



3 Current Use

Part Three: Current management and use of the Site

This section describes the current position of the Site, the protection, stakeholder interest, strategic plans and visitor facilities. This section establishes the baseline from which the issues emerge, and which are discussed later in Section 4.

3.1 Stakeholders in the Site

The size of the Site means that there are a wide range of people and organisations with an interest in it, which we collectively identify as stakeholders. There are many organisations with a statutory responsibility for land, assets or functions within the Site. There are also agencies, groups and individuals with interests spanning economy, tourism, conservation, education and research interest in the Site. There are also a large number of public and private bodies and private individuals who own land or assets within the Site. This range of stakeholders are represented on the Bid Partnership, and should be represented within the post-Inscription management body (see Part 6 for further details).

3.2 Land ownership in the Site

The Site extends across 19808 hectares and with it a variety of ownerships both public and private, large and small scale. A proportion (8.4%) of the Site is in the ownership of local authorities and the National Trust (see table 3 below). A proportion (8.6%) of the Site is owned and managed by large estates (including the Duchy of Cornwall, the Tregothnan Estate, the St. Levan Estate, the Bolitho Estate, the Godolphin Estate, the Bradford Estate, the Williams Estate and the Clowance Estate), and a series of trusts and charities including the RSPB, Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Woodland Trust and Cornwall Heritage Trust. Collectively these organisations own many of the significant components within the Site (see table 4).

By far the largest ownership (83%) within the Site is made up of small scale private ownership. The Management Plan will need to ensure that all owners within the Site have access to information, can participate and benefit. Publicly accountable bodies should set exemplary standards and a commitment to conservation, sustainable development and public access.

Land owner	Area (ha)
Carrick District Council	75
Caradon District Council	8
Cornwall County Council	354
Devon County Council	2
Kerrier District Council	89
National Trust	1055
North Cornwall District Council	0
Penwith District Council	11
Restormel Borough Council	88
Tavistock Town Council	5
West Devon Borough Council	2
Total	1671 (8.4 % of nominated Site)

Table 3. Size of land ownership within the World Heritage Site by publicly accountable bodies.

World Heritage nominated Area	Owners/Managers of key components
St Just (A1)	Cornwall County Council - Geevor Mine National Trust - most of the key coastal mining sites within this area including Botallack, manage a large proportion of the Levant Mine site on behalf of Cornwall County Council.
Port of Hayle (A2)	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds - wildlife reserves in West Cornwall covering Carnsew Pool and Copperhouse Pool Cornwall Trust for nature Conservation - manage the Harvey's casting sand pits at St. Erth Penwith District Council – Harveys Foundry
Tregonning and Gwinear with Trewavas (A3)	Kerrier District Council - Binner Downs South Mine National Trust - own Godolphin Hill, Godolphin Mine Count House, and Wheal Prosper and two small agricultural properties at Trenow and Venton Farm.
Wendron (A4)	National Trust - Porkellis Moor
Camborne-Redruth (A5)	Kerrier District Council - substantial portions of the Red River from Roskear to Gwithian, and former mining land at West Wheal Seton, Roskear, Tolvaddon, Cooks Kitchen, Dolcoath, South Condurrow, West Basset and Newton Moor, the Basset Mines, Seleggan, Carn Brea, Tresavean, South Crofty and Tolskithy and leases parts of Grenville United, Wheal Uny and Buller Downs. National Trust - Trevithick's Cottage, Mitchell's Whim, the Taylor's Shaft site and Robinson's pumping engine.
Gwennap, Devoran, Perran & Kennal Vale (A6)	Kerrier District Council – parts of Carn Marth Tregothnan Estate – Wheal Busy Cornwall Wildlife Trust – Kennal Vale Gunpowder works
St Agnes (A7)	Carrick District Council - Wheal Kitty, the lower part of Trevelas Coombe, St. Agnes Head, parts of Poldice and West Poldice, Cligga Head and Point Mills, Bissoe, as well as a number of unrelated development plots and industrial estates. It also leases part of Killifreth Mine. National Trust - own Wheal Coates and Chapel Porth, St. Agnes Head, St. Agnes Beacon, and Wheal Prudence
Luxulyan Valley with Charlestown (A8)	Cornwall County Council & Restormel District Council – Luxulyan Valley Cornwall Heritage Trust - own and manage the Treffry Viaduct
Caradon (A9)	Caradon District Council - Prince of Wales Shaft site, Phoenix United and Houseman's engine house, South Phoenix
Tamar Valley with Tavistock(A10)	Cornwall County Council – Kit Hill, Drakewalls Mine Duchy of Cornwall – Drakewalls Mine, Prince of Wales Mine, Gunnislake Clitters Mine Caradon District Council - an area on Hingston Downs and the course of the leat running from Higher Sherwell to Drakewalls. National Trust - Cotehele Estate Morwellham & Tamar Valley Trust - Morwellham Quay Devon County Council – parts of Tavistock South West Water – Tavistock Canal Tavistock Town Council – parts of Tavistock

Table 4. Ownership or management body for some of the significant components in the World Heritage Site.

3.3 Statutory and non-statutory protection

The United Kingdom is party to the World Heritage Convention, although World Heritage Sites do not have statutory protection within the United Kingdom.

Cornwall and West Devon contain many statutory designations of European and United Kingdom origin for natural, historic and landscape importance. Some of these designations incidentally include parts of the Cornish Mining nominated Site and may provide some indirect protection. Other designations have been specifically applied to protect historic mining sites and broader built landscapes. Designation maps are included in Appendix G.

AONB

Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was designated in 1959 with additional areas added in 1985 and covers 12 distinct areas comprising 958 sq km. The Tamar Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty was designated in 1995 and is split into two areas (Tamar-Tavy area and the Lynher area) covering 190 sq km.

Scheduled Monuments

Under the Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979, 148 Scheduled Monuments have been designated within the World Heritage Site ranging in time from prehistory to the Second World War. At the commencement of the World Heritage Site Bid a commitment was made by the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme to prioritise the scheduling of mine sites and mine related structures within the proposed Bid areas in Cornwall and West Devon. A shortlist of local sites has been compiled which targets those of greatest national importance that are most under threat from neglect or development pressures. Twenty sites have been considered since May 2003, and scheduling proposals recently submitted include the Robinson's Shaft complex at South Crofty, Geevor Mine in Pendeen, the East Pool Whim and Taylor's Shaft engines at Pool, and the New Sump Shaft complex at Dolcoath in Pengegon. Others that have been deferred pending the completion of site consolidation works include the Botallack Mine and calciner, and the Kenidjack East Works.

Listed buildings

There are 358 Listed Buildings designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990, within the Site that are recorded within the listing description to have been directly linked to mining or an

associated industry or activity. However, there are approximately 2000 listed buildings in total within the Site.

Register of Parks & Gardens

The national Register of Parks & Gardens of Special Historic Interest maintained by English Heritage includes three gardens within the Site at Godolphin, Carclew and Cotehele.

Conservation Areas

33 Conservation Areas have been designated locally under the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 principally around historic mining settlements to protect and conserve their special character and interest. The Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative has resulted in proposals for additional and amended Conservation Areas within 29 mining settlements, which are being implemented as resources allow.

There are several designations for the natural environment within the Site which include Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), European Special Area of Conservation (SAC), candidate SAC, Wildlife Trust sites, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves, Heritage Coast and County Geological Sites (formerly Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)). These designations range in importance from European, national and local, and provide differing levels of protection, both direct and indirect, to the Site. Two of these are particularly relevant:

SSSI

There are 26 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the nominated Site whose special interest leading to designation is based on their mineralogical value. For example there are two SSSIs within the Tamar Valley Bid area whose special interest is based on the minerals which are to be found on the old spoil dumps. Where SSSIs have been designated in relation to the historic mining landscape their statutory protection contributes directly to the Site.

County Geological Sites

County Geological Sites (CGS), formerly known as Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS), are places of geological or geomorphological interest (excluding sites of national importance designated SSSIs), that are considered worthy of protection for their

education, research, historical or aesthetic importance. These sites display evidence for the earth's formation and transformation through rocks, minerals, fossils and landforms. Few areas within the United Kingdom contain a comparable wealth of geological heritage as Cornwall and West Devon. CGS/RIGS are selected by the Cornwall and Devon RIGS Groups. There are 23 CGS within the Site in Cornwall, and the recent geodiversity audit of the Tamar and Tavy rivers has proposed eight CGS within the Site in West Devon. Protection for CGS comes through policies in both the Cornwall and Devon Mineral Local Plans and other local plans.

3.4 Legislative framework

An established framework of legislation and planning policy exists within which the management of the Site will take place. This framework stems from European Union, United Kingdom central, regional and local government. Supporting the statutory system are conventions, codes of practice and guidance. Some of these protective measures are administered by United Kingdom central government and some by local authorities. A glossary of planning terms is included in Appendix C.

International

The World Heritage Convention (adopted by UNESCO in 1972) was ratified by the United Kingdom in 1984. The Convention provides for the identification, protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value, and requires a World Heritage List to be established under the management of an inter-governmental World Heritage Committee. Under the terms of the Convention the United Kingdom makes an annual contribution to the UNESCO's World Heritage Fund which helps to protect World Heritage Sites in danger, usually in the Third World or war-affected countries. Implementation of the World Heritage Convention is overseen by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee. The United Kingdom Government was successful in gaining election to the World Heritage Committee in October 2001, for the first time, for a four year term. The Department for Culture, Media and Sport is responsible for the United Kingdom's general compliance with the Convention, and for nominating sites in England.

The Valetta Convention. In order to better understand and protect the common historic heritage of Europe, the member States of the Council of Europe and the other

States party to the European Cultural Convention signatory drew up the Valetta Convention (The European Convention on the protection of the archaeological heritage (revised)) in 1992. The convention consists of 18 Articles which define the common archaeological heritage, set out measures for its protection, guarantee the scientific significance of archaeological research work, provide for public financial support for archaeological research, encourage the dissemination of the results of that research, promote awareness of the importance of the historic heritage, seek to prevent the illicit circulation of artefacts and encourage international co-operation and scientific assistance. The Convention stresses the agreement of the member states that the archaeological heritage was both essential to a knowledge of the history of mankind and at the same time increasingly at risk. It identified a need for the protection of the archaeological heritage to be reflected in town and country planning and cultural development policies.

The Nara Document on Authenticity builds on the Charter of Venice, 1964 and recognises that in a world undergoing increasing globalisation and homogenisation the search for cultural identity can sometimes be pursued through aggressive nationalism and the suppression of the cultures of minorities. All cultures and societies are rooted in tangible and intangible expression which constitute their heritage and these should be respected. It is essential that authenticity is achieved in conservation practice to illuminate the collective memory of humanity.

European Union Directive on the management of waste from the extractive industries. In 2003 the European Commission adopted a proposal for an European Union Directive on the management of waste from the extractive industries (i.e. mining and quarrying). The proposal seeks to prevent or reduce, as far as possible, any adverse effects on the environment, and any resultant risks to human health, brought about as a result of the management of waste from the extractive industries. One element of this Directive may be the need to compile an inventory of sites, although the Directive appears to be directed to new mining sites rather than past or historic sites provided there is no danger to health. Concerns about the possible effects of the Directive on the historic environment have been raised by English Heritage with representatives in the United Kingdom government who are currently assessing its impact.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (EU Directive 2001/42). The objective of the SEA Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. The Directive requires environmental assessments to be carried out for a range of plans and programmes likely to have significant effects on the environment whose formal preparation began after 21 July 2004. While this Management Plan is not subject to SEA, some of the agreed plans and strategies referred to in Section 3.5 will be subject to SEA when they are reviewed or completed.

National Legislation

The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides the statutory framework under which a schedule of archaeological and historical monuments deemed to be of national importance is established and maintained, as well as the basis for protecting these sites and controlling works to them through a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage are the agency who deliver advice to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport on the inclusion of sites on the schedule and the granting of consents.

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Listed Buildings: under this legislation the government maintains a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, and operates a Listed Building Consent process to control works which affect them.

Conservation Areas: under this legislation local authorities can designate areas of historical or architectural importance. This is mostly used in urban areas. The legislation places a duty on local planning authorities to identify the special qualities and formulate proposals for the conservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas, often called Conservation Statements.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 1990 require authorities to have regard to environmental considerations, including those relating to the historic, natural and cultural heritage in preparing their Development Plan policies and proposals (**Planning & Compensation Act 1990**). **The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004** resulted from the United Kingdom government's Planning Green Paper 2001 and modernises the development plan system by introducing Regional Spatial Strategies, Local

Development Frameworks and abolishing Structure Plans. Local Development Frameworks will relate to Local Community Strategies and contain the core spatial strategy. They will be supported by a portfolio of documents including Area Action Plans for those areas with significant regeneration or conservation needs, and non-statutory Supplementary Planning Documents.

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (GPDO): permitted development rights allow certain types of minor and uncontentious development to proceed without the need for a planning application, since planning permission for them is deemed to be granted. Under the GPDO, Article 4 Directions can be issued by the local planning authority to restrict some permitted development rights, and are typically used to control minor alterations in Conservation Areas. Article 7 Directions allow the mineral planning authority to remove permitted development rights for removal of mineral working deposits where it is on land within an AONB or site of archaeological interest, however the payment of compensation hampers the use of this power. The United Kingdom government (ODPM) has recently commissioned a study (Nathaniel Lichfield 2003) into the effectiveness of the GPDO.

Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a procedure that must be followed for certain types of development before they are granted development consent. The requirement for EIA comes from a European Directive and the procedure requires the developer to compile an Environmental Statement (ES) describing the likely significant effects of the development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures. The need for an ES, or whether the proposed development is deemed to fall within the Schedules triggering ES, is determined by a Screening Opinion sought from the Local Planning Authority or other competent authority. The content is agreed under a Scoping Opinion sought from the Local Planning Authority. It is common for the impact on historic environment to be examined by an ES. The ES must be circulated to statutory consultation bodies and made available to the public for comment. Its contents, together with any comments, must be taken into account by the competent authority before it may grant consent.

The Environment Act 1995 introduced new requirements for an initial review and updating of old mineral planning permissions and the periodic review of all mineral permissions thereafter. It has long been recognised that mineral working is different from other

forms of development, that the operation of the site can significantly change its impact over its lifetime and the standards of society can also change. Mineral Planning Guidance 14 (MPG14) gives advice to mineral planning authorities and the minerals industry on the statutory procedures to be followed and the approach to be adopted to the preparation and consideration of updated planning conditions in the review process.

Hedgerow Regulations 1997

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 were made under section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 and introduced new arrangements for local planning authorities in England and Wales to protect important hedgerows in the countryside, by controlling their removal through a system of notification. The Regulations set out the criteria that must be used by the local planning authority in determining which hedgerows are important. The criteria relate to the value of hedgerows from an archaeological, historical, landscape, amenity or wildlife perspective. They exclude hedgerows that are less than 30 years old. If a hedgerow is at least 30 years old and qualifies under any one of the criteria, then it is important.

The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 established procedure for the creation of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). This was strengthened by **The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW) 2000**, which intended to facilitate greater public access to the countryside, including placing a duty on local authorities to produce management plans for AONBs and the local authority's duty to establish an independent Local Access Forum that will advise the council on its Rights of Way Improvement Plans.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (Amended)1991 includes provision for the notification of SSSIs by reason of their flora, fauna or geological features.

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) aims to end the discrimination which many disabled people face. This Act gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, access to goods, facilities and services, and buying or renting land or property. Part III of the DDA gives disabled people important rights of access to everyday services that others take for granted. Since October 1999, service providers have had to consider making reasonable adjustments to the way they deliver their services so that disabled people can use them. The final stage of the duties, which means service providers may have to consider making reasonable

permanent physical adjustments to their premises, came into force in October 2004.

National Guidance

Guidance on government planning policy is contained in a series of Planning Policy Guidance Notes, now being superseded by Planning Policy Statements. These include PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, PPS11 Regional Spatial Strategies, PPS12 Local Development Frameworks and PPS22 Renewable Energy. The two most closely associated with the historic environment are PPG 15 and PPG16.

PPG 15 This guidance provides a full statement of UK government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment, and explains the role played by the planning system in their protection and treatment as a material consideration in development proposals. Local planning authorities should ensure that they have appropriately qualified specialist advice available. In paragraph 6.3.5 local planning authorities are encouraged to work with owners and managers of World Heritage Sites and other agencies, to ensure that comprehensive management plans are in place.

PPG15 specifically refers to World Heritage Sites and the spatial planning process in paragraphs 2.2.2-3 as follows:

2.2.2 ...No additional statutory controls follow from the inclusion of a site in the World Heritage list. Inclusion does, however, highlight the outstanding international importance of the site as a key material consideration to be taken into account by local planning authorities in determining planning and listed building applications, and by the Secretary of State in determining cases on appeal of following call-in.

