local destination networks		CMWHS Partnership Tourism Agencies



POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
PN 3,4,7	Develop and implement visitor management (including signage), marketing and brand strategies		CMWHS Partnership Tourism Agencies

7.4 Transmission

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

Actions pursuing this Convention objective are linked closely with those for Presentation, as they share the aim of engaging with a wide range of audiences to increase the understanding of the WHS and its OUV. Better understanding underpins the appreciation and, ultimately, conservation of the Site in the long term. Policies and strategic actions within this section therefore support the previous learning, research and intellectual

access actions by giving an outlet through immersive interpretation, such as cultural events. It also covers action to address this issue locally and globally, focussing on the international values of, and audience for, this Site.

Communicating the significance of the CMWHS now takes on another level of importance and develops from explaining the value of the protected landscape to actively enabling climate and social resilience. It has new purpose in terms of wider climate and ecological intelligence and understanding, and the opportunity to share this pioneering understanding of this value and significance will become increasingly important, as other historic landscapes begin to have to cope with climate breakdown, and to reassess their own roles and values.



Integration of SDGs and climate resilience into T1-T5 will explicitly articulate the social and environmental value of the Site – in terms of developing active links to partners involved in health, wellbeing and environmental growth – in order to clarify the role of the WHS Office as steward of the land not only for its heritage value, but its current and future value in supporting life in the face of increasing threats.

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
T 1,2,3,4,5	Promote new partnerships to create new models of community engagement, and new funding sources to support these		CMWHS Partnership
T 2,3,4,5	Develop transnational relationships with Cornish mining-related sites overseas and explore how to realise the potential benefits from these relationships for communities and businesses in Cornwall and west Devon		CMWHS Partnership LEPs



POLICY	STRATEGIC ACTION	UN SDGs	LEAD AGENCY
T 1,2,3,4,5	Investment in international partnerships and relationships to fully optimise the contribution of the Site to health and wellbeing		CMWHS Partnership Health & Wellbeing Boards
T 1,2,3,4,5	Investment in international partnerships and relationships to optimise collaboration to understand, protect and enhance the ecological and climate breakdown relevance of the Site		CMWHS Partnership UNESCO WH Centre Other WHSs
T 1,2,3,4,5	Investment in international partnerships and relationships to optimise exploration of community-based asset-management models		CMWHS Partnership UNESCO WH Centre Other WHSs
T 1,3,5 PN 1,2,3,7,8	Continue to develop learning activities as a focus for the Management Plan (<i>Future commissions, whether learning focussed, or cultural event focussed, should be required to include aspects of both to optimise investment</i>)		WHS Office Culture sector partners

7.5

Priority Sustainable Development Actions

UNESCO's adoption of the *Policy for the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention*, in 2015, provided the focus for this Plan. Through this Management Plan, we will move to a position where the CMWHS makes a greater contribution to enhancing wellbeing and addressing related deprivations, with strategies that improve health, education and spur equitable economic prosperity, whilst tackling climate change and working to preserve our environment.

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

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

Actions from the four World Heritage Convention activity areas, listed previously, that are especially valuable in achieving the UN SDGs and climate action are repeated within the following table. The relevant SDGs are also indicated and categorised by the strategic activity through which this will be achieved:

The mine stack at Wheal Tye (West Wheal Towan) during environmental stewardship funded conservation works (2015)



	Overarching Strategic Activity	Core Convention Objective Policy Contribution	Sustainable Development Goals Contribution	Resource Implication and Strategic Collaboration Opportunities
LEAD	Develop Site-wide ecological value and environmental audit with Cornwall Wildlife Trust/ universities	P 1,2,3 C 1,3,5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource required Strategic fit and collaboration potential with Carbon Neutral Plans
	Develop Site-wide climate vulnerability, resilience and value study with partners (universities and others)	P 1,2,3 C 1,12	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource required Strategic fit and collaboration potential with Carbon Neutral Plans
	Explore new models of community engagement, management, participation and ownership	C 1,3,8,9 PN 1,2,7,8 T 1,2,3,4,5	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource required Emerging national good practice on community skilling and readiness will be critical
	Develop training programme within the WHS Office to clarify the significance of the Site in relation to SDG contribution; contribute to Partner authorities' internal training	P 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	         	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource required Strategic fit and collaboration potential with Carbon Neutral Plans to deliver internal training on climate, carbon and ecological breakdown

	Overarching Strategic Activity	Core Convention Objective Policy Contribution	Sustainable Development Goals Contribution	Resource Implication and Strategic Collaboration Opportunities
ENABLE	Develop new partnerships with local health and wellbeing providers to fully understand the current and potential role of the Site to contribute to good physical and emotional health	C 1,3 PN 8 T 1,2,3,4,5	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource required Strategic fit and collaboration potential with Health and Wellbeing Board priorities
	Develop new partnerships with ecological and climate resilience expertise to explore the contribution of the Site	C 1,12 T 1,2,3,4,5	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource required Strategic fit and collaboration potential with all relevant partners
INFLUENCE	Develop tools (e.g. website, training) to engage and influence local and international partners to understand the ecological and climate breakdown relevance of the Site	TT 1,2,3,4,5	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource required
	Develop local and international partnerships to identify and advocate for all WHSs to contribute to UN SDGs	P C PN T	     	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource required

The Wheal Busy pumping engine and boiler houses
(Scheduled Monument) after conservation using
environmental stewardship funding (2015)



