

Appendices to Part One

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Part I Section I

Introduction

Appendix to Part I Section 2

Delivery of the Penwith Landscape Partnership Scheme

2.1 PLP Partnership Agreement

2.2 Membership of PLP Board

First & Last – Penwith Landscape Partnership Scheme

Partnership Board - Memorandum of Agreement Updated and signed June 2017

1. Introduction and Definitions
 - 1.1 The aim of this document ("the Memorandum of Agreement") is to set out the governance and structure of the First & Last Penwith Landscape Partnership Board (PLP)
 - 1.2 The Cornwall Wildlife Trust (CWT) is acting as Lead Partner of a Partnership to develop and deliver a Heritage Lottery Fund Landscape Partnership Scheme (HLF LPS) in the Scheme area as defined in the Stage 1 application document to HLF and confirmed as part of the Stage 2 submission within the PLP Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP). Cornwall Wildlife Trust is the Accountable Body for the Partnership.
 - 1.3 Planning and development of the First and Last Penwith LPS commenced in 2014. A Stage 1 HLF application was made in May 2015, and approved in November 2015 and Stage 2 approval is sought in late 2017. The five year delivery phase will run from January 2018 to 2022, subject to gaining HLF's Permission to Start.
 - 1.4 It is an HLF requirement of all Landscape Partnership schemes that a Landscape Partnership Board is set up. A Board is defined by the HLF as:
"People named by the 'partner' organisations who have the authority from these organisations to advise on the way an LP scheme is delivered and the LP fund is managed. ...The Board will be made up of named representatives of the organisations or individuals, which have together agreed to meet the scheme strategy and aims."
 - 1.5 The Stage 1 application document developed and amended as the Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) together with the Stage 2 Application Form sets out the vision and aims for the Scheme, and identifies the key projects and programmes of work.

2. The First and Last Penwith Landscape Partnership Scheme main objectives:

2.1 These are to:

- Conserve or restore Penwith's ancient farming landscape and other built heritage.
- Conserve or restore Penwith's natural heritage, particularly its field systems, heathland, downs and moors and flora and fauna using means that ensure that public and cultural requirements are fully met.
- Increase participation in local heritage management, conservation and learning activities by those that live in and near, work in and visit Penwith, reinforcing its ‘sense of place’, and using means that ensure that public and cultural requirements are fully met.
- Increase access to the Penwith landscape and its heritage, both physically and intellectually, especially for those that are less familiar with it.
- Provide a diverse and wide-ranging suite of formal and informal learning opportunities for all ages and abilities that will increase understanding and appreciation of the heritage of the Penwith landscape.
- Offer bespoke training opportunities that will ensure the relevant local heritage skills are sustained and used to manage the Penwith landscape into the future.

3. Purpose of the Board

3.1 A Landscape Partnership Scheme's success depends on the co-operation and shared purpose of all partners and their commitment to planning and implementing the Scheme.

3.2 Hence, the Board's primary purpose is to act as an advisory body to support the development and delivery of a Landscape Partnership Scheme for the First and Last - Penwith Landscape Partnership.

4. Roles & Responsibilities

4.1 Overall the Board will:

1. Advise and support the Penwith Landscape Partnership and Staff in the development, delivery, evaluation and maintenance of the Scheme, additionally supporting CWT as lead partner.
2. Have an overview of all projects within the Scheme and encourage the cross- fertilisation of ideas and activities across the Partnership.
3. Advise the PLP Staff, CWT and the Partnership on risk and other issues.

4.2 Specifically within the Development Phase, up to the Stage 2 bid submission, the Board will:

4. Advise on and agree an implementation plan for the Stage 2 bid submission.
5. Steer the work of the PLP Development Manager.
6. Oversee the planning and delivery of the PLP's information, management and evaluation systems.
7. Advise the PLP Staff on the management of the development funding.
8. Guide the preparation and approval of a detailed Year 1 work programme for the Delivery Phase.