2.2.3 Each local authority concerned, taking account of World Heritage Site designation and other relevant statutory designations, should formulate specific planning policies for protecting these sites and include these policies in their development plans. Policies should reflect the fact that all these sites have been designated for their outstanding universal value, and they should place great weight on the need to protect them for the benefit of future generations as well as our own. Development proposals affecting these sites or their setting may be compatible with this objective, but should always be carefully scrutinised for their likely effect on the site or its setting in the longer term. Significant development proposals affecting World Heritage Sites will generally require formal environmental assessment, to ensure that their immediate impact and their implications for the longer term are fully evaluated.

PPG 16 This guidance for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public sets out the UK government's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be a material consideration in the planning system. PPG16 establishes the policy of preservation in situ of nationally important archaeological remains and the applies the principle of polluter pays where archaeological remains will be destroyed by new development. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and development control systems including the use of planning conditions, the requirement for developers to provide adequate information on the impact of proposals on archaeological remains, and to arrange for recording and publication in mitigation.

Register of Parks & Gardens of Special Historic

Interest: Parks and Gardens included within this national register maintained by English Heritage are not subject to additional statutory controls. However PPG15 guides planning authorities to take account of the need to protect registered parks and gardens when preparing development plans and in determining planning applications. The Register acts as guidance to local authorities on those parks and gardens deemed to be of national importance and most needy of protection.

National Reviews

The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future 2001. This document represents the United Kingdom Government's response to English Heritage's report **Power of Place** and gives a clear commitment on the importance of the historic environment. Covering the areas of education, social inclusion, planning, conservation, regeneration and tourism, this document sets out the agenda and 54 action points for Government, English Heritage and the wider historic environment sector. This document is a guide to the United Kingdom government's position and an indication of the roles that the historic environment should play in the future. It also sets out a proposal to review heritage protection.

Protecting the Historic Environment; making the system work better 2003. In July 2003 the government published a consultation paper **Protecting the Historic Environment; making the system work better**. This paper proposes changes requiring primary legislation to bring together the disparate mechanisms for protection

under one single combined Register. This will include World Heritage Sites which currently have no statutory basis in the United Kingdom, at a stroke bringing a new level of protection to the Site. Following the consultation in June 2004 the government issued *Review of Heritage Protection; The Way Forward* outlining a series of short term and long term measures to bring about change. The World Heritage Site Office and Partnership will need to be aware of any new legislation over the next 5 years and the implications for our Vision & Aims of increasing protection.

Sustainable Communities. The United Kingdom government launched the Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the future) in 2003. The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. The Plan includes not just a significant increase in resources and major reforms of housing and planning, but a new approach to how we build and what we build. The plan of action aims to focus the attention and co-ordinate the efforts of all levels of Government and stakeholders in bringing about development that meets the economic, social and environmental needs of future generations as well as succeeding now. The Plan to consists of several key elements: addressing the housing shortage; decent homes; liveability; and protecting the countryside. Housing and the local environment are vitally important. But communities are more than just housing. It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.

The Role of Historic Buildings in Urban Regeneration. This report by United Kingdom government committee in 2004 examined evidence on the role that the historic environment plays in providing a catalyst for improvements to towns and cities, reinforcing a sense of community, making a contribution to the local economy. The report encourages local authorities to incorporate a clear role for historic buildings in their regeneration strategies, and allow new uses for historic buildings where the original use is no longer relevant or viable. The report also identifies that there is a significant shortage of conservation officers especially those with an understanding of regeneration and funding issues and this skills deficit has not been addressed. The system of grants and tax incentives is confusing and can be a disincentive to reusing historic buildings.

3.5 Agreed plans and strategies

There are a range of agreed plans which relate to the Site directly or indirectly listed in table 5 below. These range from strategic planning documents at regional, county and local level, through to overarching strategies guiding community, economy, tourism, transport or heritage, and business plans, management plans and conservation plans for specific agencies, landscapes or projects. All of these strategies are of relevance to the World Heritage Site Vision & Aims.

The World Heritage Site Office has been successful at integrating the Site into many existing agreed plans, and opportunities are being taken as they arise with new plans to include provision for the Site in the most appropriate way. Explanation of the status and content of some of these plans is provided below.

Title	
Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10)	Government Office South West 2001
Our Environment Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West	South West Regional Assembly 2004
A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West	English Heritage 2004
Cornwall Structure Plan	Adopted 2004
Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016	Adopted 2004
Design Statement for Cornwall	2002, proposed SPG
Cornwall Minerals Local Plan	Adopted 1998
Devon Minerals Local Plan	Adopted 2004
Caradon Local Plan	Adopted 1999, Deposit Draft 2003
Carrick Local Plan	Adopted 1998
Kerrier Local Plan 1996-2001	Deposit Draft
North Cornwall Local Plan	Adopted 1999 Issues & Options Study 2003
Penwith Local Plan	Adopted 2004
Restormel Local Plan 2001-2011	Adopted 2002 Issues & Options study 2003
West Devon Local Plan	Modifications Stage due for adoption 2005
Cornwall Local Transport Plan 2001-2006	Cornwall CC
Devon Local Transport Plan 2001-2006	Devon CC 2000
Cornwall Heritage & Culture Strategy (and subsequent Action Plans)	Cornwall County Council, Royal Cornwall Museum, South West Arts, South West Museums Council, District Councils 2001
Cornwall's Community Strategy	Cornwall Strategic Partnership 2003
Devon's Community Strategy	Devon Strategic Partnership Draft 2004
The Human Habitat, Devon's Historic Environment; Devon County Council's Role & Action Programme for the Historic Environment	Devon CC 2003
Tamar Valley AONB Management Plan 2004-2009	Tamar Valley AONB Partnership 2004
Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2004-2009	Cornwall AONB Partnership 2004
Cornwall Tourism Strategy	Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Economic Forum 2000
Cornwall Tourism Forum Draft Business Plan & Strategy	Draft 2004
Cornwall Sustainable Tourism (COAST) Business Plan	2004
Tourism – Everybody's Business: Devon County Councils Tourism Role & Action Programme	Devon CC 2003
Economic Strategy & Action	Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Economic Forum 2003
Cornwall County Council's Economic Development & Regeneration Strategic Plan 2003 - 2008	2003
Camborne-Pool-Redruth Urban Regeneration Company Business Plan	2003

Table 5. Agreed plans and strategies.

Strategic Action Plan for the Tamar Community	Tamar Community Futures & Market
Futures Area	Towns Initiative 2003 Futures Area
Harvey's Foundry Action Plan	Penwith District Council
Perran Foundry Conservation Statement 2002	Cornwall County Council & Carrick District Council
Mineral Tramways Strategy 1998-2004	Mineral Tramways Partnership 2000
Godolphin Estate Conservation Plan	National Trust 1999
Geevor Tin Mine Conservation Plan	Geevor Partnership 2002
Kit Hill Management Plan	Cornwall County Council 1997
Luxulyan Valley Management Plan	Cornwall County Council & Restormel BC 1996
National Trust management plans (for all its properties)	National Trust
Tamar Valley Mines Heritage Project Conservation Plan, Business Plan, Audience Development & Training Plan	Tamar Valley AONB Service 2004
Duchy Review	Duchy of Cornwall 2004
Mineral Tramways Heritage Project Conservation Plan	Mineral Tramways Partnership; to be commissioned May 2004
Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative Action Plans,	Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative Partnership 1998
The Nature of Devon; a biodiversity action plan	Devon Biodiversity Partnership 1998
A better future for biodiversity, Devon County Council's Role Action Programme	Devon County Council 2003
The essence of Devon's landscape; Devon County Council's Role & Action Programme	Devon County Council 2004
Cornwall Geodiversity Audit & Action Plan 2004-05	Cornwall Wildlife Trust & Cornwall RIGS Group
Geodiversity Audit and interpretative review of the mining districts of the Tamar and Tavy rivers in West Devon	Devon County Council & Kevin Page 2004

Table 5. (continued).

Regional Planning Guidance for the South West RPG10 2001. This sets out the broad development strategy for the period to 2016 and beyond. It gives the regional background for local authority development plans and local transport plans in the region, and for other strategies and programmes such as the Regional Economic Strategy prepared by the South West Regional Development Agency.

RPG10 Policy EN 3: The Historic Environment
Local authorities and other agencies in their plans, policies and proposals should:

- *afford the highest level of protection to historic and archaeological areas, sites and monuments of international, national and regional importance;*
- *indicate that new development should preserve or enhance historic buildings and conservation areas and important archaeological features and their settings, having regard to the advice in PPG15 and PPG16;*
- *indicate that policies and programmes should work towards rescuing buildings and monuments at risk;*

- *encourage the restoration and appropriate re-use of buildings of historic and architectural value and take a particularly active role in bringing about their restoration where this would help bring about urban regeneration;*
- *take account of the landscape context and setting of buildings and settlements; of building materials; and of the patterns of fields, hedgerows and walls that distinguish one area from another.*

The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 increases the importance of Regional Planning. The RPG will become part of the development plan rather than setting out guidance and will be known as the Regional Spatial Strategy. The new RSS will also contain more detailed proposals, as it will replace the Structure Plans now prepared by County Councils. The responsibility for reviewing the RPG and preparing the new RSS is with the South West Regional Assembly, the Regional Planning Body for the South West. The Government Office for the South West acts on behalf for the First Secretary of State to make sure that the new RSS is prepared by the Assembly in a way that adequately reflects regional concerns and national planning policy before it is finally published by the First Secretary of State.

The Cornwall Structure Plan 2004 makes provision for landscape character, archaeology and historic environment, biodiversity and geodiversity. Policy 2 includes the proposed World Heritage Site within the context of sites of international and national importance. The Plan also proposes the landscape character assessment method.

Policy 2 Character Areas, Design & Environmental Protection

The quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural and built environment of Cornwall will be protected and enhanced. Throughout Cornwall, development must respect local character and:

- *retain important elements of the local landscape, including natural and semi-natural habitats, hedges, trees, and other natural and historic features that add to its distinctiveness;*
- *contribute to the regeneration, restoration, enhancement or conservation of the area;*
- *positively relate to townscape and landscape character through siting, design, use of local materials and landscaping;*
- *create safe, aesthetically pleasing and understandable places;*
- *consider, where appropriate, a mix of uses that create vibrant and active places, including tenure, size and densities.*

Local plans should define Character Areas to inform planning decisions taking into account Regional and County-wide landscape assessments.

The conservation and enhancement of sites, areas, or interests, of recognised international or national importance for their landscape, nature conservation, archaeological or historic importance, including the proposed World Heritage Site, should be given priority in the consideration of development proposals.

Within Areas of Great Landscape Value and other areas or sites of county-wide significance for their biodiversity, geodiversity or historic interest, development proposals will be required to respect those interests.

The Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016 Adopted in 2004 has equivalent policies to the Cornwall Structure Plan. There are no provisions for World Heritage Sites specifically but the Adopted Plan includes a policy for the protection of important archaeological sites:

Devon Structure Plan Policy CO8

"Internationally, nationally and regionally important archaeological sites and their settings, whether Ancient Scheduled Monuments or unscheduled, will be preserved...".

The Explanatory Memorandum specifically refers to the Bid for a Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site under the Historic Landscape Character heading.

Cornwall Minerals Local Plan Adopted 1998 covers the period to 2011 with the primary aim to ensure the stable long term production of the mining and quarrying industry in order to provide for an adequate supply of minerals to meet the needs of society in a sustainable and environmentally acceptable manner and within a framework for the safeguarding of the minerals resources of the Counties. The Plan includes policies for protection of AONBs, archaeological sites of national and county significance, and RIGS. Example of this policy provision is given below:

Cornwall Mineral Plan Policy E4

Mineral development which would have a significant adverse impact on a nationally important historic site or its setting will not be permitted except where:-

- a) the need for the development would be in the public interest; and*
- b) provision can be made for prior recording of the site; or*
- c) the physical preservation of the remains can be ensured.*

Cornwall Mineral Plan Policy E5

Minerals development which would have a significant adverse effect on the historic landscape of Areas of Great Historic Value or would otherwise adversely affect a site of historic value will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development outweigh the impacts of the proposal on the historic value of the area or sites and having taken account of measures to mitigate the impacts.

Cornwall Mineral Plan Policy E9

In sites of county wide importance for wildlife or Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites, applications for minerals development will be given careful consideration and will not be permitted unless the benefits of the development would outweigh the detrimental effects of the proposal on the value of the site having taken into account measures to mitigate the impacts.

Devon Minerals Local Plan Adopted 2004 contains specific policy and supporting text for World Heritage Site's with the Dorset and East Devon Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site and World Heritage Site falling within Devon, together with policy for protection of AONB, archaeological sites and RIGS.

Devon Minerals Plan Policy MP 1 International Designations:

Proposals for mineral development which are likely to harm the integrity and conservation objectives of World Heritage Sites, Ramsar Sites, Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas (including candidate SACs and potential SPAs) will not be permitted.

Devon Waste Local Plan (First Deposit Draft 2003) similarly refers to World Heritage Sites in the Explanatory Memorandum attached to Policy WP2 though without specific reference in Policy text.

Cornwall Local Transport Plan 2001-2006 and Devon Local Transport Plan 2001-2006. The LTP provides a process for drawing up transport strategies which cover all modes of transport and links them together as part of a comprehensive and integrated five year plan, providing local authorities with discretion to allocate resources to tackle local priorities and needs.

Local Plans: all existing local plans are compliant with the guidance in PPG15 & 16 for the historic environment. Most plans contain reference to mining heritage. Opportunities have been taken as they arise through the plan review process to accommodate the proposed World Heritage Site in the development of new plans. Local plans are now being replaced with Local Development Frameworks. The World Heritage Site Office will assist local authorities in preparing supporting text and consistent policies on the Site and its setting as and when new opportunities arise, following the lead of the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004.

Caradon Local Plan adopted 1999. Deposit Draft 2003 is only reviewing some policies and there was not an opportunity at this stage to review supporting text on industrial archaeology by making reference to the World Heritage Site and supporting it with a specific policy on its protection. The World Heritage Site Office has made comments outside of the legal consultation process on the emergence of the World Heritage Site Bid since the Adopted 1999 Plan.

Carrick Local Plan adopted 1998. Early in the review process in 2003 the World Heritage Site Office was given the opportunity to comment on Rural Site Concept Plans which examine housing allocation within settlements included in the Site, and have indicated preferred areas for housing expansion which maintains the historic character and integrity of the Site, particularly at St Agnes.

Kerrier Local Plan 1996-2001 Revised Deposit Draft. Although the Deposit Draft has good supporting text on industrial archaeology and mining history, policy B.ENV.4 Historic Heritage – Mining Remains could be strengthened by specific reference to the proposed World Heritage Site. There is also the need for cross-compliance with proposals for derelict land in policy ENV.23.

North Cornwall Local Plan Adopted 1999. The World Heritage Site Office responded to consultation on the Issues & Options Report 2003 produced as the first phase of the plan review. The World Heritage Site Office recommended that any new local plan or Local Development Framework contain specific policies and supporting text on the protection of the Site and its setting.

Penwith Local Plan adopted 2004. The supporting text refers to the rich industrial mining remains and the consideration of a World Heritage Site. There is an opportunity to update this supporting text before publication in late 2004. The Plan contains specific policies on the regeneration of Harvey's Foundry and the harbour at Hayle. There are good policies on the control of pvc-u and non-traditional materials being used in Conservation Areas subject to Article 4 directions.

Restormel Local Plan 2001-2011. Issues & Options Study 2003 identified the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Bid as an emerging environmental issue and the need to provide protection through the Local Plan.

West Devon Local Plan – Inspectors report received, due to agree Modifications and Adopt Spring 2005. The Plan contains good supporting text introducing the proposed World Heritage Site into the development plan but without a specific policy at this stage. However this establishes the basis for inserting a policy in any subsequent review likely to result from the creation of Local Development Framework.

The **Tamar Valley AONB Management Plan 2004-2009** developed by the Tamar Valley AONB Partnership through extensive consultation provides a framework for the management of the natural, historic, built, social and economic environment of the AONB and will replace the existing Plan 2000-2005. The mining legacy is referred to throughout as an influence on the landscape and the proposed World Heritage Site a consideration.

Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2004-2009. Since its designation, some elements of the Cornwall AONB's special character have been lost; others are under pressure from a variety of forces for change. The Management Plan addresses how best to bring back lost quality and guide how best to protect and enhance the AONB in the future. It will be an important tool that will facilitate working between different organisations, decision makers and stakeholders to ensure that the Cornwall AONB continues to be an area where quality of life is nurtured and enhanced for all. The mining legacy is referred to as an influence on the landscape and a consideration in its management.

A Design Statement for Cornwall 2002 set out to prepare a quality statement of good design principles for Objective One development proposals, and forms two documents. The first is a visionary design statement to inspire good sustainable design but not act as a pattern book. The second is a report on issues to be addressed to achieve the quality advocated.

Cornwall Heritage and Culture Strategy 2001 by Cornwall County Council, the six District Councils, South West Arts and the South West Museums Council. This five year strategic plan covers the natural environment, the historic heritage and contemporary arts and leisure, examining the current situation in each of the three areas, identifying priority issues and needs, and setting out key objectives and initiatives in order to build on the strengths of a varied and distinctive Cornish cultural identity to provide artistic, social and economic benefits; to develop and sustain best professional practice across the county's cultural and heritage sectors; to develop and sustain an active culture of engaged participation in environmental issues, the historic heritage and the contemporary arts and to maximise the economic benefit from investment. This Strategy will be reviewed in 2005.