7.6 World Heritage Site Governance

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

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

8 Monitoring Arrangements

Sunset at West Wheal Owles,
West Penwith

8.1

Monitoring and the World Heritage Site

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Monitoring Report (2019) that formed the evidence base for the decision making that underpins this Plan is the second such report for the Site. It addresses the three principal monitoring themes set out below. A summary list of all the monitoring themes can be seen at Section 8.5 (p.178) and within the complete report at Appendix 2 (www.cornishmining.org.uk)

Themes used within the Monitoring Report;

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

Monitoring of the WHS is also required to address the Periodic Reporting obligation of the World Heritage Centre. This is an established requirement of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) which requires that each of the 193 signatory State Parties undertake a Periodic Reporting exercise on a nominal six yearly basis. Sites around the world are grouped geographically for this process with the United Kingdom being within the

Europe and North America Region. This region contains 529 of the 1,121 Sites currently inscribed worldwide. The data contained within the Monitoring Report will be used to inform the completion of the next Periodic Reporting cycle questionnaire, which is expected to be issued in 2020-2021.

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

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

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

8.2 Conservation of Outstanding Universal Value

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

8.2.1 Attribute Condition Monitoring

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

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

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

Cornish type engine house
and mine chimneys at Mina La
Tortilla, Linares, Spain

8.2.2 Prioritising Attributes for Conservation

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

- **Condition** – to address;
 - Rarity of the Attribute within the World Heritage Site
 - Rarity of the Attribute within the World Heritage Site Area (A1 to A10)
 - Vulnerability of the Attribute
- **Project achievability** – How realistic/achievable is the conservation objective and is this deliverable financially?)
- **Project sustainability** – Is the Attribute to be conserved likely to be sustainable through it contributing to community plans and does it have an economic end use?

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

8.3 Communication of Outstanding Universal Value

8.3.1 Raising Awareness

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

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

The launch of Golden Tree Productions' Man Engine at Tavistock in 2016, commissioned to celebrate the Tinth (tenth) Anniversary of World Heritage Site inscription in 2006

8.3.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.4

Environmental Value

The Ecology of Metalliferous Mine Sites

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

- Natural England Bryophyte Habitat Programme at Minions (WHS Area A9) (2015)
- Mining for Butterflies in Cornwall project (2015)
- Bees on Metalliferous Mine Sites within the Cornwall AONB and WHS (2018)

Further detail of these studies is summarised in Appendix 2 (www.cornishmining.org.uk).

The focus on the UN SDGs within the Plan period (2020-2025) further highlights the need to understand the breadth of biodiversity which exists across the Site. Relict mining landscapes comprising burrows or spoil heaps of mineral waste are habitats for a variety of lower plants (i.e. mosses and liverworts), which have adapted and often thrive on 'soils' completely unsuitable for most

The mining landscape at Phoenix United Mine, Minions, home to one of the rarest bryophyte species in the UK – the Cornish Path Moss (*Ditrichum cornubicum*)



other vegetation. Many of these species are extremely rare and, in some instances, have received statutory protection as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). In excess of 25 per cent of all the mosses and liverworts found in Cornwall have been observed on former metalliferous mine sites.²⁴

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

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

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

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

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

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

²⁶ Retrieved www.iucnredlist.org

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

8.5

Summary of themes addressed within the Monitoring Report (2019)

Conservation of Outstanding Universal Value

■ **Protection**

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

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

■ **Conservation**

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

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

■ **Communication of Outstanding Universal Value**

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

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

■ **Environmental Value**

*CMWHS Management Plan Policies: C7, C10**

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

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

Photo references

Erik Christensen: p.114br

Ainsley Cocks: Cover, p.3, p.12, p.20m&r, p.24, p.25, p.26r, p.27l, p.28, p.29both, p.30, p.31l, p.34m&br, p.35, p.39, p.43r, p.44, p.48l, p.51bl, p.55l, p.56l, p.59r, p.62, p.63, p.64l, p.65both, p.66r, p.67, p.68, p.69, p.70both, p.71, p.73, p.74all, p.75both, p.77, p.82, p.86&87, p.90, p.93, p.100, p.116&117, p.119, p.124&125, p.131t, p.133, pp.134&135, p.139, p.144, p.145r, p.146l, p.149, p.155, p.156, p.159, p.166, p.169, p.170, pp.172&173

Cornwall Council: p.142tl&tr

Barry Gamble: p.15, p.20l, p.21all, p.38l, p.42r, p.46, p.47, p.48r, p.49, p.50r, p.51br, p.52, p.54, p.55r, p.56r, p.57, p.64r, p.66l, p.76, p.78, p.146r&p.147

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Toby Lowe: p.131br

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Kirstin Prisk: p.51m, p.142bl&br

Purple Peak Adventures: p.37, p.145l, p.146inset
(<https://purplepeakadventures.com>)

Ed Rowe: p.129

Adam Sharpe: pp.4&5, p.26l, p.31r, p.33both, p.34bl, p.38r, p.41, p.50l, p.60both, p.80&81, pp.121, p.122, p.123both, p.137, p.176

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Steve Tanner: p.127

Tavistock Guildhall: p.85

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Christopher Tigg: p.114tl

Dave Tonkin: p.10, p.23r

The Visual Capitalist: p.104

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Dedicated to the memory of Nick Cahill, a much-loved and valued colleague.

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