4.3 Specifically within the Delivery Phase of the Scheme, the Board will:

9. Steer the work of the PLP Staff Team.
10. Advise on the implementation of the PLP's programmes and projects during the five year delivery period, ensuring that the approved purposes are met.
11. Advise on the monitoring and evaluation of the Scheme for its ten year contractual lifespan.
12. Advise on the management of the First & Last Penwith Landscape Partnership Budget.
13. Advise on the production and agreement of an Exit Strategy for the Scheme.
14. Establish and elect members to the Executive Committee (6 members) to be responsible for day-to-day decision-making and management of problems and issues plus financial control.

5. Membership

5.1 Through the agreement of a Management Structure for the overall Scheme the composition of the Board was initially agreed at [17] members.

5.2 Membership of the Board will be for up to 4 years to ensure continuity in the development, delivery and monitoring of the PLP Scheme. The Chair and Vice-Chair will be elected by the Board.

5.3 At April 2015 the membership was agreed as:

Name	Organisation	Signed MoU and voting member
Jim McKenna	Cornwall Councillor – Penzance Promenade	./ (Chairman)
Roy Mann	Cornwall Councillor - Ludgvan	./
Sue James	Cornwall Councillor – St Just in Penwith	./
Bill Maddern	Cornwall Councillor - St Buryan	./
Jeff Thomas	Penwith Farmer	Advisory Capacity
Liz Wilkin	Cornishwear - microbusiness	./
Bernie Wills	Penwith Community Development Trust	./
David Giddings	Cornwall Archaeological Society	./
Ian Marsh	National Trust	./
Andrew Davey	St Aubyn Estates	./
Jo Oliver	Natural England	Advisory Capacity
Deborah Evans	Farm Cornwall Community Interest Company	./
Jo Howard	Cornwall Council West Cornwall Community Network	Advisory Capacity
Ann Reynolds	Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service	Advisory Capacity
Jenny Olds	Bolitho Estates	./
Deborah Evans	Penwith Access and Rights of Way (PAROW) Community Interest Company	./
Jon Brookes	Zenner Parish Council	./
Cheryl Traffon	Cornish Ancient Sites Protection Network (CASPN)	./
Craig Weatherhill	Save Penwith Moors	./
Colette Beckham	Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	./
Victoria Whitehouse	Cornwall Wildlife Trust	./
Rob Poole	Cornwall Rural Community Council	Advisory Capacity

5.4 This membership was reviewed during the preparation of the Stage 2 submission, and amended in May 2017.

Subsequent changes will be made to this membership, with the agreement of the Board, as Scheme delivery progresses.

5.5 If a Board Member's organisation withdraws from the Partnership by withdrawing from project delivery, then the Board Member shall seek the views of the rest of the Board as to whether they should resign from the Board.

5.6 The PLP Scheme Development Manager (and/or other member(s) of the PLP Team) will attend all Board meetings and provide the secretariat (e.g. produce and circulate agendas, papers, minutes, etc.). They will, however, have no voting rights.

5.7 Occasionally, members from the PLP Partnership may also be invited to assist the Board in its work. Board members may also sit on working sub-groups that report to the Partnership.

5.8 The Board may decide to remove a Member whose role as an individual or that of his/her organisation is no longer considered appropriate.

6. Meetings and Decision Making

6.1 The Board will usually meet four times a year and at least twice a calendar year as a minimum. This frequency will change according to the stage of development or delivery the Scheme has reached and therefore the advice and decision making required from the Board. The Board may also meet to tackle specific issues or critical periods of the development and delivery phases. If the Chair is absent from any meeting, the CWT will provide a substitute Chair for that particular meeting. Members are required to attend at least 3 out of 4 meetings per year.

6.2 All Board member decisions should support the implementation of the First and Last Penwith LP Stage 1 Development Plan / Landscape Conservation Action Plan and be in the best interests of the PLP area in the context of Landscape Partnership Scheme priorities. As a body which embodies the principles of co-operation and partnership, the Board will engage in constructive debate, and it is envisaged that most decisions will be reached by consensus. However, if a consensus cannot be reached, a vote will be taken. Each Board member will have one vote, and in the event of a tied vote the Chairperson will have the casting decision.