The Human Habitat, Devon's Historic Environment: One of Devon's six Strategic Goals is 'to look after Devon's environment, culture and heritage'. **Devon County Council's Role and Action Programme**

contains a wide range of policies and commitments relating to all aspects of the historic environment, including notably the objective 'to support the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site bid and the implementation of its Management Plan after inscription' and the commitment to maintain the county Historic Environment Record and to provide advisory, survey and development control advice.

Community Strategies: the Government has given Local Authorities the legal responsibility to produce Community Strategies. However, each strategy must be developed in co-operation with other public sector agencies, local businesses and voluntary organisations as well as ensuring that the community themselves are part of the process. In Cornwall, district and county Local Strategic Partnerships bring together all these organisations and are committed to joint working. There has also been wide consultation with communities to ensure that **the process is as inclusive as possible.**

Cornwall's Community Strategy, Cornwall County Council 2003, is a joint approach for dealing with the needs of Cornwall's communities. It brings together the various strategies and initiatives that are already in place in order to improve the quality of life for all people in Cornwall and ensure that services are delivered in an economic and efficient way. It also gives an opportunity for new ways of working and innovative solutions. Cornwall's Community Strategy outlines a Vision for Cornwall as being "Cornwall - a strong sustainable community for one and all". Culture and Heritage is one of four key issues are being taken forward by the Cornwall Community Strategy. The final draft of **Devon's Community Strategy** was produced by the Devon Strategic Partnership in June 2004.

Towards 2015;– Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism, Draft Regional Strategy

The draft strategy, published in March 2004, has been prepared on behalf of South West of England Regional Development Agency (SWERDA) by South West Tourism (SWT); it builds on the previous regional strategy framework and is seeking to:

- provide a shared vision for the development of tourism in the region,
- identify key tourism priorities
- agree roles for the various delivery agencies and
- provide a framework for the regional funding of tourism in the region.

The draft strategy has the following vision statement:

"By 2015, the South West of England will be internationally recognised as a 'model' tourism destination, creating a unique balance between the environment, communities, industry and visitor satisfaction, achieving long-term economic and social benefit for the region"

It identifies the new priorities for tourism as:

- Value of tourism over volume
- Quality of jobs over quantity of jobs
- Focussing on the quality of experience and
- An emphasis on high quality across the range of holidays taken in the region.

These priorities translate into the following three key strategic aims:

- Driving up quality
- Delivering truly sustainable tourism
- Creating superior destination management arrangements

The draft strategy provides indicative priority actions for the above strategic aims. These actions are more statements of what needs to be done, rather than how these elements will or can be delivered.

Key elements for the Site include the recognition of 'history and heritage' as one of ten key brand clusters, the drive towards improving quality, the need to develop an experience-led marketing approach as opposed to a destination focus, basing marketing on what visitors enjoy doing as opposed to where they go, and the importance of a sustainable approach to tourism. The Destination Management approach recognises Cornwall as one destination; however, the situation is more complicated in Devon and a number of solutions are currently being debated.

Cornwall Tourist Board, Cornwall Tourism Strategy: a 3D Vision – Delivering a Distinctive Difference.

With a mission to improve the economic performance of tourism so that it provides a sustainable contribution to the prosperity of Cornwall through the maintenance of a strong customer focus, the delivery of quality standards and the recognition of its role in the community, to support the heritage, culture and the contemporary life of the region year round. The CTB's stated goal is for the Cornish Tourism industry to contribute to the sustainable development of Cornwall being fully rooted in the community, and reinforcing the natural, historic and cultural identity; develop higher value jobs with greater remuneration and career prospects attractive to young people and all those looking for a future in the industry. This will continue to generate improvements in

professional standards; develop appropriate sustainable product to meet changing market needs without damaging core strengths particularly respecting coast and countryside; retain earned wealth in Cornwall to bring economic benefit to the industry and host community.

The Cornwall Tourism Forum is a public private partnership set up to achieve a step-change in Cornwall's Tourism industry and was established with Objective 1 funding as a result of the **Objective 1 Tourism Proposal 2001**. The **Cornwall Tourism Forum, Draft Business Plan & Strategy 2004** identifies the contribution of the Site to wider strategic priorities.

Cornwall Sustainable Tourism Project (COAST)

In Cornwall, tourism is the biggest single employer, representing over 24% of the county's annual GDP – some five times the national average - creating work for one out of five Cornish inhabitants. In GDP terms tourism is larger than agriculture, banking and construction combined. As such, the Cornish community relies enormously on the tourism industry. In turn, the Cornish tourism industry relies almost entirely on its principle asset: the Cornish physical environment. The aim of CoaST is to encourage existing, and catalyse an increase in, sustainable behaviour via the tourism sector in Cornwall. Thus the CoaST Project's purpose is to:

- Address issues of economic stability, environmental degradation, resource efficiency, accessibility and community involvement within the host community of Cornwall.
- Support the tourism industry in becoming more sustainable in their business practices and the products and services they provide.
- Help educate the wider community of visitors from across the United Kingdom about sustainable living.
- Provide a mechanism for the public, private and community sector to work together to further sustainability in tourism in Cornwall.

The Site objectives for sustainable tourism and visitor use within the Site are shared with COAST's mission.

Tourism – Everybody's Business: Devon County Councils Tourism Role & Action Programme. Devon County Council has a series of Role and Action Programmes to take forward the delivery of the Strategic

Plan over a five-year agendas and their action programmes are reviewed on an annual basis. The planning, development and marketing of tourism are responsibilities shared by many organisations in which Devon County Council has an important role to play. This role is set out in "Everybody's Business" on which key partners and stakeholders were consulted during the draft stage of preparation. It was adopted by the Executive in January 2003.

The strategic objective for tourism is to maximise the economic benefits whilst balancing the need to adopt a sustainable approach, to ensure that the natural, historic and cultural environment is enhanced and protected.

The **vision** for tourism in Devon is of an activity which:

- Generates jobs and creates business opportunities
- Diversifies and supports the local economy
- Adds to the variety of local life and widens opportunities for culture and recreation
- Offers a rewarding experience for the visitor and creates a positive image of Devon
- Contributes to the maintenance and enhancement of the environmental quality and distinctive character of Devon.

The 18 policy areas, under which actions are grouped within the Programme, relate to the relevant goals of the Strategic Plan:

- Achieving a prosperous Devon
- Improving travel and communication in Devon
- Looking after Devon's environment, culture and heritage

A number of actions are detailed under the policies in the annual Action Programme. The implementation of these policies and actions contribute positively to the conservation and enhancement of Devon's natural environment. Additionally many of the actions will contribute significantly to the achievement of associated objectives relating to education and life-long learning, quality of life and social inclusion.

One major policy area is to "Develop Opportunities for Cultural Tourism" and a key action is:

Develop the tourism and economic potential arising from the UNESCO designated Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site, the Braunton Burrows Biosphere Reserve and the bid for World Heritage status for Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

Devon County Council gives a high priority to these international UNESCO designations, recognising the economic benefits that can be derived from appropriate sustainable tourist activity. This is exemplified by the sustainable tourism work that is being undertaken along the Dorset and East Devon Coast (the Jurassic Coast) which is widely acknowledged as a good practice example.

Economic Strategy & Action Cornwall & Isles of Scilly Economic Forum 2003. Achieving World Heritage Site Inscription is identified as the top Heritage priority, although outside the top 10 economic priorities for Cornwall as a whole. Within **Cornwall County Council's Economic Development & Regeneration Strategy 2003-08** the proposed World Heritage Site is identified as a corporate priority under the theme of Distinctiveness.

Camborne-Pool-Redruth Urban Regeneration Company Business Plan 2003 follows on from the Camborne-Pool-Redruth Urban Framework Plan 2001 which provided set out the underlying principles and strategic direction needed to create a high quality urban place. The Business Plan sets out a vision which is compatible with that of the World Heritage Site Management Plan, with acknowledgment of the mining heritage, strong distinctive character and potential tourist strengths. This will be followed by masterplans for Pool and Tuckingmill.

Conservation Plans are required as a condition of application for grant aid from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) in accordance with national guidelines in order to demonstrate that all factors affecting or likely to affect a site for which grant application has been made are fully understood and that policies, plans and other mechanisms are in place to ensure the appropriate management of the site. Conservation management plans must include a detailed assessment of historic importance, an evaluation of vulnerability and a structured framework for future management. A number of plans have already been produced and are listed in table 5.

3.6 Management responsibilities

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Bid Partnership is comprised of representatives from 73 organisations that own, manage or have an operating interest in land and/or property within the Site Areas. The Partnership's remit is to steer production of the Nomination Document and Management Plan by:

- acting as the first level of consultation with key stakeholders
- considering recommendations from the Area Panels and Officer Working Group
- receiving progress reports from the World Heritage Site Bid team and steering their activities
- scrutinising Bid documentation prior to wider consultation

The Partnership established 6 Area Panels based on the relevant District Council administrative areas in Cornwall

and West Devon to advise it on appropriate boundaries for the individual Bid areas. The Officer Working Group is comprised of staff from the local authorities and other key organisations including the National Trust, Cornwall and Tamar Valley AONBs and English Heritage, to oversee production of the Bid documentation on its behalf (see Appendix B).

Administrative and treasury functions are provided by Cornwall County Council, which co-ordinates the activities of the Partnership and employed the World Heritage Site Bid team, and is establishing the World Heritage Site Office. Should World Heritage Site Inscription be awarded, the composition and remit of the Bid Partnership will be reviewed and developed to create the management structure most appropriate for the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Management Plan. This is discussed further as an Issue in Section 4.3.1 and Part 6.

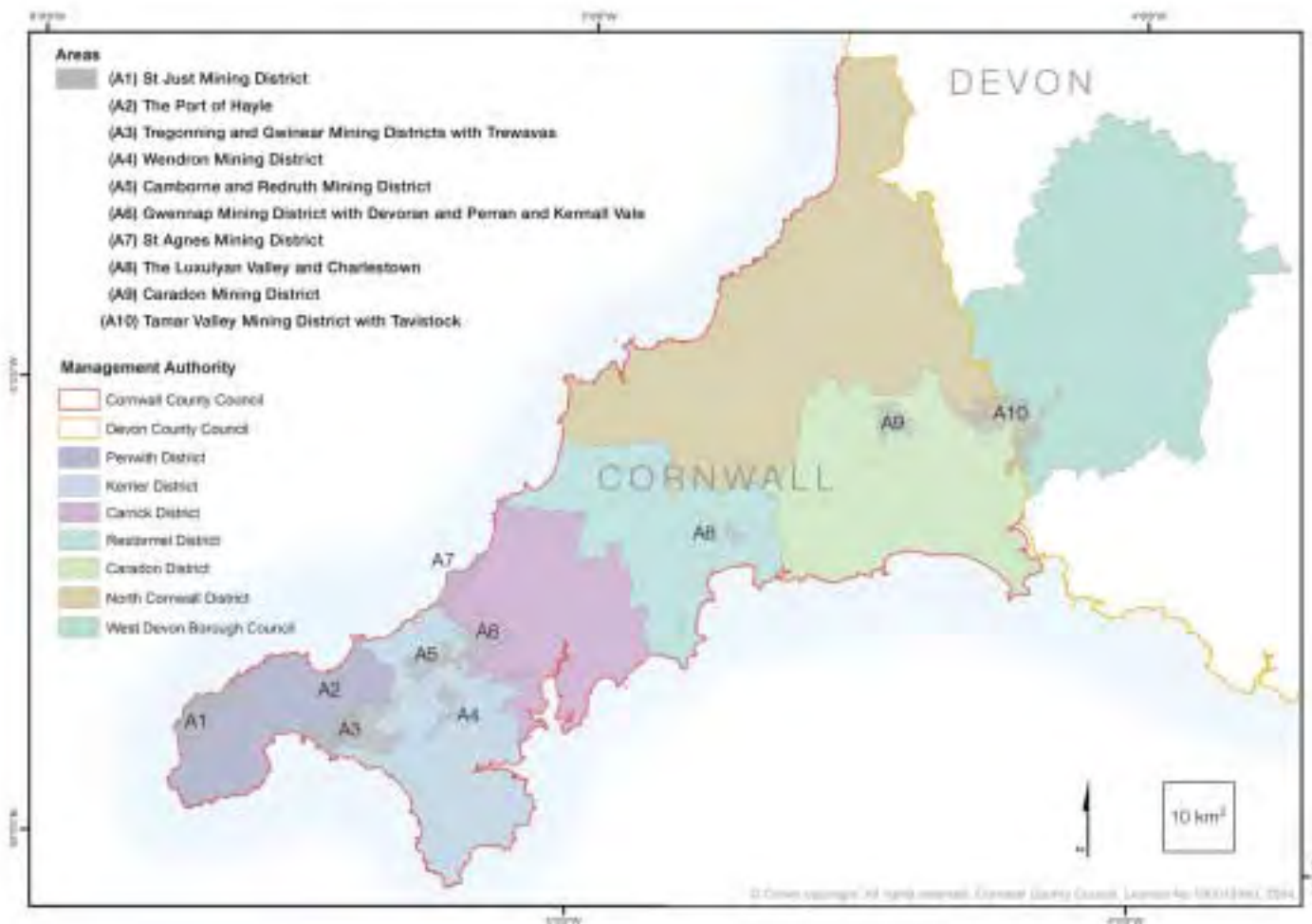


Figure 5. The Site Management Authorities.

3.7 Present state of Conservation

The conservation of the historic remains of mining in Cornwall and West Devon has been undertaken since the 1930s and this represents one of the longest histories of industrial heritage conservation in the world.

Early days - 1930s and 1940s

In 1933 the Newcomen Society for the History of Science and Technology (UK), visited Cornwall and suggested that a Cornish Mining Museum should be established. At this stage the Cornish Engines Preservation Committee was formed to preserve the indoor beam winding engine, or whim, at Levant Mine in west Cornwall. A survey of engines and mine buildings in danger was compiled over the next 9 years and in response the Cornish Engines Preservation Society was formed in 1944. Over the next twenty years the Society acquired and handed over to the National Trust:

- Richard Trevithick's Cottage at Penponds
- Levant Whim (now restored to steam)
- Robinson's pumping engine
- Taylor's pumping engine
- Mitchell's Whim (worked by compressed air)

In 1969 the Society amalgamated with The Cornish Water Wheel Preservation Society and together they became The Trevithick Society - named after the great Cornish engineer Richard Trevithick, developer of high pressure steam and pioneer in its application as the foundation of our industrialised mechanical world. This Society has carried on the work of its illustrious predecessor, carrying out surveys, publishing an academic journal, rescuing and preserving artefacts and documents, and most recently building a working replica of the world's first steam road locomotive built by Trevithick in 1801.

1950s and 1960s

The 1950s and 1960s was a very busy time for preserving Cornish engines in Cornwall. Five beam engines have been preserved from the St Austell china clay district

- Goonvean – in situ
- Parkandillick – in situ
- Carpalla – National Science Museum London, in store
- Rostowrack – Re-erected in the Holman Museum in 1953. Currently in storage at King Edward Mine.

- Greensplat – Re-erected at Poldark Mine, Wendron

A number of other Cornish Engines manufactured in Cornwall are preserved elsewhere in the United Kingdom and world wide

- Kew Bridge Pumping Station, London, UK (2 engines)
- Crofton Pumping Station, Kennet and Avon Canal, UK (2 engines)
- Fresnillo, Mexico (2 engines)
- Cruquius Pumping Station, Haarlem, Netherlands
- Llanishen Engine, Cardiff Docks, UK
- Sandfields Pumping Engine, Lichfield, UK
- Prestongrange Colliery, Scotland, UK
- Dorothea Slate Quarry, Caernarvon, Wales, UK
- O'okiep, Cape Province, South Africa (2 engines)

The National Science Museum in London has also preserved the world's first stationary agricultural engine built by Trevithick in 1812 for Sir Christopher Hawkins of Trewithen near Grampound. It worked until 1877 and the engine and the barn are still extant. The Ironbridge Gorge Museum has built a working replica of Trevithick's first railway engine and the first railway in the world (The Pennydarren Tramroad) built by Trevithick and opened on 21 February 1804 is celebrated at Merther Tydfil, South Wales. A £2 commemorative coin has been issued in 2004 by The Royal Mint to celebrate the achievement of this giant of the Industrial Revolution.