6.3 The quorum for the Board shall be at least 50% i.e. minimum of 10 in attendance from the 20 members agreed in May 2017, excluding the advisory capacity members.

7. Urgent Matters

7.1 In exceptional circumstances, where an urgent decision is required and it is not possible to convene a Board meeting, the PLP Scheme Manager will alert the Board and Chairman of the issue by e-mail and give 24 hours for a response. If no responses are received, the Chief Executive of CWT representing the Lead Partner, will respond on behalf of the Board. Any such decisions will be reported at the next Board meeting.

8. Formal Agreement (Signatures)

8.1 Any changes to this Memorandum of Agreement shall be agreed by the members and a new signed copy of the Memorandum produced.

8.2 The Board members and their organisations commit their time and resources to carry out their duties under this Memorandum of Agreement.

2.3 Organisations that are members of the PLP Board

Bolitho Estate

The estate comprises a wide variety of land from early agricultural land to rough moorland. The principal business of the Estate is letting out agricultural, residential and commercial properties and it seeks to run and manage all its businesses in a way that is sympathetic to the rich heritage, landscape and close-knit community of Penwith. Col Edward Bolitho OBE is Patron of the PLP.

Cornwall AONB

The AONB was established in 1959. It is managed by a Partnership of 21 organisations. It works to conserve and enhance Cornwall’s protected landscape so that it remains Cornwall’s key economic asset.

Cornwall Council (CC)

The Unitary Authority for the whole of Cornwall, the Council is represented by 3 Councillors on the Board and the Community Network Officer in an advisory capacity.

Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service (HES)

The role of the Historic Environment Service is to identify, record, protect, conserve, present and interpret the historic environment of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. It provides the following services:

Manage and run the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record;

Provide a countryside advice service to landowners and others on the management of the rural historic environment through agri-environment schemes;

Give advice to all on the significance of the historic environment and how it might best be managed and conserved

Cornish Ancient Sites Protection Network (CASPN)

CASPN is a Charitable Trust, formed in 2002 and operating informally for 3 years before that. Its Declaration of Trust was updated and registered in May 2014. CASPN’s objectives are:

To protect and conserve ancient sites and monuments and their environment in west Cornwall, in a manner that promotes their long term physical preservation for the benefit of the public;

To facilitate and promote open access for all to the ancient sites and monuments in west Cornwall and their environment;

To facilitate and promote sustainable tourism to the ancient sites and monuments in their environment.

Cornwall Wildlife Trust (CWT)

CWT is a charity whose aims are to conserve and restore Cornwall’s natural environment and the ecosystem it supports for the benefit of this and future generations by protecting the wildlife and habitats of Cornwall, halting habitat destruction by advising on nature conservation matters, liaising with a variety of organisations and individuals and influencing the planning system, and educating and raising awareness of conservation issues amongst the general public, businesses. Its Registered Charity Name is Cornwall Trust for Nature Conservation Ltd. (Registered Charity No: 214929).

Farm Cornwall

In 2002 the ‘Penwith Farming Forum’ was set up as a ‘not for profit’ constituted group and employed a Farm Business and Rural Outreach Worker (FBA). In 2010, this evolved into Farm Cornwall, a Community Interest Company; in 2015 Farm Cornwall set up a Charity to deal with the most at risk farming families. Farm Cornwall’s primary purpose is to support farming families whatever their needs, to avoid a decline into disaster, not only at the point of crisis which other charities have expertise in, but in the weeks and months which follow, building a relationship and trust. Supporting families by changing and adapting before a crisis point is reached and working with banks, land agents, supply companies and intermediaries to engage with the diverse farming community whatever the need.

Through the Farm Cornwall accredited adviser it offers sound advice for people to explore and find their own solutions, building their capacity and self-esteem. The services are available to all and by keeping up to date with skills and events, farmers in West Cornwall can access new ways of developing their business and have a friendly ear to share new ideas or problems. All the work is supported by the adviser’s Board of Trustees whose members share their experience and skills to ensure that sound, practical and realistic support and advice is offered.

National Trust

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, known as the National Trust, is a conservation organisation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and the largest membership organisation in the United Kingdom. It was founded in 1895 and given statutory powers, starting with the National Trust Act 1907. The Trust describes itself as “a charity that works to preserve and protect historic places and spaces - for ever, for everyone.” In Cornwall, it manages around 50 properties including family houses, historic buildings, mining heritage, a nature reserve, formal gardens, parkland and an extensive area of coast.

Natural England (NE)

As a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, NE is responsible for ensuring that England’s natural environment, including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils, are protected and improved. It also has a responsibility to help people enjoy, understand and access the natural environment. Natural England focuses its activities and resources on four strategic outcomes:

- a healthy natural environment
- enjoyment of the natural environment
- sustainable use of the natural environment, and
- a secure environmental future

Penwith Access and Rights of Way (PAROW)

PAROW was formed in 2002 at the instigation of Penwith District Council, The Ramblers Association, The West Cornwall Footpaths Preservation Society and West Penwith Bridleways Association. Its objective is to promote and achieve wider access to public rights of way, paths and open land in Penwith, with further development of the network, in partnership with all aspects of the community.

In late 2011 PAROW converted to a Community Interest Company, PAROW CIC. PAROW is a partnership endorsed by Cornwall Council. It has previously received support from the Cornwall AONB Partnership, Objective 1 Rural Funds, and the European Fund for Rural Development.

Penwith Community Development Trust (PCDT) and Cornwall Rural Community Charity (CRCC)

PCDT was formally set up in 1999 as a charitable and not-for-profit organisation, to act as an ‘umbrella organisation’ for the already existing Penwith Volunteer Bureau. It merged with the Volunteer Bureau in July 2015, together providing infrastructure services, training provision and volunteer led projects. PCDT aims to relieve poverty, reduce social isolation and support healthy living, through education, skills development, volunteering and the promotion of community development. Its ethos is to help people to help themselves and to identify their local needs so as to develop and deliver services tailored to suit their environment. PCDT aims to be an example of good practice for voluntary and community organisations both locally and nationally. It has a well-established track record of leading and delivering large-scale community-based projects and the Trust’s staff have accumulated over 150 years’ experience in the voluntary sector.

In 2016, PCDT merged with Cornwall Rural Community Charity. CRCC was founded in 1946 and established as a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee in 2001. CRCC offers support and guidance to the communities of Cornwall through delivering projects which aim to help communities to plan their future, develop community skills to run groups well and giving support to groups progressing funding applications. It is part of a network of 38 RCC’s across England, all sharing the aim of enhancing rural communities and represented at a national level by Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE).

CRCC and PCDT are now collectively registered under Cornwall Community Development Limited (CCDL) and are working under a single board of trustees. Each continues to trade under their original respective names.

PCDT continues to sit on the PLP Board as a voting member whilst CRCC is represented in an advisory capacity.

St Aubyn Estate

The St Aubyn Estate is a modern, family owned enterprise spanning over 2,020ha with a diverse portfolio of businesses which include land and property management, tourism and hospitality, building and farming.

Save Penwith Moors (SPM)

SPM is a specialist interest group comprising local residents with interests in the management of a specific suite of key sites in Penwith. They are a lobbying group with strong opinions about the management of certain sites. Members of the group have a specialist interest in archaeology and the cultural history of the area and have been involved in delivering cultural archaeological events.

Spider Eye is an award-winning animation company based in St Just.

2.4 Draft Terms of Reference for Executive Committee

DRAFT

Terms of Reference for Penwith Landscape Partnership Executive Committee

Aim

To ensure the effective and efficient delivery of the Penwith Landscape Partnership scheme as approved by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and embodied in the Penwith Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP).