In the late 1960s Tolgus Tin, Wendron Forge (later Poldark) and Morwhelham Quay (West Devon) were opened as open air industrial museums in Cornwall and west Devon at the same time as other famous sites elsewhere in England including Ironbridge, Beamish and The Black Country Museum. This active preservation movement was and continues to be backed up and reinforced by the existence of substantial mining and related archives and artefacts deposited in:

- Cornwall Record Office
- Cornish Studies Library
- Royal Institution of Cornwall

Other substantial collections also exist in Cornwall and Devon and elsewhere in the UK, now beginning to be interlinked via the national archives A2A (Access to Archives) internet site

1970s and 1980s

In the 1970s and 1980s the emphasis on preservation began to spread to the wider mining landscape and engine houses in particular. Plans by the National Trust, in the early 1970s, to move Robinson's engine from Pool back to its original location in the great engine house at Tregurtha Downs near Marazion came to nothing. This did help to highlight the increasingly parlous state of many engine houses that had often been empty for over a century. One solution was to convert them to dwellings and a number had already been converted long before - Wheal Lushington, Porthtowan; Princess of Wales, Kit Hill; Silver Valley, Ladock; Terras Mine, St Stephens in Brannel, and Wheal Andrew, Twelveheads. Those at Houseman's, Minions and Wheal Enys, Porkellis were later to be abandoned as dwellings. The trend of conversion to dwellings has continued with 2 conversions at Danescombe Mine, Calstock by the Landmark Trust in the 1970s and in the 1980s and 1990s at Wheal Rose, Scorrier, Northwood, St Neot, Tregurtha Downs and Wheal Rodney at Goldsithney; Wheal Langford, Harrowbarrow and most recently at Okel Tor Mine, Calstock. In 1976, while Geevor Tin Mines Ltd. was mining, a museum and tourist amenity was set up actively promoting heritage tourism including underground visits, with some success, until 1990.

The massive programme of consolidation works to engine houses to preserve them as monuments began modestly with works by the National Trust at Wheal Coates and Basset and Grylls Porkellis and in the early 1980s at The Crowns, Botallack by the Botallack Trust (The Carn Brea Mining Society). The Historic Environment Service (formerly Cornwall Archaeological Unit), Cornwall County Council began recording mine sites in 1986 at Wheal Coates, and this was followed by large survey projects in 1987/88 using government employment schemes at Minions (Caradon Mines) and Luxulyan Valley. Both these surveys indicated that historic mine buildings in these areas were in serious danger of collapse.

In the 1980s government funds began to be available to remediate abandoned mining land to bring it back to beneficial re use. Until 1988 Local Authorities used these public funds to clear away the mining remains as at United Mines (1982-3) where important early remains of The Consolidated Mines were removed in advance of tree planting. The works at Tresavean Mine (1989), Lanner precipitated a deliberate shift in attitude and

policy away from the removal of mining remains towards wholesale in situ conservation and the encouragement of public access for recreation. In 1989 Groundwork Kerrier (Kerrier Groundwork Trust) was established as part of a national initiative to encourage environmental improvements in areas of industrial decline. This developing new approach to the use of public funds dealing with contaminated derelict land is encapsulated in the seminal Mineral Tramways Report begun in 1987 and accepted by Kerrier District Council as a priority project in 1988 and published in 1990. This project proposed that the mine sites of the areas of the Camborne- Redruth and Gwennap Mining Districts were a vital part of Cornwall's heritage and should be conserved using public money. These sites would be linked to mining heritage centres by a series of multi use trails using the old mineral railways that used to take copper ore from the mines inland to the ports of Hayle, Devoran and Portreath. For the first time it was proposed that large numbers of mine sites deserved preservation as monuments in their own right.

1990 to the present

Since 1990 an extraordinary number of mine sites have been conserved and opened up for safe public access. Two further large scale surveys have resulted in large major programmes of conservation works. The St Just Survey (1992) prompted the National Trust to seek to acquire the 7 kms of mining coast between Pendeen Watch and Gribba Point. All mine buildings acquired have already or will shortly be consolidated. The assessment of the Tamar Valley mines in 1998 as part of the Cornwall Land Reclamation Strategy 1997 has also resulted in the start of a campaign of conservation and public access works. The major works campaigns since 1990 have therefore involved the following areas:

- St Just Mining District.
- Mineral Tramways. The Camborne- Redruth and Gwennap mining Districts
- Luxulyan Valley
- Tamar Valley mines, including west Devon

Other significant works have also been carried out in:

- St Agnes Mining District
- Caradon Mining District
- Godolphin mining area.

This sustained campaign, carried out over the past 14 years by local authorities and the National Trust has resulted in making safe and accessible over 700 hectares of historic mine sites, and the consolidation and repair of nearly 100 engine houses, 40 chimneys,

16 arsenic calciners, and well over 100 other significant other mine buildings. This is the largest mining heritage conservation campaign in the United Kingdom.

One of the principle recommendations of the 1990 Mineral Tramways report was that by bringing together existing mining heritage centres and several proposed new ones a new dispersed Museum of Cornish mining could be created along the lines of that developed at Ironbridge a decade before. A consultants report that examined the economic potential of the Mineral Tramways Project (Roger Tym & Partners,1990) confirmed the attractiveness of conserving, consolidating and promoting the mining heritage of the area and

recommended that a new mining trust should be created to develop and manage mining heritage centres as well as mine sites in the countryside. In 1993 the Trevithick Trust was formed to develop the idea of a dispersed museum of Cornish Mining. Over the last decade the Trust has been responsible for helping to create mining heritage centres at Geevor Mine, Cornish Mines and Engines at Pool, King Edward Mine at Troon as well as developing Tolgus Tin.

The prospects for the mining heritage of Cornwall and West Devon have changed dramatically over the last decade. The table below illustrates the capital funding spent on conservation in the last five years.

World Heritage Site Bid Area/Project	Lead Agency	Timescale	Cost £
St Just Mining District			
Ballowal & Wheal Edward	Cornwall County Council & the National Trust	1998-1999	97,000
Geevor Tin Mine	Cornwall County Council	1998-2003	295,000
West Penwith Mining Heritage Coast	Cornwall County Council & the National Trust	1998-2000	640,952
Wheal Owles	Cornwall County Council & the National Trust	1999	272,000
The Port of Hayle			
Harvey's Foundry Phase I	Penwith District Council	2001-2003	1,840,000
Tregonning & Gwinear Mining Districts with Trewavas			
Godolphin Estate	The National Trust	1998-2002	1,931,960
Godolphin House and Garden	Private Owner		
Camborne & Redruth Mining Districts			
Alma Place, Redruth	Kerrier District Council	1998-2001	2,608,302
Camborne & Redruth Public Realm	Kerrier District Council	1998-2003	1,363,779
Cornwall's Industrial Discovery Centre	Kerrier District Council and Trevithick Trust	1998-2001	1,800,000
King Edward Mine	Kerrier District Council and Trevithick Trust	2001-2002	261,303
Mineral Tramways Great Flat Lode	Kerrier District Council	1998-2003	1,785,027
Tuckingmill Valley Park Phases I & II	Kerrier District Council	2000-2003	1,922,000
Gwennap Mining District with Devoran, Perran and Kennal Vale			
Mineral Tramways Coast-to-Coast Trail	Cornwall County Council	1999-2001	912,000
Mining Villages Project	Kerrier District Council	1998-2001	724,677
Poldice Valley	Carrick District Council	1999-2001	563,000
United Downs	Cornwall County Council	1999-2000	307,806
St Agnes Mining District			
St Agnes Environmental Enhancements	Cornwall County Council	1999-2002	651,834
Luxulyan Valley & Charlestown			
Luxulyan Valley	Cornwall County Council	1998-1999	268,171
Caradon Mining District			
Caradon Mines	Caradon District Council	1998-2002	238,000
Tamar Valley Mining District with Tavistock			
Danescombe Valley	Cornwall County Council	1998-2000	172,000
Tamar Valley Regeneration	Cornwall County Council	1998-2002	3,493,676
General			
Cornwall & Scilly Urban Survey	Cornwall County Council	2002-2003	50,000
Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative	Cornwall County Council	2002-2003	108,000
		TOTAL	22,266,487

Notes

1. The cost of each project is the total cost of all expenditure within the World Heritage Site Bid Area. This is less than the total project cost for those that include expenditure outside the World Heritage Site Bid Area.

2. Only projects costing over £50,000 have been included.

Table 6. Conservation projects completed in the Site 1998-2003.



A Guide to Conserving Mine Buildings 1996. In recognition of the growing need to provide guidance on appropriate conservation methodologies for engine houses and other associated mine buildings in Cornwall, this report, commissioned by the Cornwall Industrial Heritage Partnership, was intended to set out good practice at a time when there was considerable variability in approach to such works.

Conservation Value of Mine Sites 1996. Produced by specialists in a wide range of disciplines, this report provides an explanation of the many different reasons why old mining sites are of importance, and why it is essential to take a holistic approach to their conservation and management.



A Manual for the Nature Conservation Management of Metalliferous Mine Sites in Cornwall 2001.

Produced by Cornwall Environmental Consultants Ltd, former mining land holds a wide range of habitats and species and, in totality, probably provides the largest and most extensive area of semi-natural vegetation in Cornwall. The nature conservation practices associated with remedial works to mine sites have seen great progress in recent years. This manual provides recommendations and guidance for ecological and mineralogical conservation and, where necessary, pushes forward current thinking and practices for the benefit of nature conservation.

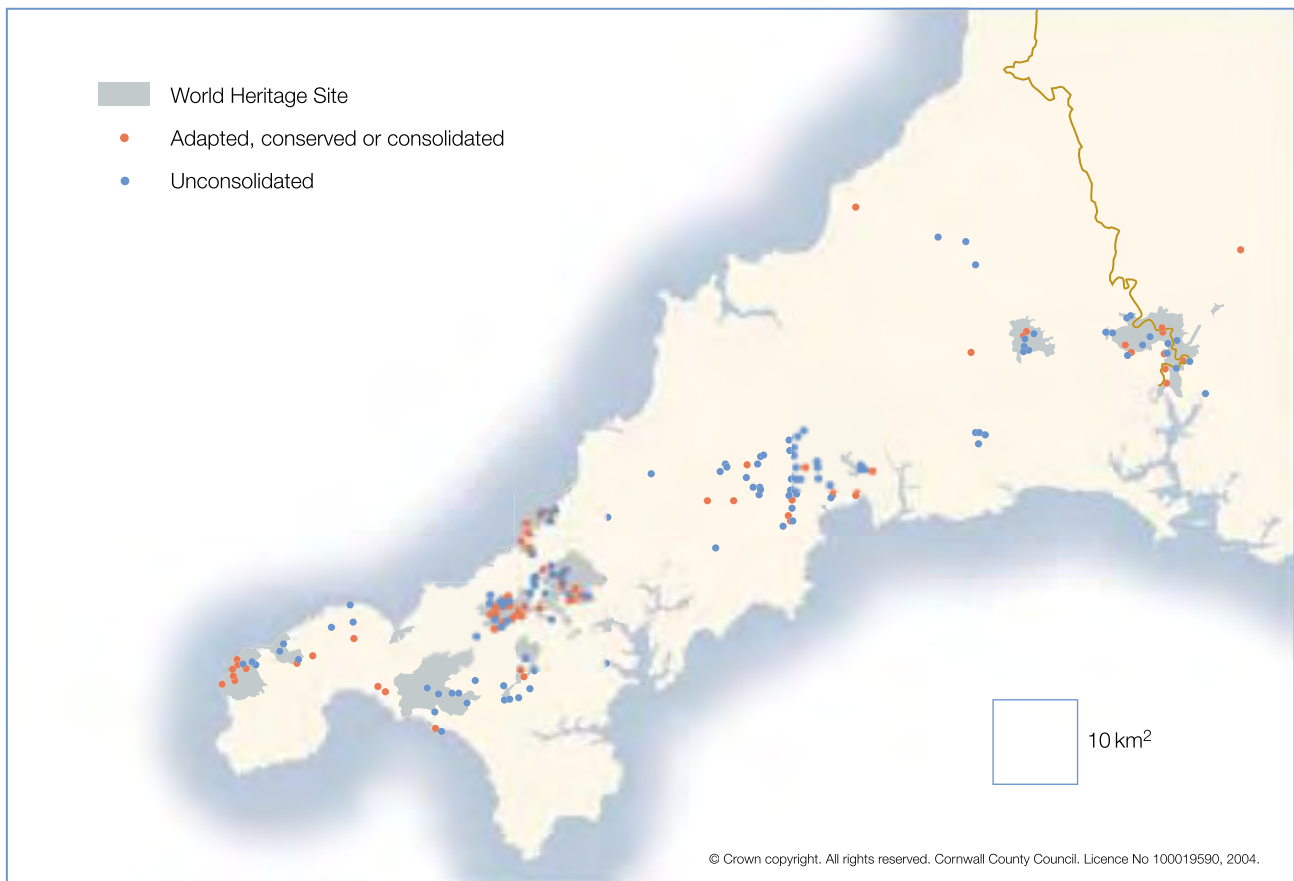


Figure 6. Current state of engine house conservation.

Area based Conservation.

St. Just Mining District

A very substantial proportion of the coastal landscape within which the majority of mines were sited has been acquired by the National Trust since 1995, appropriate management regimes set in place and extensive consolidation works undertaken. Of the 126 engine houses constructed within or immediately adjacent to the Site Area, 32 survive to some degree and 19 of these have already been conserved or adapted for other purposes. Of the remainder, seven do not require significant works, two are proposed for consolidation using agri-environmental grants and one as part of a village enhancement scheme, leaving four requiring consolidation. Other mine structures within the area have, in general, received rather less remedial attention to date, though substantial safety and consolidation programmes have already been undertaken at Geevor Mine and Levant.

The underground remains and historic mine buildings at Geevor and the preserved engine at Levant are now managed as heritage centres. A small number of mine sites not in National Trust or Cornwall County Council



Levant Mine beam engine.

ownership need attention. Many of the sites within this area are under consideration for statutory protection; although the form that this is likely to take has yet to be determined, it is likely that a substantial number of the former mining sites within the area will be scheduled and the surviving structures listed. The conservation area for St. Just/Tregeseal has been redrawn to include significant areas of worker housing, whilst new conservation areas and additional listing have been proposed and implemented for the mining villages examined as part of the Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative (CISI).



Conservation work undertaken at the Levant Mine Man Engine tunnel won a prestigious Silver Award at the National Civic Pride Awards 2004, organised by The Green Organisation. The Silver Award was presented to the Environment and Heritage Service of Cornwall County Council based on its outstanding contribution towards protecting, preserving and enhancing the built environment.

Port of Hayle

Despite the demolition of much of Copperhouse Foundry and elements of Harvey's Foundry, much of Hayle's harbour infrastructure survives, together with key industrial and public buildings, and a good range of workers' housing, villas and early shop fronts. The statutory and other protection at present in place does not adequately reflect the importance of the town and its industries, the only industrial structures to be scheduled being the black bridge and railway bridge in Copperhouse. There are 129 Listed buildings within the Site Area, though the listing is judged to be in need of review. English Heritage are carrying out a review of Scheduling and Listing within the Hayle harbour area.

Foundry is within a Conservation Area, however the local authority is presently considering the extension of this to include important elements of the historic town following the publication of the Hayle Historical Assessment in 2000.

Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts with Trewavas

This is not now a district characterised by extensive structural remains, much of its mining activity having taken place during the 18th and early 19th centuries, the abandonment of many of its important copper mines having taken place by the 1840s. The sites of 232 beam engine installations have been recorded within the Site Area with 10 others immediately abutting its boundary. Most of the engine houses were demolished in the early 20th century, but of the remainder three have been conserved, whilst 11 survive and require remedial attention. This landscape has tremendous archaeological potential particularly relating to the 18th century phase of Newcomen atmospheric engines.



Wheal Enys, Porkellis. Whilst residential use is not always appropriate, this conversion has been done sympathetically.

Despite the loss of such a large proportion of its industrial buildings, both the mining and rural landscapes of this Site Area are well-preserved, and contain a good mixture of miners' settlements – both dispersed and aggregated - three important country houses and their associated estates – Clowance,

Godolphin and Trevarno - and extensive evidence for miners smallholdings during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The whole of this landscape is peppered with preserved shafts whose alignments indicate the underlying lode structures, as well as some well-preserved copper mining sites typical of the late 18th and early 19th centuries whose survival is rare elsewhere in Cornwall.

Wendron District

The smallholding landscape is remarkably intact. The Area is recorded as having had 35 beam engines. One of these (at Porkellis) has been consolidated (by the National Trust), two others have been converted to dwellings; and those at White Alice and Trumpet Consols require consolidation. The remainder have been demolished. CISI recommends a Conservation Area at Porkellis, the underground remains at Poldark Mines are exceptionally well preserved. The chapel at Porkellis is on the national Buildings at Risk Register.

Poldark Mine.



Camborne and Redruth Mining District

The survival of sites to the south of Carn Brea making up the Great Flat Lode landscape is good, and more engine houses can be seen from vistas within the southern part of this area than anywhere else in Cornwall. To the north of Carn Brea, survival has been more patchy given development pressure on former mining land during the

Cornwall Centre, Redruth. It is important that the local distinctiveness and character of historic mining settlements is retained where appropriate through heritage-led regeneration and high quality design.

last half century, and little remains to be seen of some once very important mines. A large number of conservation projects have taken place within this Site Area during the past decade, with the result that the majority of its standing mine structures have now been consolidated.

Research has indicated the sites of 314 beam engine installations within the Bid Area, of which 41 survive, 35 having been consolidated. The Marriott's Shaft site is a Scheduled Monument, as are the Grenville

United engine houses; many of the engine houses and buildings associated with the industrialisation period within this area are already Listed Buildings and it is expected that the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (now Heritage Protection Department) will result in the statutory protection of all important sites and structures within this area. Redruth, Tuckingmill and Carn Brea are covered by Conservation Areas and historic mining settlements have now been assessed through CISI and CSUS and new or amended Conservation Areas are being proposed.

The exceptionally well preserved Scheduled mine complex at Wheel Peavor will be consolidated in 2004-05 and linked to the Mineral Tramways trails. An important mining era fire damaged public building was converted in 2001 to the Cornwall Centre (Cornish Studies Library). The conservation of the important complex of mine buildings at Robinsons Shaft are being considered for adaptive re-use by the Urban Regeneration Company. Portreath harbour and its associated railways are in the care of local authorities. The condition of the harbour and its breakwater requires monitoring.



Camborne - street paving. Granite paving slabs are a distinctive element of the urban fabric in towns across Cornwall and west Devon.



Gwennap Mining District with Kennall Vale, Perran Foundry and Devoran

Kennall Vale.



The heyday for many of the mines within this area, which were worked primarily for copper, spanned the last part of the 18th century and the first decades of the 19th. As a result, some important sites within this area have now left few above-ground traces, having been the subject of later dump reworking or reclamation. In addition, although many pioneering engines were amongst the 160 recorded as having been erected within the Site Area, only 26 engine houses survive to any significant degree. Of these, eight have been consolidated or adapted, whilst the remaining 18 await conservation works, many of which are part of the second phase Mineral Tramways Project. The majority of these structures are neither listed nor scheduled, the exception being those at Wheal Busy, which are Scheduled Monuments, but all important mine sites will be protected by the Heritage Protection Department of English Heritage (formerly MPP). The course of the Redruth & Chacewater Railway is well-preserved, whilst St. Day, Chacewater and Carharrack still retain much of their original settlement character. Kennall Vale represents the best-preserved gunpowder works in South-west Britain. The quality of survival of the site is excellent, the buildings being mostly of sturdy construction and the site not subjected to other uses following its abandonment, though the consolidation of these buildings will be required. The site is a scheduled monument and is under beneficial management by the Cornwall Wildlife Trust.

Perran Foundry was established in 1791 by the Fox family and was the second major iron foundry established in Cornwall after Harvey's at Hayle. The works was re-modelled in 1860 and every building from this period survives unaltered. All the buildings are Listed and an iron footbridge is Scheduled. However the site has been abandoned since 1988 and all

buildings require urgent works to prevent structural collapse, which the local authority is investigating while also attempting to seek a new use for the site. The state of conservation in Devoran is good with part of the original quays being preserved by a local amenity society.

St Agnes Mining District

The coastal location of many of the mine sites within this Area have limited pressure for their redevelopment for other uses and survival is exceptional. Wheal Coates, which incorporates a good range of evidence for the development of mining technologies over many centuries, is particularly well-preserved, and has been conserved by the National Trust. Other important sites – particularly those on the cliffs between St. Agnes and Perranporth - await conservation and appropriate management. Underground access is particularly good within this area, and has revealed important details about the working of these sites over long periods of time, as well as access to important geological exposures. The area contains the sites of 114 recorded engine houses of which 13 have been consolidated or adapted for other uses. Five remain unconsolidated and should be high priorities for attention. All important mine sites will be protected by the Heritage Protection Department of English Heritage.

Luxulyan Valley and Charlestown

Although Fowey Consols has suffered considerably from dump removal and buildings demolition, the site still includes significant structures requiring conservation notably Austen's Engine House which stands prominently on the horizon clad in ivy. Within the Luxulyan Valley, site preservation is very good and some necessary conservation works have already been undertaken. At present, only the viaduct itself is statutorily protected as a Scheduled Monument, and the valley is managed as a public park.

Charlestown has, until recently, been managed as a single estate since its creation, resulting in the exceptional preservation of so much of the built environment from the 18th and 19th centuries. This includes not only the houses themselves, but the domestic and industrial infrastructure which surrounds them: the earth closets and wash houses, little yards and gardens, alleyways and lanes, and around the harbour itself bollards,

Fowey Consols (A8i). Austen's engine house.



cobbles, steps and mooring rings. Nowhere else in Cornwall is it possible to step so immediately into the ambience of an early 19th century working port. As a result, Charlestown embodies some of the most vital aspects of social and economic change in Cornwall during the period 1790 to 1850.

Caradon Mining District

With so little pressure for redevelopment or re-use, sites within the Caradon Hill mining district have by and large, escaped clearance and demolition. The sites of 59 engine houses are recorded within the district, of which three have recently been consolidated, one further having been converted into an interpretation centre. A large number - 34 - have not been consolidated, though this large number includes several which are relatively stable low ruins whose consolidation is a low priority. A large scale conservation project to consolidate a large number of these is currently awaiting approval from funders. Almost the whole of the World Heritage Site Area is a Conservation Area, though at present statutory protection of these industrial sites is low but this will be addressed through the Heritage Protection Department of English Heritage. Proposals are being discussed to incorporate as much as possible of the well-preserved route of the Liskeard and Caradon Railway from Moorswater to South Caradon into a footpath or multi-use trail.

Tamar Valley and Tavistock

Within this area, mine sites have survived well within marginal land, most particularly the upland areas of Hingston Down and Kit Hill, within often wooded valley slopes and within land controlled and managed by large estates. Some of these sites are amongst the finest to be found anywhere within the Site, and a number have already been the subject of extensive conservation projects, as has the port of Morwellham, which has been

developed into a mining heritage site. Within Calstock, a village enhancement scheme has preserved parts of the copper ore floors on the quays. The area is recorded as having contained 80 engine houses, of which 16 have been consolidated; 22 have been identified as requiring conservation works. Many of these 22 are part of large conservation projects awaiting approval from funders. The Heritage Protection Department will ensure the statutory protection of important mine sites. Calstock and Luccombe are partly covered by Conservation Areas and all industrial settlements have been assessed by CISI. The whole of the historic core of Tavistock is a Conservation Area, and contains a large number of Listed Buildings, and is regarded as an outstanding example of an estate-owned planned town, including 268 Bedford Cottages providing worker's housing. Of the three major foundries within the town, one has been converted to residential use, one is currently being converted for residential use, the other is in use as a store.



Gunnislake Clitters Mine (A10i).

3.8 Extent of existing records and documentation

This is one of the best documented nominated Sites in the United Kingdom. There are considerable local and national records relating to the Site held within district councils, county councils and national agencies. The addresses where inventory records and archives are held is contained in Appendix D.

National Monuments Record (NMR)

The NMR is the national archaeological and historic buildings archive and is maintained by English Heritage. It is based at the National Monuments Record Centre in Swindon, United Kingdom where it has public search rooms and its catalogues and contents are available online via www.english-heritage.org.uk. Of particular importance is the large national collection of aerial photographs dating from the beginning of the 20th century.

The Cornwall and Devon HERs are comprised of the following elements:



Screen-shot of Cornwall HER database.

Historic Environment Records (HER) for Cornwall and Devon

The historic environment includes all aspects of our surroundings that have been built, formed or influenced by human activities from earliest to most recent times – it is the human habitat. A Historic Environment Record (HER) stores and provides access to systematically organised information about these surroundings in a given area, through the application of electronic databases, GIS (Geographic Information System) and paper archives. It is maintained and updated for public benefit (with the likelihood of becoming a statutory database in the near future) in accordance with national and international standards and guidance. Historic Environment Records make information accessible to all in order to:

- advance knowledge and understanding of the historic environment
- guide its care and conservation
- contribute to the decision-making development of public policies and on land-use planning and management
- contribute to environmental improvement and economic regeneration
- contribute to education and social inclusion
- encourage participation in the exploration, appreciation and enjoyment of the historic environment

- **Geographic Information System (GIS):** The GIS is an electronic map system that allows us to view digital maps, both modern and historic, against which archaeological and historical information can be plotted. It also allows the collection, collation, interpretation and presentation of archaeological and historical data through the query and analysis of the spatial elements of that information.
- **Sites, Monuments and Buildings database (SMR);** this electronic database holds thousands of records of sites, structures, buildings, artefacts, finds and significant place-names throughout Cornwall and Devon ranging from early prehistory through to the late 20th century. The SMR data is linked to the Geographic Information System.
- **Plans and Surveys;** HERs also hold a variety of paper and film-based archaeological plans and surveys.
- **Event record -** All archaeological and historic building interventions and activities (excavations, surveys assessments, watching briefs etc) are recorded in the HER. Reports on these interventions are held within the HER.
- **Protective Designations –** details of national and local statutory and non-statutory protection for sites, monuments, buildings and areas are held in HERs.
- **Images –** ground and aerial colour and black and white photographs are a significant historic resource and the HERs incorporate archives of thousands of photographic images. In particular these record conservation works to mine sites over the past 20 years in Cornwall and West Devon. Both Cornwall and Devon County Councils have longstanding programmes of specialist archaeological aerial photography whose results form part of the HERs.

The World Heritage Site Bid has undertaken extensive desk-based research work, augmented with corroborative fieldwork; identifying, documenting and mapping thousands of mining related features and landscapes across Cornwall and West Devon in support of the Nomination. This has been done through close liaison with the HERs of both Cornwall and Devon counties. The project results have been deposited and incorporated into the HERs for wider dissemination and use in addition to being added to the Cornish Mining website (www.cornish-mining.org.uk).

County Records Offices (Cornwall and Devon)

The County Records Offices provide high quality archive services for Cornwall and Devon. Their main purpose is to ensure that the historical records relating to the people, places and organisations of Cornwall and Devon are preserved for the future and made available for public consultation. The offices are staffed by teams of professional archivists and conservators who can offer advice on the archives and their storage and care. Electronic catalogues to the collections are now available online via the national Public Record Office website (www.a2a.org.uk) and the two local websites (www.cornwall.gov.uk www.devon.gov.uk).

The Offices hold a wide range of documents dating from the 12th to the 21st centuries. This includes thousands of maps, plans, photographs, parchment documents and volumes which contain information on local families and their estates, businesses, schools and villages, together with evidence for maritime and mining activities. Of particular importance are the Mining Records held in the two Offices deposited by law on the closure of a mine. They constitute an historical resource of international significance.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

Cornwall pioneered the methodology for Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC), undertaking the first countywide characterisation nationally in 1994 as part of a general Cornwall Landscape Assessment (1994). The 'Cornwall Method' is set out in Historic Landscape Assessment, Presenting a Method (1998). The Devon HLC was started in 2001 and will be completed in 2004. This is a later generation HLC and has been built up in a series of chronological layers of landscape use on a GIS base. HLC is now accepted throughout the UK as a standard method of identifying the historic character of any area. The World Heritage Site Bid has benefited from this work and analysis of HLC has informed the

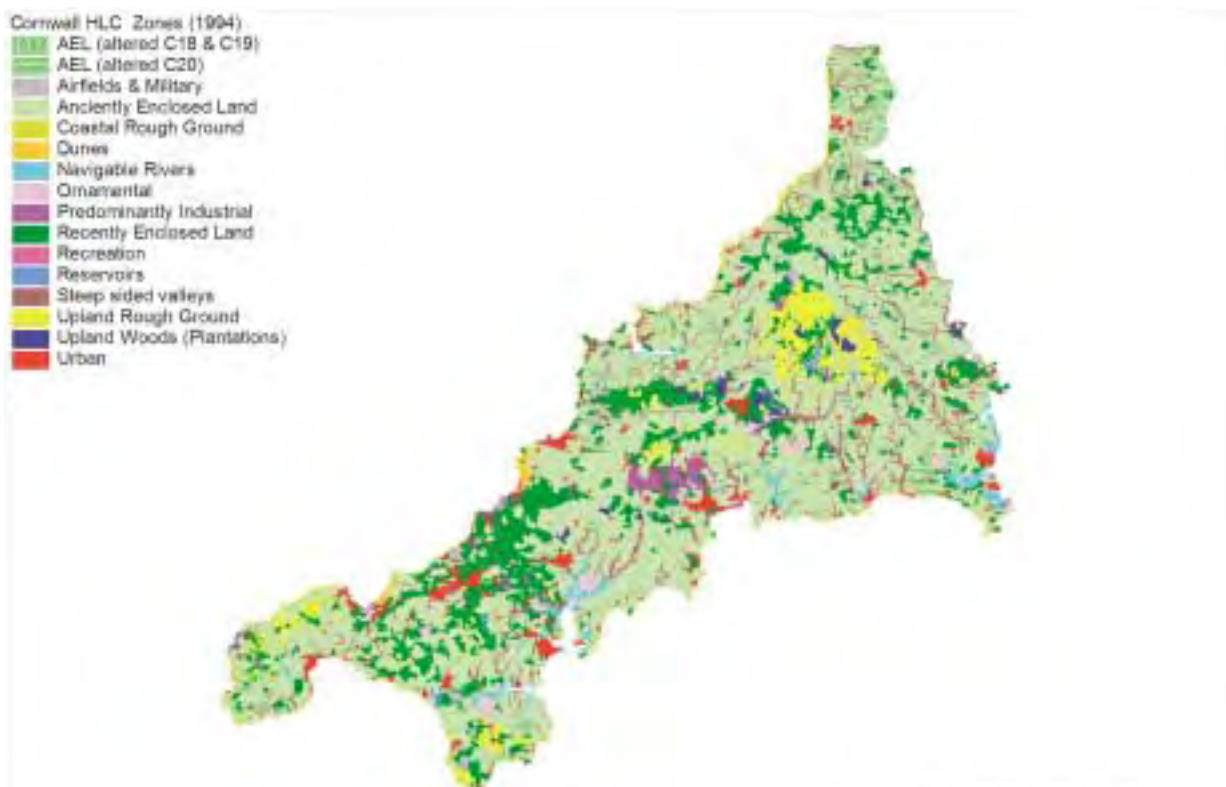


Figure 7. Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) map for Cornwall



preparation of the Nomination Document and particularly the area boundaries.

Characterisation is fundamental to our understanding and interpretation of the historic environment. It sees the present-day landscape as the product of continuing human intervention, different phases of which inform the dominant landscape character in different areas, which can be distinguished by systematic analysis. This process allows parcels to be assigned, using a number of systematic sources (mainly maps), to defined HLC Types. To create a smaller-scale and simplified characterisation of a whole county, the Types mapping can be simplified, generalised and, to some extent, reinterpreted, to produce a map of Historic Landscape Character Zones as shown below for Cornwall. HLC provides a tool both for the definition and explanation (in historical terms) of present day landscape character, and for the provision of systematic advice on landuse change that will be in sympathy with the historic character of the area.

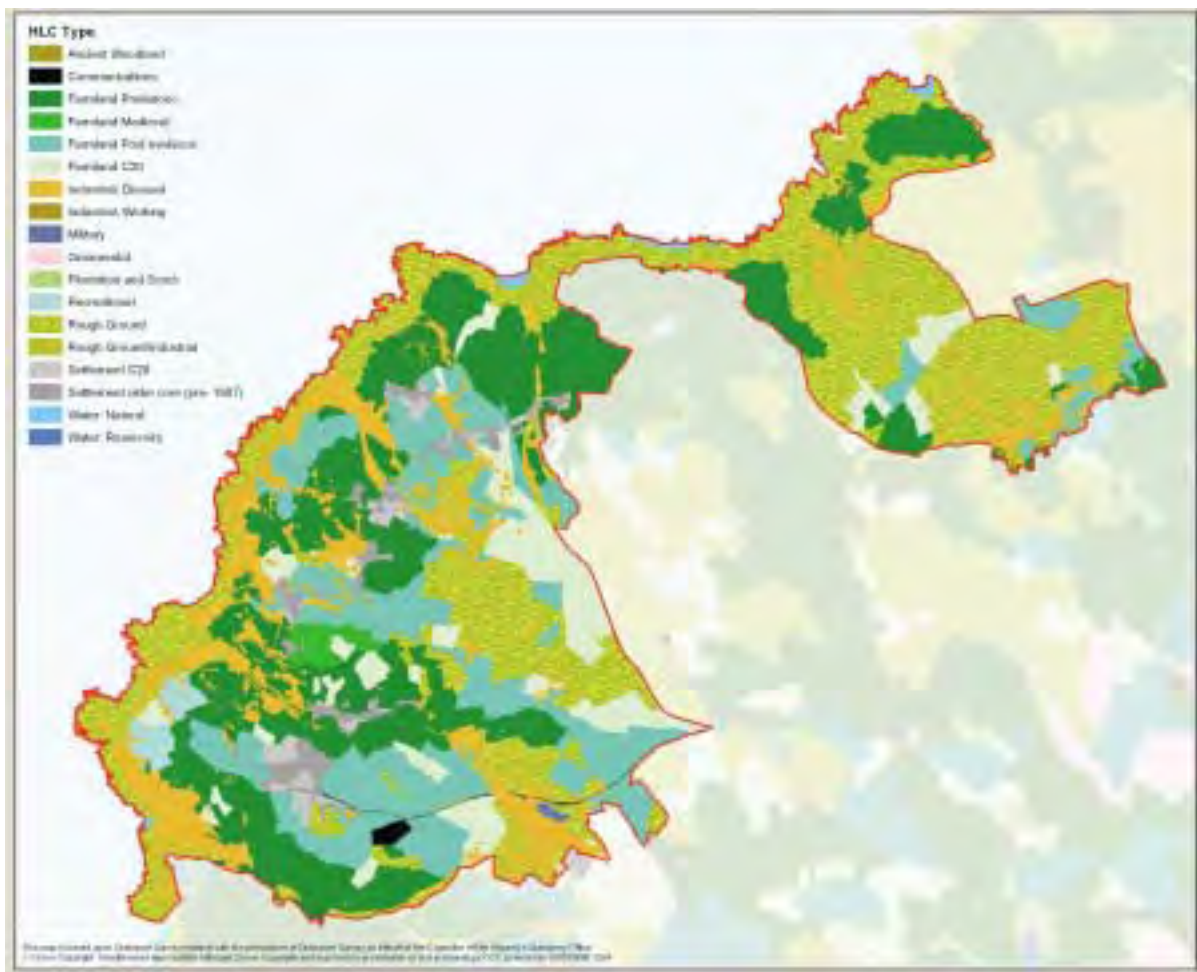


Figure 8. An example of historic landscape characterisation applied to the St Just Mining District.