Functions

- To be responsible for management of and appropriate decision-making over issues arising during the Delivery Phase of the Penwith Landscape Conservation Action Plan
- To maintain financial control of the PLP budget, including monitoring the use of funds by delivery partners
- To report back regularly and make recommendations to the PLP Board on core funding, staffing and other resource issues as necessary
- To make recommendations to the Board on policy, project delivery and budget changes
- To oversee the use and deployment of capital grants and small grants through reports from the relevant Project Officers and the Grants Panel.
- To ensure interventions are delivered efficiently and effectively by the PLP Delivery Team through regular meetings with, and receiving reports from, the PLP Programme Manager.
- To receive and approve communications and stakeholder engagement plans
- To steer and supervise the work of the PLP Programme Manager
- To resolve potentially conflicting demands placed upon the PLP Staff Team by its funder(s), partner organisations or others
- Together with the Lead Partner, to ensure that staff are supported and resourced sufficiently to meet the requirements of the funders
- To act as champions for the PLP within the Partner organisations and beyond

Membership

Membership (up to 6 members) will be drawn from the PLP Board as listed in the Penwith LP Board Partnership Agreement. Membership to include representatives from each of the Scheme’s four theme areas (People and Communities, Communications and Interpretation, Access and Archaeology, and Economy, Farming and Wildlife), plus the Lead Partner, together with Cornwall Council as major funder. Membership will preferably include the Chair / Vice Chair. Members to serve for the full five years of the Delivery Phase to ensure continuity. New or replacement members to be elected by the Board. The Chair [and Vice Chair] of the Executive Committee will be elected from the its members and will normally serve for a period of [2 years].

Frequency of meetings

At least quarterly and bi-monthly during Year One of the Delivery Phase.

Quorum

The Executive Committee will be considered quorate when [3] voting members are present.