Scheduled Monuments

The United Kingdom government maintains the Schedule of Monuments. Copies of the Monument Descriptions and maps are distributed by English Heritage to local authorities including Cornwall and Devon County Councils. Within Cornwall the map polygons are digitised and added to the GIS and the Monument Descriptions are added to the Historic Environment Record and the same work is in progress in Devon.



public access will be made available in future. This detailed list augments and enhances existing electronic and paper information currently held, maintained and shared by and between Local Authorities.



Register of Parks & Gardens of Special Historic Interest

This national register is maintained by English Heritage but copies are circulated to local authorities including Cornwall and Devon County Councils. Entries on the register are added to the Historic Environment Record and mapped on the GIS.

Listed Buildings (Images of England or LB Online)

The United Kingdom government maintains a List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (see 4c). English Heritage has recently sought to improve access to this information by launching the publicly accessible Images of England website at (<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>). This resource provides a searchable Listed buildings database, offering full extracts from the List description, and a photograph of each building providing a snapshot in time of England's historic buildings. In addition English Heritage have recently created the Listed Buildings Online website (<http://lbonline.english-heritage.org.uk>), which provides a copy of the detailed List specifically to Local Planning Authorities, National Amenity Societies, and other authorised government agencies; although

Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative (CISI)

CISI is the subject of a Conservation Area Programme between English Heritage (with the Heritage Lottery Fund), Cornwall County Council and the 6 districts in Cornwall. It is intended to assess the character and significance of 112 industrial settlements, including villages, ports and towns associated with Cornwall's nineteenth century industrial revolution based on metalliferous mining, quarrying and china-clay. The historic importance and distinctive character of these settlements has previously been undervalued and their

existing status does not adequately represent the industrial history of Cornwall. CISI aims at redressing this by producing a short report on each settlement's history, character, and importance. This is followed by recommendations for improved protection through listing and conservation areas. The CISI report could become the basis of Conservation Area Statements and the use of Article 4 directions. Subsequent revision to the project has reduced the number of settlements and prioritised those that fall within the Site.

Site Area	CISI name (settlement no.see fig)
A1 St Just Mining District	St Just (1) Nancherrow-Tregeseal (2) Botallack-Truthwall (3) Carnyorth (4) Trewellard (5) Pendeen (6) Bojewyan (7)
A2 The Port of Hayle	Not CISI (see Hayle Historical Assessment 2002)
A3 Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts	Praze an Beeble (8)
A5 Camborne and Redruth Mining District	Troon (9) Beacon (10) Camborne (11) Tuckingmill and Roskear (12) Pool (13) Redruth (14) Portreath (15)
A6 Gwennap Mining District with Devoran and Perran and Kennal Vale	St Day (16) Chacewater (17) Perranarworthal (18) Devoran (19)
A7 St Agnes Mining District	St Agnes (20)
A8 The Luxulyan Valley and Charlestown	Not CISI (see Charlestown Survey 1998)
A9 Caradon Mining District	Tremar Coombe (21) Darite (22) Crow's Nest (23) Pensilva (24) Minions (25) Henwood (26)
A10 Tamar Valley Mining District with Tavistock	Gunnislake (27) Drakewalls - Albaston (28) Calstock (29) Kelly Bray (30)

Table 7. CISI reports within the World Heritage Site.

(reports available on www.historic-cornwall.gov.uk/cisi)

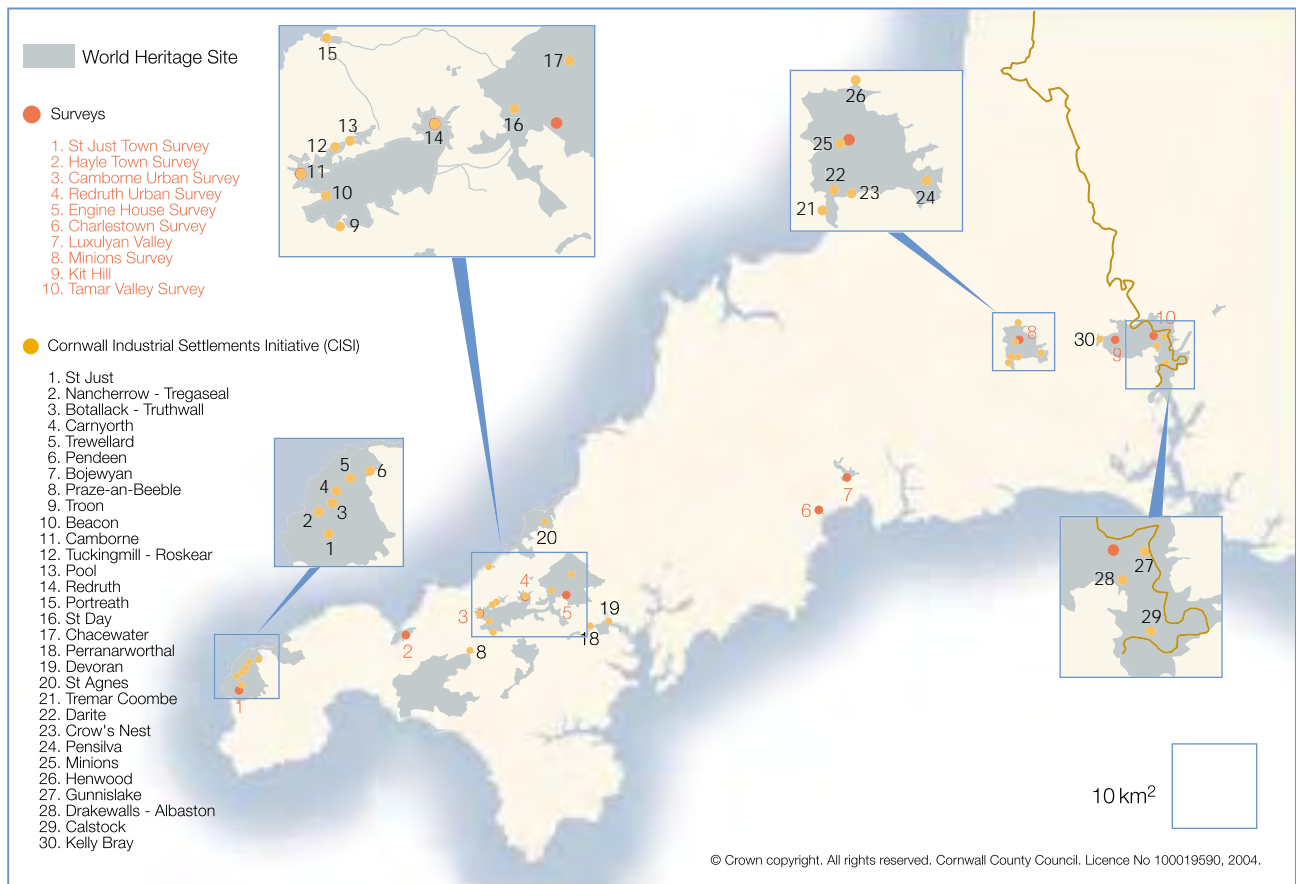


Figure 9. Surveyed areas within the World Heritage Site.

Below are selected examples (out of a total of 249 reports) of significant area and site based surveys that have been undertaken within the Site. Copies of these reports are held with the appropriate Historic Environment Record. A comprehensive list of all the Events that have taken place within the Site is available from the Cornwall and Devon Historic Environment Records, and is included in Appendix E.

Area Based Surveys

- Kit Hill 1988**
- Luxulyan Valley 1988**
- St Just Survey 1992**
- Minions Survey 1993**
- Hayle Town Survey 1995**
- Godolphin Assessment 1997**
- Charlestown Survey 1998**
- Tamar Valley Survey 1998**
- Hayle Historical Assessment 2002**
- Camborne Urban Survey 2004**
- Redruth Urban Survey 2004**

Site Based

- Wheal Coates, St Agnes 1986**
- Gawton Mine and Arsenic Works 1988**
- Perran Foundry 1990**
- Geevor Mine 1993**
- Devon Great Consols 2002/Bedford United 2003**



Section 3.9 Public access – physical and intellectual

Access to the Site includes both physical and intellectual elements. Physical access includes aspects such as directional signage, transport links, site orientation and ancillary facilities, for example toilets, car parking. Intellectual access involves site information, interpretation, publications, education and outreach services. Intellectual access is currently provided via museums and archive/ library centres websites, publications, leaflets and walk or trail guides and outdoor interpretation panels. Although acknowledged as integral elements of public access, physical and intellectual aspects will be discussed separately, as the former primarily involves movement of people to and around the Site, whilst the latter focuses on what they experience or learn about the site – whether as part of an actual visit or not.

3.9.1. Physical access

Conserved landscapes in Cornwall and West Devon attract large numbers of visitors. Studies estimate that of the 6.7 million visits to the area each year, 82% are motivated by conserved landscapes*. This is reflected in the levels of use of the Cornish mining landscape, as an integral part of this wider region. The variety of recreational opportunities available also contributes to its attractiveness to a wide spectrum of users.

The different mining landscape components offer different levels and types of access. Whilst the Site includes multiple private ownerships, a substantial proportion of the landscape available to the public - country parks, footpaths, trails, cycle tracks, mine sites, museums and similar visitor attractions - is in the ownership or management of public and charitable bodies.

For visitors within Cornwall and West Devon, although there is no motorway, road communications consist of partially dualled A roads which link the major urban centres. Rural road communications are acknowledged to cause some difficulty, particularly in the peak tourist season, when narrow country lanes become congested. Limited public transport links, both road and rail based, are an issue that needs to be addressed by the World Heritage Site Visitor Management Plan.

In recent years high priority has been placed on sustainable physical access to the mining landscape asset. Access initiatives that enhance the positive

characteristics of the landscape whilst protecting from harm include the ongoing development of the network of paths and cycle tracks including the Mineral Tramways, providing sustainable transport options within and between some areas of the Site. The World Heritage Site Bid Partnership has joined the Cornwall Sustainable Tourism Project (COAST) and through the Marketing Strategy will continue to develop sustainable transport opportunities for visitors to the Site.

A high proportion of visitors are from outside immediate area, reflecting the region's role as a major tourism destination. Transport connections to Cornwall and West Devon from Southern England and Europe are improving. Newquay, Plymouth and Exeter airports are well placed to serve both domestic and international travellers with regular internal flights to London (Stansted and Gatwick), Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester and Newcastle. Exeter also has direct international departures to several airports in Spain and Faro, Portugal, whilst Plymouth has connections to Brussels via Cardiff. In addition, Plymouth has sailings to Roscoff and Santander, bringing European travellers to within 16 km of one of the key Site Areas identified for tourism development within the Site.

** National Trust visitor survey 1999*

Section 3.9.2 Intellectual Access - Interpretation and Education

There are currently 54 museums, heritage centres and other mining landscape related visitor facilities such as country parks and interpreted trails within or adjacent to the Site. Of these, 10 attractions recorded a combined visitor total of over 460,000 in 2003. The highest concentration is in the Central Mining area (Camborne/Pool/Redruth), with nine mining related interpretation facilities. The most significant roles in presentation and promotion of the Site are performed by the National Trust, managing six of these attractions and Cornwall County Council with six.

Mining Heritage visitor facilities within the Site Areas can be broadly categorised as follows:

- Heritage centres/ museums interpreting multiple aspects of Site history and significance, providing a range of visitor facilities including education services
- Mine sites interpreted and operating as a visitor attraction and providing a range of visitor facilities, including education services
- Mine sites, accessible and with basic interpretation, but no visitor facilities
- Mine landscapes with basic interpretation, served by trails and footpaths
- Mineral and mine owners houses and gardens
- Mining towns and villages with basic interpretation trails
- Libraries and archives with mining related material and collections
- Tourism Information Centres

The main visitor facilities by Site Area are outlined below.

A1 St. Just Mining District

Geevor Tin Mine (Pendeen Community Heritage).

The largest preserved 20th century tin mine in the world. The site is dominated by the tall Victory Shaft steel headgear forming a prominent landmark. Geevor lies in an AONB, on the route of the South West Coast Path. The Penwith Heritage Coast – a National Heritage Coast - stretches some 33 miles around the Land's End peninsula from just south of Penzance to St. Ives. Contained within the site are a complete and authentic range of structures which comprise a Cornish tin mine, archaeological features from the Mesolithic until the late 20th century that demonstrate the historic development of mining practices and a range of equipment demonstrating processes involved in the industry and including some very rare survivals. Underground access to mine workings covering an extensive period of time is also available.

Development proposals are the subject of a current Heritage Lottery Fund bid and include:

- Visitor access for a new underground tour;
- Restoration of surface buildings and structures;
- Ecological conservation;
- Expanding educational provision;
- New museum.

Levant Mine and Steam Engine (National Trust)

A restored engine house, perched on the cliff edge, contains the oldest survival of a Cornish steam engine (1840) still in situ, brought back to working order by volunteers. Man Engine Shaft has recently been made safe and the top section can be accessed via the spiral granite staircase and tunnel that leads to the scene of one of Cornwall's worst mining disasters when 31 miners were killed in the shaft due to mechanical failure.

Botallack Count House (National Trust).

A conserved count-house owned by the National Trust and used as their warden's base, and as an interpretation point for this stretch of mining coast (free). The adjacent arsenic works has now been conserved and interpretation will be updated. The site is used by the community and so public access is on an ad hoc basis. It does not feature strongly in National Trust promotions.

Visitor facilities just outside the Area

Wayside Folk Museum, Zennor (Private).

Interesting collection related to local social history, including mining.

Rosevale Mine (Private).

A privately owned mine of 19th and early 20th century workings which have been restored and preserved by a group of mining enthusiasts, representing an important example of a typical smaller mine. Guided tours are provided on a pre-arranged basis; the tours are aimed at those wishing to acquire a more detailed understanding and appreciation of the history, methodology and environment of hard rock mining, and as such provide an important service to a specialist niche market.

Penlee House Art Gallery and Museum (Penzance Town Council).

Refurbished in 1997 as the home of the historic collections of Penzance Town Council and Penwith district Council. Displays include mining history and photographic archive.

Royal Cornwall Geological Museum, Penzance (Royal Geological Society of Cornwall).

2,000 visitors per annum in the past. Now closed.

A2 Port of Hayle

There is no existing visitor attraction within the Site boundary, but proposals exist to develop Harvey's Foundry. Around 25 historic structures of the great Harvey's Foundry survive in a relatively coherent group. This is where the largest steam engines in the world were produced and the greatest number of mine steam engines exported, globally. There is no formal visitor access or facilities at present.

This complex is currently the focus of a major, three-phase conservation project by a local partnership established to develop proposals for the regeneration of the area. Some refurbishment and new build has been completed in Phase 1. A local records archive will be provided for the records from Harvey's Foundry which have survived intact. Phase 3 (2005-8) will include the main public uses e.g. a heritage centre, backpackers' hostel and an open square.

A3 Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts

Godolphin House (Private) and Estate (National Trust).

Godolphin House is one of the most charming and architecturally important houses in Cornwall. Grade I mansion (in final phase of restoration) with Elizabethan stables surrounded by formal gardens (about to be restored). Sir Francis Godolphin (Lord of Godolphin from 1575-1608) was a mines adventurer and established an exceptional tradition of pioneering mining and tin processing technology.