Administration

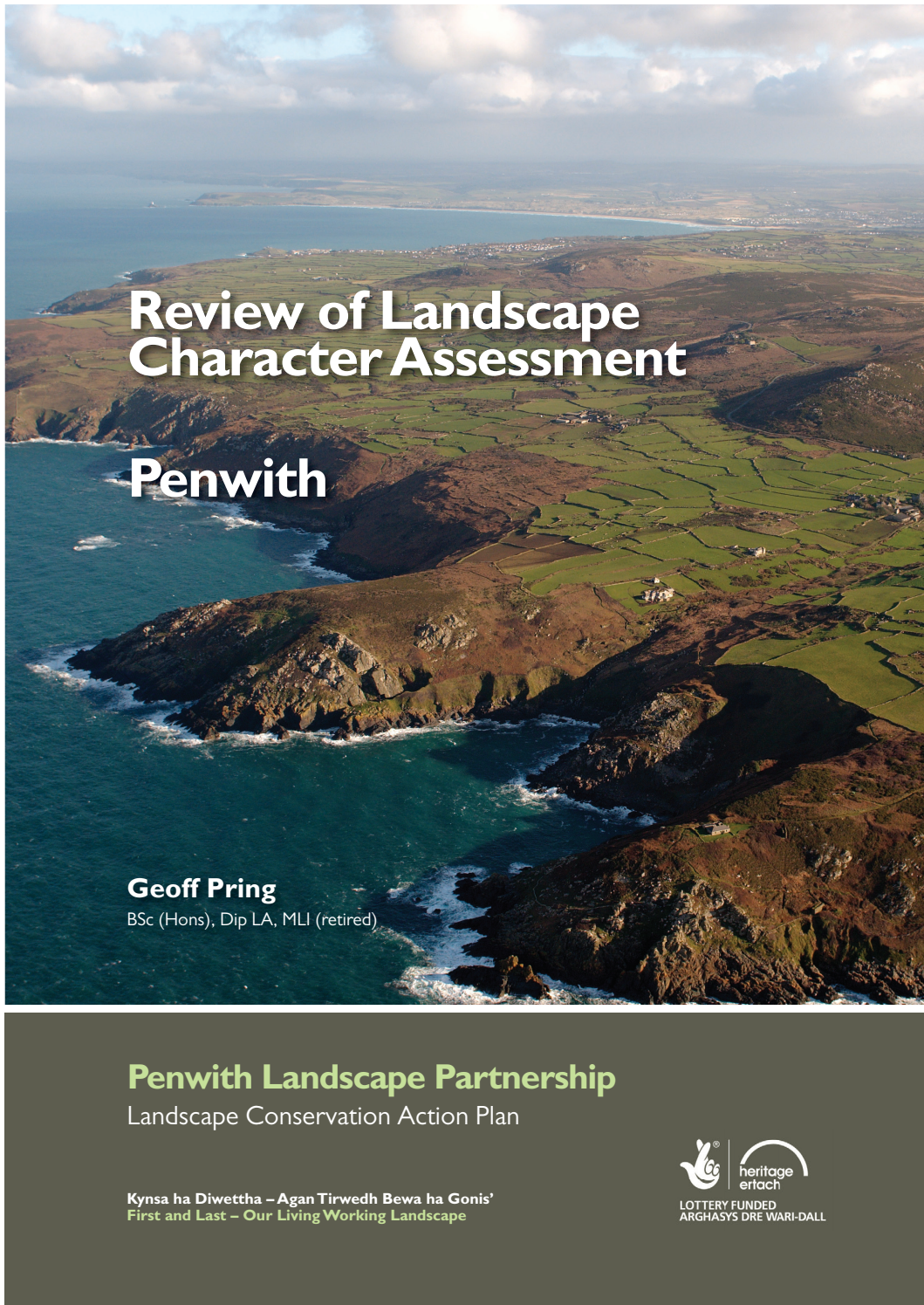
The PLP Staff Team will provide the administration for the Executive Committee. The agendas and reports will be co-ordinated by the PLP Programme Manager who may delegate or sub-contract the preparation of reports as appropriate. Agendas and papers will be sent out at least one week in advance of meetings. Decisions and Actions will be distributed to members within two weeks following a meeting. Meetings of the Executive Committee will not be open to the public because of its role in dealing with financial and staffing matters.

Approved at the Penwith Landscape Partnership Board Meeting held on [... April 2018]

Our landscape, its Heritage and its People

3.1.1 List of key BAP species

3.7.1 Review of Landscape Character Assessments for Penwith



This document 'Review of Character Assessments' is available as a separately printed supplement and in a digital form on request)

Appendix to Part I Section 4

How the Penwith Landscape is Managed

4.1 CWDML WHS St Just Mining District - Full Character Statement

Appendix 4.1

Extract from

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site
Appendices to the World Heritage Site Management Plan 2013-2018

Appendix 8.1

THE OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE (OUV) OF THE CORNWALL AND WEST DEVON MINING LANDSCAPE WORLD HERITAGE SITE – AREA DESCRIPTIONS

A1. The St Just Mining District

Statement of outstanding universal value

Area A1 (50008'53"N, 05039'21"W) - a remote and rugged coastal mining district which represents the most westerly Area of the WHS

- A predominantly west-facing coastline which, combined with unique structural geology and mineralisation, prompted the earliest, and greatest, concentration of 18th and 19th century submarine tin and copper mines in the world.
- Cornwall's oldest (1840) surviving in situ, working, beam engine at Levant is also one of the world's first monuments to industrial preservation (1935).
- The presence of integrated tin-dressing and arsenic calcining and refining, over several technological development phases, combined with St Just's post-industrial economic history, has ensured the preservation of the best concentration of combined tin and arsenic processing sites in the world.
- Its engine houses are some of the most iconic Cornish mining sites in the world.
- Geevor, one of the last mines to close in Cornwall, was saved from demolition and represents one of only two complete mine sites in Cornwall.
- The only significant settlement in the Area, St Just, gave the District its name and is a prime example of an industrial mining town possessing the distinctive ensemble of planned cottage rows, Methodist chapels, hotels, pubs, shops and civic buildings.
- Its three stream valleys site some of the best-preserved water-powered stamping mills anywhere in the Site.
- The Area possesses internationally significant mineralogy.
- Captain Francis Oats' imposing new house and estate at Porthledden, Cape Cornwall, is an exemplar of overseas income enriching migrants' homeland.
- Dispersed small settlements developed, again with planned rows rich in industrial character, along the principal N-S road. The late (1840s) development of a new Anglican Church and school at Pendeen are rare but distinctive manifestations of the industrial period.

- Its narrow, steep, vein structures necessitated a general trend of single-handed underground working and this, combined with remote geography, and distance from other mining districts, defined a well- recorded distinctive ‘Western’ culture amongst miners.
- The comparatively late decline of the District during the 1870s coincided with the opening up of South African diamond fields (and later goldfields) led to distinctive and cohesive local migration patterns.
- The density of readily visible exposures and outcrops on its relatively high yet accessible cliffs suggests that some of the earliest hard-rock tin mines in the WHS developed here.
- The number and range of surviving unaltered Count Houses in the Area is notable.
- Almost all of its principal industrial structures have been conserved.
- Tin open-works, such as at the Bunny and Ballowall, are some of the earliest in the Site.
- The relative remoteness of the Area and the continued importance of mining within the economy and society of the Area until 1987 ensured the persistence of a strong local identity linked to Cornish mining culture.

Supporting discussion and character statements

Geography and landscape

The rugged West Penwith coast fringes a fertile but treeless long-farmed plateau which is itself backed by open bare upland moors; a spectacular and rugged, open landscape. A very rural area, and the Atlantic is always nearby. Granite and modified killas geology have moulded the topography of the Area and their interface defines both the location of the mineralised zone – including the broad division between the tin and copper zones - and gives distinctive character to its moors and cliffs. There is always granite not far beneath your feet – its influence is strong. The Cot, Kenidjack and Rose Valleys are rare dissections of the plateau – each producing hidden and enclosed spaces and places, together with rare glimpses of fast-flowing streams. There are always big skies and an awareness of the weather and the sea nearby. Trees are rare, except within valleys. The exposure and maritime climate can make arable farming difficult, and the resulting concentration on stock farming means that most of the agricultural landscape is down to grassland.

Views

St Just is very much part of West Penwith, distinguished from it more by its mineworkers’ settlements and industrial remains than by any difference in its geography or topography.

A sense of the western part of the Area, from Pendeen down to the Cape, can be got from high ground between Pendeen Carn and Carn Bean. Watch Croft gives views over much of the coastal part of its eastern end. Ding Dong, is visible from many locations given its prominently sited engine house.

Except within St Just itself, most of the views from within the Area are out across the landscape towards the coast or the ever-present moors. There are spectacular panoramas when approaching the coast along North Road and on the road into St Just on Lafrowda Common or at Carn Bosavern. From Kenidjack Head, the view takes in the landscape from Cape Cornwall to Botallack Head, whilst there are a number of places from which St Just’s hilltop site can be appreciated. To the east, the landscape rises steeply from the narrow coastal plain towards the moors to the south. Here, the focus is hemmed in by the Penwith moors, the focus is the sea to the north, but the views are also eastwards and westwards except at Ding Dong, where the huge views southwards and down to Mounts Bay dominate. St Just looks seaward and the other Areas are hidden, but from Ding Dong, Tregonning and Carn Brea can be seen in the distance.

The headframe at Geevor is an orientating locus within the landscape which can be seen from many places along the nearby coast.