The National Trust bought the Estate in 2000 (550 acres) and the conservation of the important pumping engine house (1829) and separate tiered mine chimney stack at Leeds' Shaft of Great Work mine is now complete. The fine count-house of Godolphin copper mine has also been conserved and serves as their warden's base and education centre amidst deeply disturbed ground of pits, waste dumps, leats, pools and shafts. The historic landscape includes Godolphin Hill, from which there are wonderful views over west Cornwall, and more than 400 recorded archaeological features ranging from Bronze Age enclosures to dramatic 19th-century mine buildings.

Trevarno Estate and National Museum of Gardening (Private).

House, gardens and large garden centre originally funded by mining wealth. No specific mining theme picked out at present.

Visitor facilities just outside the Area

Helston Folk Museum (Kerrier District Council).

Excellent social history collection, including mining heritage. 10-15,000 visitors per annum.

A4 Wendron Mining District

Poldark Mine and Heritage Complex (Private).

The mine was originally worked sometime between 1720 and 1780. In 1856 it became part of the Wendron Consols Mine and is shown on the surface plan of that mine as 'old men's workings' meaning that it was at that date considered a very old mine. Because of the unusual way in which Wheal Roots Lode had been worked there is little doubt that it had been discovered by tin streamers in the bed of the River Cober and was from there mined into the hillside.

The site is a multi-faceted family leisure attraction. Access to the site is free but there is an admission charge for the underground mine tour. Contained within the site is a mixture of buildings and structures which house. The physical appearance of the site disguises the genuine heritage qualities of the museum and underground experience

The museum gives an overview of: the early history of tin extraction in Cornwall; the rediscovery and exploration of the mine; the early history of the use of explosives in Cornwall; the history and development of steam engines in the County; the Cornish overseas. The museum is being refurbished with new exhibitions and Poldark is developing as the interpretation centre for the Wendron area.

The guided underground tour of the mine takes approximately one hour. Up to 30 visitors are taken on a tour. About two thirds of all site visitors (85,000 per annum) take the mine tour for which a charge is made.

A5 Camborne and Redruth Mining District

The Mineral Tramways Heritage Project is an-going scheme to make accessible an extensive integrated network of multi-use trails, based on the old tramways, centred on Camborne and Redruth. The two existing trails were completed some time ago:

- The 12km Great Flat Lode Trail around Carn Brea which explores the greatest concentration of historic mine buildings anywhere in the world with sweeping views of the historic landscape;
- The Coast to Coast Trail from Portreath to Devoran.

The new project will involve the creation of a further 28km of multi-use trails (the Tolgus Trail, Portreath Branch trail, Redruth and Chasewater Railway trail etc), connecting with the existing network to provide a 60km integrated network linking mine sites, attractions, settlements, visitor facilities and public transport

Cornwall's Industrial Discovery Centre, Pool, (National Trust).

The present-day concentration of three surviving Cornish beam engines in their authentic metal mine context is unparalleled. One engine has been restored to working motion and the other two pumping engines have the capability to work again.

A 30-inch cylinder beam winding engine survives at Mitchell's Shaft of **East Pool Mine** on the main road and is open to the public. It was saved from being scrapped in 1941, was taken over by the National Trust in 1967 and set back in motion (by electric motor) again in 1975. There is a car park and small interpretation centre. Across the main road is **Taylor's Shaft**, part of the same East Pool Mine. This site has been refurbished to turn it into the Cornwall Industrial Discovery Centre. The complex comprises a winder house, compressor house, two boiler houses, capstan house, miners' dry, office and primary crushing and ore-loading stations. This is an important interpretation centre for the whole of the Site but the site is hidden behind the supermarket car park and the surroundings leave much to be desired as a major visitor destination.

King Edward Mine, Troon, Camborne.

This was a training site for the world-famous Camborne School of Mines. There is a mine and tin-processing plant, a drawing office and remains of other surface buildings contemporary with the turn of the 19th Century. There is no public underground access. It contains a working museum with a collection of late 19th/early 20th century tin processing equipment. The site only opened last year to visitors. For many years volunteers have been restoring the Mill, which still contains the last working Californian stamps

in Britain, together with working examples of round frames, rag frames and a Cornish buddle.

Camborne Museum (Town Council).

A small room above the library with traditional displays on mining and Trevithick. Open all year for a short time each day.

Camborne School of Mines and Geological Museum (Exeter University).

Currently closed to public. Used to attract c10,000 visitors per annum. Contains National Trust's 'Norris' collection of minerals.

Redruth Museum (Redruth Old Cornwall Society).

A small local museum in two rooms on the first floor of the old Barclays Bank building. Open three days a week. Small collection of mining models, artefacts, documents, photos and minerals.

Murdoch House is where mining engineer William Murdoch (1754-1839) lived whilst he worked on local mines. He invented gas lighting in this house in 1792 supplied by the world's first gas pipeline. Open one morning a week for community use. Murdoch House hosts the Cornish Global Migration Project and the Redruth Story Group (an interpretative initiative).

The Cornwall Centre is the home of the Cornish Studies Library. This contains a good collection of mining and related historical and contemporary publications including a complete set of The Mining Journal one of the best primary resources for historical research into the industry. Interpretive panels on mining heritage and Cornish emigration.

Wheal Peevor

Wheal Peevor is a rare survival of a classic triple arrangement of winding, pumping and stamps engine houses (circa 1875), visible from the A30 trunk road. Restoration work is in progress and it will be linked with the Mineral Tramways project

Visitor facilities just outside the Area

South Crofty Mine, Camborne (Private).

South Crofty mine was Europe's last working tin mine, closing in 1998 when the pumps were turned off and the mine allowed to flood. Since late 2003, refurbishment of the New Cook's Kitchen sett, the first stage of

re-opening of the modern mine, has provided the opportunity for visitors to go underground. The pre-booked tours last for 70 minutes. Once fully operational the underground tours will expand and include a variety of underground routes and activities, on surface the tour may include an operating processing plant, site tramway, heritage centre and mining complex

Tolgus Tin.

Now forming part of the Cornish Gold Centre on the Portreath road near Redruth, this site is the largest and most complete of only two tin tailings works that now survive in Cornwall. (Working waterwheel and tin stamps.) Tolgus Tin contains much original equipment and machinery that is being gradually restored to working condition to explain the process of streaming for tin in Cornwall. Good wheelchair access and suitable for visually impaired. Visitor numbers dropped significantly in 2003. The site is owned by Cornish Goldsmiths, a major retail outlet attracting c300,000 visitors per annum to an adjacent site.

Trevithick's Cottage.

Richard Trevithick's childhood residence, owned by the National Trust. An attractive thatched cottage, close to Camborne in the village of Penponds, with a 'Trevithick' room full of memorabilia. Open on Wednesday afternoons between April and October. Donations accepted. Managed by the National Trust.

A6 Gwennap Mining District with Devoran and Perran and Kennall Vale

Museum of Cornish Methodism, Gwennap Pit.

Gwennap Pit is an open-air preaching pit that dates from the mid-eighteenth century. It was used 18 times by John Wesley and by the 1780's he was preaching to crowds of 20,000. Its stepped amphitheatre form dates from 1806. Open all year but the visitor centre is open Spring BH to end of September, 6 days/week. 15,000 visitors per annum to Pit. Free entry.

St Day Church. Work started in September 1999 to stabilise this derelict ruin so that it could be used for open-air concerts and events. The first phase has been completed (Nov 2000). It could also become a centre for the interpretation of the Mineral Tramways routes around the St. Day area. Resources are now being sought.

The Historic Churchyards Project aims to create a resource within the five villages of Lanner, Stithians, Gwennap, St Day and Carharrack where the churches contain records of the traditional mining community. The project involves enhancing and interpreting the churchyards (supporting the genealogy market) and the creation of 17km of trails to link them and the Minerals Tramway project.

Visitor facilities just outside the Area

Royal Cornwall Museum, Truro (Royal Institution of Cornwall).

County museum and art gallery with room devoted to mining and a world famous mineral collection of over 10,000 specimens, including the 18th century Rashleigh collection. Subsidiary themes include ecology, local history, engineering, social history. Fully accessible. 119,000 visitors in 2003 (large proportion free entry), including over 6000 in educational groups.

Cornwall Record Office, Truro (Cornwall County Council).

Main public archive in Cornwall, holding substantial collections of mine plans, related industry records and accounts and correspondence, for example the Boulton and Watt archive. Major local history resource and focus for genealogists tracing ancestors. Education and outreach services. Free access.

A7 St Agnes Mining District

Blue Hills Tin Stream Works.

Reputed to be the last remaining tin producing centre in Cornwall and the United Kingdom. A tour encompasses the production process - from mining through smelting to the finished dressed tin. This is a traditional working site with waterwheel, Cornish tin stamps, buddle, shaking table, the furnace, production of ingots and jewellery. It is possible to handle tin stones, watch them being crushed and processed. Retail outlet. Set in magnificent coastal location but with difficult road access.

St Agnes Museum.

A local history museum featuring various artefacts and exhibits detailing the area's mining and seafaring heritage.

A8 The Luxulyan Valley and Charlestown

Shipwreck Centre, Charlestown. This well-known and well established museum is housed in an old 'clay dry' built on top of the tunnels formerly used to transport the clay to the harbour. The museum is focused on wrecks but has a collection of minerals and artefacts from Cornish mining.

The Luxulyan Valley Project involves refurbishment of the leat system running through the valley and the renovation and re-use of a former china stone works

Visitor facilities just outside the area

Wheal Martyn Museum, Carthew.

A 10.5 hectare site covering two former 19th century china clay works. The story of clay mining is told from 1800 to present day with various trails. The historic trail takes the visitor through the old clay works. The Nature Trail goes through man-made and natural habitats and to a viewpoint over current workings. Facilities include: trails, exhibitions, audio-visual show, children's adventure trail and picnic areas

A9 Caradon Mining District

Minions Heritage Centre. Set within the restored old Houseman's engine house, the centre has an interpretive display on mining in the local area. Evocative site with parking. There are proposals to restore two upper levels, re-focus interpretation on Minions and community involvement.

The Caradon Hill Heritage Project is a proposed package of mine site conservation, village improvements and major landscape enhancements linked to access improvements and an interpretation, education and marketing programme as follows:

- Conservation and safety works to 87 structures at 9 mine sites;
- Conservation of key landscape features in 9 different areas;
- Enhancement of the village centres of Minions, Upton Cross, Pensilva and St Cleer;
- An integrated trails network of 52km including 8.8 km of multi-use trail around Caradon Hill following the track of the Liskeard & Caradon railway
- An interpretation and education programme

The East Cornwall Regeneration Project (proposed)

involves conservation and access works in the Tamar Valley and Kit Hill areas. It involves:

- Conservation work to 73 structures at 11 mines and 4 quays, including Cotehele;
- Access improvements to mine sites including creation of 23km of the Copper Mining Trail (a 36km trail from Liskeard to Calstock via the Caradon Hill, Kit Hill and Gunnislake) linking the mine sites;
- Village enhancements to 5 villages;
- Marketing and interpretation.

Visitor facilities just outside the Area

Liskeard Town Museum.

A new, attractive local museum focusing on social history but with a small subsidiary theme of mining and mineralogy (exhibition of minerals, artefacts and narrative on mining adventurers and displays on how miners worked and lived). Around 10,000 visitors per annum. Open all year.

A10 Tamar Valley Mining District with Tavistock

Morwellham Quay with George & Charlotte Mine (The Morwellham and Tamar Valley Trust).

Since 1970 the Morwellham and Tamar Valley Trust have managed the site as an open-air museum of living history. The docks and harbour were cleared of silt, the quays and buildings of the undergrowth which obscured them. Warehouses, workshops and houses were restored to their mid-19th century appearance and used to interpret the history and development of the port. In the late 1970s the George and Charlotte mine, a small 18th and 19th century copper mine, situated 400 metres from the village, was made accessible to visitors via an electric tramway. Live, costumed interpreters are used to interpret the houses and workshops and to help visitors delve more deeply into the domestic and working lives of former inhabitants of the village. Events are an important part of the interpretation. The Trust seeks to re-position Morwellham as a flagship cultural tourist destination in the southwest.

The Tamar Valley Mining Heritage Project currently being developed by the Tamar Valley AONB has secured funding from SWDRA, together with indications of funds from GOSW and the Heritage Lottery. A sum of £1,000,000 is budgeted to be spent at Morwellham.

In addition to the heritage investment at Morwellham the project will make accessible the mine sites across the area that have little or no official access via new trails, making sites and buildings safe and interpreting the remains.

Kit Hill Country Park (Cornwall County Council).

110,000 visitors per annum. This is a major landmark and an outdoor recreation area in an area of old mines. Some on-site interpretation panels, leaflets, talks, walks and an archaeological book are provided. Parking available, with great views (including Devon Great Consols). No current plans. Needs better links with adjoining areas. Open all year.

Cotehele Quay.

At the Quay there are interesting old buildings housing an art and craft gallery and an outstation of the National Maritime Museum. The restored Tamar sailing barge Shamrock is moored alongside. A network of footpaths throughout the estate provides a variety of riverside and woodland walks with a high nature conservation and industrial archaeology interest.

Tavistock Museum (Town Council/Local History Society).

Small local history museum with subsidiary themes on mining and canal history i.e. small exhibit of mining equipment, photographs, minerals and exhibits relating to Tavistock Canal. Opened August 2003. 850 visitors to date. Open all year, three days a week. Free entry.

Interpretation

Within the range of visitor facilities discussed above, the most frequently presented key themes relevant to the outstanding universal significance of the World Heritage Site include the development of mining and related technological innovations and transport systems, together with discussion of the social impacts as part of local history displays.

Methods of presentation include exhibitions, displays and interpreted trails, with a wide range of books, guides and leaflets available from the attractions themselves and other distribution points within Cornwall and Devon, such as Tourist Information Centres. Guided walks are available at some of the parks and country trails, and there are 45 guided walks publications covering sites and trails within the Site currently in print.

A number of websites exist to provide information about mining and allied sites, projects and societies, or to promote visitor facilities, whilst others are under construction or have been proposed. Existing web sites include the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site Bid (www.cornish-mining.org.uk). This provides information relating to the development of the Bid to raise awareness of its existence and aims. It is intended that this website will be maintained and expanded should Inscription be achieved. CHAIN (www.chain.org.uk) (the Cornwall Heritage Access Information Network) is an umbrella website for museums and galleries in Cornwall, promoting and enabling on-line access to the collections held by the member museums. The National Trust has developed their website giving access to information about their sites and related services, such as education, as have the majority of single site operators. Some information is also available via the Cornwall Tourist Board and other visitor-oriented websites, including CATA and DATA (The Cornwall Association of Tourist Attractions and its Devon equivalent).



The web site of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site. The web site is a vital tool in disseminating information relating the inscribed site

Education

Properly marketed and interpreted, the Site has a huge potential contribution to make to formal and informal education. As a result education audiences are recognised as key segments to be targetted in the marketing and interpretation strategies. However, given the relative ease with which education audiences can be reached and detailed information about their needs gathered, compared with other categories of user, information about current educational use of the Site is limited.

Existing education services within and about the Site are provided primarily by the main visitor attractions and museums. The National Trust and Cornwall County Council provide education services to school parties at their attractions within the nominated Site, as do a number of the other local authority and charitable trust managed museums and heritage centres.

There is potential for much greater use of the Site in teaching both existing National Curriculum subjects such as local history, geography and technology and specially developed study schemes, such as Cornwall County Council's "Sense of Place" initiative. Teachers also require support and teaching resources for use in the classroom. Recent research to establish education priorities for museums in the South West discovered a need for greater access to education resources to teach local history from teachers from pupils in the 5 to 16 age range. In Cornwall half of the Key Stage 3 teachers consulted were interested in resources to provide an overview of Cornish industry, with one commenting that they want to be able to "teach [about] mining in an interesting way" (Local History report for the South West Museums Hub, Nicky Boyd, Nov 2003). However, education services will need to be developed in the context of a strategic overview that avoids unnecessary duplication.

The Site also has relevance for further and higher education audiences. The international significance of the Site to the study of mineralogy and geology is reflected in field trips for academic study by Universities and colleges. In addition there are enquiries from students to the four geology and mineralogy collections held in The Royal Cornwall, Plymouth, Royal Geological Society of Cornwall and Camborne School of Mines Museums.

3.10 Marketing

Even now, before the Site's formal nomination to UNESCO, there are already a great number of organisations, companies and individuals involved in the marketing of mining heritage-related land, attractions and cultural assets within the Site.

In addition, there are key organisations whose activities at a national level are of direct relevance to the Site. The World Heritage Site marketing strategy sits within the context of existing national, regional and local marketing priorities. Analysis of these indicates that key tourism policy objectives primarily focus around



Mineral Tramways Trail network information.



generating more visits outside the traditional high season from higher spending market segments to increase the value of tourism to the economy without a comparable increase in numbers. Recent research has highlighted the importance of the conserved landscape and high quality cultural attractions to these markets (Cornwall and Scilly Objective One Single Programming Document).

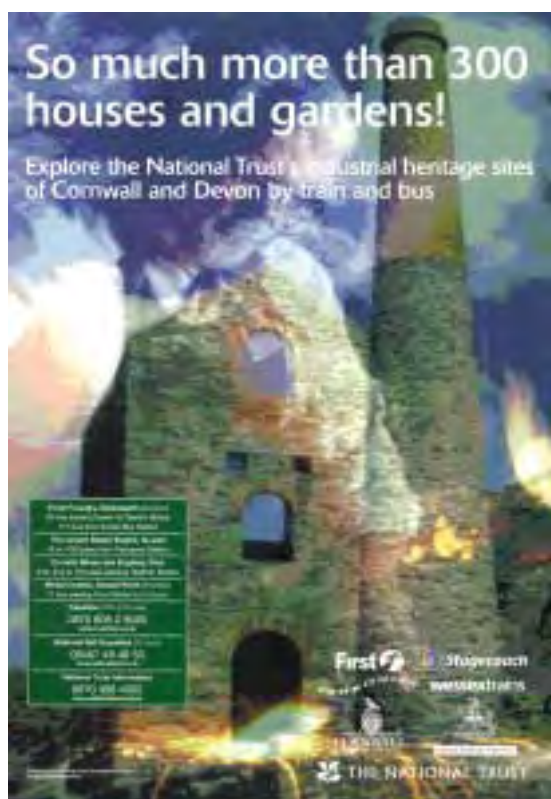


Interpretation panel at Great Work Mine.

The Site could therefore make a significant contribution to strategic priorities aimed at the economic and environmental integration of the tourism industry. An Economic Impact Assessment (EIA) was commissioned by the Bid Partnership in 2003 to:

- establish the current volume and value of mining heritage motivated tourism
- predict the effect of World Heritage Site Inscription on tourism

It is estimated that in 2001 there were 870,000 visitors to a range of mining heritage attractions facilities within the region. However, the survey of mining heritage attractions and facilities conducted in 2003 found that 460,000 visitors were accounted for by 10 main attractions. These visitors are a sub-set of the estimated 6.7 million trips every year motivated by conserved landscapes.



Promoting Industrial Heritage.

In estimating the potential impact on visitor numbers of Inscription as a World Heritage Site, the EIA identified that the ten World Heritage Site nominated Areas fell into five broad categories. These differentiated between those areas with the capacity to benefit from increased visitor activity throughout the year, those where any growth should be targeted outside the summer high season, areas where infrastructure development was needed before the area could support greater visitor activity, and those which were not well placed to seek growth in visitor numbers, either because they were

already at capacity or due to a lack of facilities. The EIA recommended differentiating between these elements of the Site and the World Heritage Site Marketing Strategy will therefore reflect these variations in capacity for growth, and promotional activity will be targeted accordingly.

The EIA report concluded that, given the context of regional tourism targets for growth between 1999 and 2010 (40%), there was potential for a 10% increase in mining heritage related visits by 2007/8, subject to the implementation of a 3 year, £500,000 marketing strategy commencing in 2004. Discussions are underway with existing tourism and marketing agencies in Cornwall and West Devon and the visitor attractions listed above to identify funding opportunities for the marketing strategy priorities identified in section 4.3.11.

3.11 The academic interest in Cornish Mining history

For well over a century Cornish mining history during the industrial revolution has attracted significant attention from academics, professional historians, industrial archaeologists and keen amateurs, resulting in a vast edifice of work that covers many of the aspects that constitute a complex and multi-faceted subject. There has been a plethora of publications on the history of individual mines (most notably the works of Hamilton Jenkin and Noall) and industrial archaeology. Several noteworthy books of historic mining photographs have appeared (see Trounson-Bullen), while numerous works covering Cornish mining technology and transport, smelting and ore processing, financial organisation and mineral production figures have been published (see the bibliography).

This scholarship has helped to ensure that Cornwall is acknowledged as one of the regions in the vanguard of the British industrial revolution, as evidenced by The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) 2000 international conference that was held in the United Kingdom. This commenced in London and included three regional tours to visit monuments and sites of technological interest, one of which came to Cornwall. The National Association of Mining History Organisations (NAMHO) 2000 conference, held in Cornwall, and was jointly hosted by Carn Brea Mining Society and Camborne

School of Mines. It included papers across a wide range of historic mining subjects and programme of various field trips (conference papers and proceedings were published by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit). The 34th annual conference of the Underwater Mining Institute, to be held at the Royal School of Mines London in 2005 will feature an optional field trip to Cornwall that will visit several areas in the Site. Yet, there are far fewer works that deal with the social history of Cornish mining, few are comparative and most lack a theoretical underpinning. Social history addresses such issues as community responses to rapid industrialisation and de-industrialisation, gender and family relations during the industrial revolution, religion, politics, education, miners' health and welfare, cultural life, regional identity, and migration. Although the issue of migration has received rather more attention, most notably in Payton's *Cornish Overseas*, only a handful of papers exploring social history have been published in academic journals. Several doctoral theses have been produced that cover aspects of social history: see for example Rule (1971), Burke (1981), Luker (1987) Deacon (2001) and Schwartz (2003), but none have as yet been published into a book therefore making this scholarship largely unknown to the general public. There is no definitive reference work covering the sociology of Cornish mining. Entitled *Mining, Communities, and Culture*, the Cornish History Network's annual conference of 2001 highlighted the need to conduct more research on mining social history. Institute of Cornish Studies (ICS) academics, Drs Deacon and Schwartz, at the South West Family History Societies' Conference *Westward Ho! Movement and Migration from South West England* held at Exeter University in 2003, stressed the need for comparative and multi-scalar research of mobility in nineteenth century mining communities across Cornwall. The international Interskola Conference of 2005, being hosted by Cornwall, has decided to devote a day to mining and its influence upon educational development. It includes papers by academics at the Camborne School of Mines, ICS and visits to important industrial archaeological sites in the Site.

On-going and planned research projects

The ICS (which is part funded by Cornwall County Council) leads the way on research projects related to Cornish mining. It is home to the Cornwall Audio-Visual Archive (CAVA), the Cornish History Network (CHN) and

the Cornish Communities Programme (CCP). Dr Garry Tregidga set up the CHN in 1999 and CAVA in 2000, for the study and documentation of the oral and visual culture of Cornwall (<http://www.cava-studies.org/>). Headed by Drs Deacon and Schwartz, the CCP (<http://latis.ex.ac.uk/cornishcom/>) is seeking academic funding for a project entitled *Contrasting migrations: migration and community in 19th century Cornwall* that focuses on cohorts from three occupationally contrasting communities (farming, mining and maritime/urban) in the modern Carrick District. The research aims to explore whether people from mining communities were more mobile than those from non-mining ones. The project team are looking to establish closer links with the Historic Environment Service that has a unique spatial dataset (GIS), as landscape variables probably played more of a role in the migration decision than has hitherto been acknowledged.

The Geography Department of Exeter University is currently host to a two-year Leverhulme funded project, *Geographies of Religion: The role of Methodism in Cornish cultures, c.1830-1930*, directed by Drs Catherine Brace and David Harvey. The Victoria County History Project: Cornwall includes some research related to mining communities in the Penwith area. The ICS is planning to develop a new MA module that focuses on community studies; coverage of the nineteenth century and twentieth century will invariably have a strong mining dimension. But much more could be done to promote the study of Cornwall and West Devon as a region at the forefront of the British industrial revolution in local primary and secondary schools. The ICS is keen to participate in moves to promote this.

Section 3.12 Existing community and cultural links

The Site includes an estimated 81,535 residents, 26,531 of these are within the Camborne-Pool-Redruth area. The number, density and demographic characteristics vary greatly between Areas, notably the urban centres and more sparsely populated rural landscape components. Population and employment growth rate differences are likely to be perpetuated, with the Urban Regeneration Company in Camborne-Pool-Redruth specifically charged with major redevelopment in this area and the creation of substantial growth in employment and housing, whilst other Areas include a large proportion of landscapes subject to rigorous development control.

Given this variety, there are going to be concomitant differences in perspective on the effects of World Heritage Site Inscription. These need to be understood and taken into account as the Management Plan is developed. Priority issues for discussion will vary between and within communities, but are likely to include

- development control
- economic benefits
- public access

Successful management of the Site will depend on ongoing support and the involvement of local communities in debating Site policies in relation to such issues. Public consultation is an opportunity to secure understanding of and support for the core Site management principles.

The World Heritage Site Bid has been developed through active engagement with a wide range of interests. The Bid Partnership composition includes local authority councillors, representatives of major landowners, special interest groups and businesses within the Site. Area panels made up of local representatives were consulted on selection of Site Area boundaries, and technical panels of specialist interests on management plan policies, such as the marketing strategy. The process of drafting the Bid has therefore given an insight into the variety of views and perspectives likely to be expressed.

The World Heritage Site Partnership aim to use Inscription to both influence and support relevant community aspirations. To do this it needs to better understand the composition of these communities and the variety of interests to be considered. Communication and consultation strategies were implemented as part of the Bid development process, and these included press coverage, research into existing community strategies and questionnaires to Parishes within Site boundaries and the Cornwall Peoples Panel. The consultation strategy needs to be integrated into the management plan and further developed to ensure greater engagement with communities as the plan is implemented and reviewed. In addition to public consultation with local people to guide Site management policy and planning, communities can be actively involved in implementing interpretation and education objectives. For an industry in operation until so recently, opportunities exist to work with those employed by or linked with it to preserve non-

material culture and help to strengthen understanding of Cornish mining's cultural inheritance. Extending this through outreach projects with different sectors within communities can contribute to building community identity and civic pride.

3.13 Economic conditions affecting the World Heritage Site

Cornwall is a rural and maritime area with a population of 500,000, the lowest population density of any county in the south west of England. There is no single dominant urban centre and two thirds of the population live outside urban centres. This dispersed settlement pattern reflects the economic history of farming, fishing and mining. Small businesses are a significant part of the economy as are the self-employed. Today China Clay is the only significant remaining part of the mining and quarrying and engineering history still economically viable. Over the last century Cornwall established itself as a major tourist destination and is maintaining its market share. Agriculture and fishing remains important industries despite suffering severe difficulties.

Cornwall has the lowest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in England at 67% of the EU average (65% of United Kingdom average) manifested in low wages (28% below United Kingdom average), high employment in low skilled professions and seasonal employment in service industries.

Cornwall's population has seen sustained growth since 1981 by 20% largely through inward migration of working age people outweighing outward migration of younger people 18-30. Although in the past Cornwall has had some of the highest unemployment rates in the south west in 2001 this stood at 3.1%, the national average.

The geographic position of Cornwall presents constraints to the infrastructure with transport a key issue in reducing competitiveness, and ports and harbours requiring investment to modernise. The distinctive physical environment is embedded in socio-economic development.

The district of West Devon has a population of 48,000 with about a third of people living in the main centres of Tavistock and Okehampton, the rest living in small communities spread widely across the borough. The large area and small population make the district one of the most sparsely populated in the country. West Devon is an attractive place to live and visit and the high quality

of the built and natural environment is important for the tourist economy of the area. Over 40 per cent of the district falls within Dartmoor National Park. West Devon is ranked 161 out of 354 councils based on United Kingdom government indices of multiple deprivation. Average earnings are nearly 30 per cent lower than the average for the region. As a result, affordable housing and better paid jobs are key issues for the community as they are for Cornwall.

Largely through low GDP, Cornwall is benefiting from Objective One funding from the European Union, while West Devon has Objective Two funding. The Objective 2 Programme in West Devon aims to regenerate the economy by providing part-funding for projects which contribute to neighbourhood renewal, business development or provide a better future for traditional economies, particularly tourism.

The Objective One Single Programming Document for Cornwall is guiding the investment of £300 million in strategic and specific projects to kick start the economy. Cornwall is benefiting from an upturn with projects such as the Combined Universities new campus at Tremough, Peninsula Medical School at Treliske, the Eden Project, Falmouth Maritime Museum, infrastructure works to the main railway line and broadband internet access. The Camborne-Pool-Redruth area has been identified for major regeneration and an Urban Regeneration Company (URC) has been set up to deliver this. The URC launched their Action Plan in 2004. However, latest evidence suggests that despite this recent investment and growth Cornwall remains somewhat behind the United Kingdom average GDP and European Union funding is likely to continue into a second phase even with expansion of the European Union member states.

3.14 Current economic contribution of the World Heritage Site & mining heritage

In October 2002 the World Heritage Site Bid Partnership commissioned consultants to undertake an Economic Impact Assessment of the potential economic contributions arising from World Heritage Site Inscription. It also aimed to provide a basis for measuring the economic outputs of associated activities and projects running parallel with and subsequent to the World Heritage Site Bid.

The study involved consultation with a wide range of organisations, under the direction of a steering group which comprised County Council Officers and staff from Cornwall Enterprise, South West Regional Development Agency, Government Office South West, Cornwall Tourist Board, Heritage Lottery Fund, the National Trust, Trevithick Trust and English Heritage. The key elements of the study were;

The Baseline – establishing the current situation in Cornwall and West Devon in terms of the volume and value of mining heritage motivated tourism, the use of mining heritage attractions/facilities, the extent of mining conservation activity in the area, and the socio-economic profile of the Site mining areas.

Predicting change – the future economic impact resulting from changes brought about by World Heritage Site Inscription.

The main findings were:

The Baseline – the mining areas within the Site differ in size, population and economic characteristics, with differing opportunities to develop visitor activity as a result of Inscription. Overall, the report summarised the position in 2001 as;

- Within the study area, there were 739,000 staying visitors and 1,913,000 day visitors for whom mining heritage is very or quite important in planning their visit. They form a sub-set of the 6.7 million staying trips to Cornwall and Devon motivated by conserved landscape.
- 870,000 visits per year to the mining heritage and mining heritage related facilities identified for the study, but this number does not include visitors enjoying informal use of other sites in the wider study area, eg conserved mining remains on the South West Coast Path.
- The combined visitor expenditure related to mining heritage is estimated at £118.7 million, supporting 2,672 full-time equivalent (fte) direct jobs in visitor facing businesses and 1,226 fte indirect jobs.
- Forty seven mining conservation businesses were identified with an estimated 119.6 fte jobs directly supported.

However, the figures for visitor numbers for some sites reported to the consultants undertaking the study were acknowledged to be only estimates. With regard to non-charging attractions and sites, e.g. mining landscapes in country parks, it was difficult to establish exact figures.

Predicting change – in assessing the likely economic impacts the consultants considered a wide range of evidence, including regional tourism strategies and tourism marketing organisations, other United Kingdom World Heritage Sites, reports from national heritage bodies (e.g. English Heritage, the National Trust, Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) on the economic contribution of the heritage sector, and mining heritage attraction operators. Their review of this evidence led them to conclude that World Heritage Site Inscription, if appropriately marketed, could produce the following key impacts;

- by 2007/8 there could be an overall 10% increase in visitors motivated by conserved mining heritage - an additional 73,900 staying trips and 191,300 day trips. This estimate was based on a hypothetical PR/marketing campaign of £500,000 over 3 years (2004-2007) being implemented.
- Total spend by these visitors could increase by £5.47m to £124,204,121 by 2010 (current prices).
- This spend will support increased employment, which could rise by 122 to 2,794 fte direct jobs by 2010. Indirect jobs supported could increase by 65 to 2,794.
- Increased interest in mining heritage will create a climate suitable for investment in mining heritage attractions and facilities, which could in turn add a further 8% to 10% to visitor numbers, reaching 947,452 by 2010.
- Based on the number of planned and anticipated mining heritage conservation projects reported to the consultants (33) over the period to 2010, they estimate a substantial increase in fte direct jobs supported, to 214, and in indirect fte jobs to 116. However, the extent to which this potential is realised is dependent on a range of factors, not least that not all of the projects may advance to development.

- The report also referred to the impact of the uplift in activity described above upon civic pride amongst residents. This can in turn impact upon the amount of expenditure on property maintenance, and influence the nature of renovation, encouraging more use of traditional materials and techniques.

The report concluded that a key component of the impact of World Heritage Site Inscription is marketing. The scale and quality of marketing activity can have a very significant impact on the quantity and nature of the impacts achieved. The scale of impact of Inscription could range from small to substantial, depending on the marketing effort which surrounds Inscription.

In calculating their growth estimates, the consultants worked on a notional £500,000 marketing campaign, delivered over 3 years, based on spending proposals reported by some of the key organisations consulted. Whilst some of this could be drawn from the co-ordinated application of existing marketing budgets, to achieve the growth estimates reported, additional investment for marketing the World Heritage Site will be needed. Potential sources for this include the Cornwall Tourist Board new campaigns funding, and Objective One, through a 3 year Cultural Marketing Strategy bid currently being compiled by Cornwall Arts Marketing.

The draft marketing strategy was informed by the economic impact assessment and builds on its conclusions. However, the recommended priorities for co-ordinated marketing also take into account existing marketing activity and the views and priorities of the heritage attractions within the Site. The actual targets for marketing activity to be set as the marketing strategy is developed will need to consider these potential impacts in the context of conclusions on what is actually desirable in terms of growth in usage of the Site. Local communities should be involved in this debate, and area marketing plans cross referenced with agreed community strategies and action plans where these exist.