History and

character

Mining

features

The survival of the mining landscape is particularly good within this Area. Mines stand cheek by jowl along the coastal fringe; many working under the sea (a distinctive element of OUV within this Area), their engine houses are often perched on the cliffs or set only a little way back from it. Within the cliffs are ancient workings and adits, whilst on the cliff slopes are often leats leading to valleys crammed with water powered stamping sites. The mining landscape is particularly well-represented between Geevor and the Cot Valley, this taking in the western half of the coastal part of the Area. The majority of these structures have been conserved over the past decade, whilst Geevor is a very rare example of a conserved and almost wholly intact 20th century mine. The working beam engine at Levant is also a rare survivor, whilst tin dressing sites and arsenic works at Botallack, Levant and Kenidjack greatly increase the Area’s OUV. There are also engine houses and other buildings at Watch Croft and Ding Dong, set high up on the moors amongst ancient outcrop workings and streamworks, whilst more fragmentary sites exist throughout the remainder of the coastal section of the Area. The major valleys of the area have good surviving evidence for water powered tin stamps and associated dressing floors, many of these having been conserved by the National Trust. Count houses are particularly well- represented within this Area.

Transport

No railways were constructed within this area, though there is evidence that the road network was systematically overhauled and upgraded to meet the demands of the rapidly-expanding mining industry and there are several dated early milestones from the 1830’s. Mine tracks, such as the mule track leading to the Crowns at Botallack or the miners’ access over the cliff at the Wheal Cock Adit, are also distinctive. Some fragments of mine tramway systems also survive, particularly at Wheal Owles.

Ancillary industry

The only major ancillary industry which formerly existed within the Area – the foundry at Tregeseal – has been substantially demolished and only parts of its boundary walls now survive.

Settlement

Most settlements within the Area are small miners’ hamlets, almost all with their own chapel and pub, but the final closure of Geevor brought the loss of many of their small local shops and businesses. St Just responded to industrialisation on a much larger scale, its present appearance reflecting its planned growth but also its relative remoteness from the rest of Cornwall; its core has changed little during the last century. Like the other settlements, St Just is small-scale, vernacular, unornamented, robust in its granite construction, self-sufficient. Most chapels within the Area have been converted to dwellings, but retain their original external appearances. Anglican Churches which date to the industrial period are also important across the Site and Pendeen Church, together with its vicarage and school, constructed in 1852, serve as an exemplar in this respect. Cottage extensions are commonplace, many being over a century old, whilst modern replacement fenestration is the norm.

Most of the settlements are now Conservation Areas.

Smallholdings

Mineworkers’ smallholdings on the cliffland and moorland were inserted into a pre-existing patchwork of prehistoric and medieval fields, and as a result the majority are on the moorland fringes or at the northern edges of the coastal plain; most 19th century developments in this Area overlie an already ancient and crowded landscape.

Great houses

There are no great houses and estates, but Botallack and Pendeen Manors, like Porthledden have important historical connections – the former with wealthy local landowners with considerable involvement in local mines, the latter with Captain Francis Oates and with diamond mining in South Africa.

Mineralogical and ecological

St Just’s specimen mineralogy has been well-known for centuries and there are a number of important mineralogical sites within the Area, the most significant of these being designated as SSSIs or County Geology Sites (formerly RIGS sites). The Aire Point to Carrick Du coastal SSSI was designated for a combination of geological/mineralogical and biological importance, Wheal Cock, Botallack, Wheal Owles and Gryll’s Bunny being specifically mentioned in the citation. The predominant strike of the

local lodes - at right angles to the coast prompting the largest concentration of submarine mining of its time - makes for an outstanding series of exposures. An abundance of highly mobile copper and uranium salts combined with a coastal saline influence contribute towards the Area’s leading share of 1st Recorded

British mineral Occurrences, compared to any other Area within the Site. Significant dumps of coarse-grained spoil and good underground access further enhance continuing scientific study and new finds. Two areas near Cape Cornwall evidence exposures of the contact between granite and killas which helps to illustrate the overall story of Cornubian mineralisation.

Historical development and character

Historically the economy moved from being based on subsistence agriculture to a combination of the tin industry and agriculture, then a mixture of tin and copper mining, then finally the tin industry again, perpetuated in Geevor until 1987. The economic stagnation characterising the post-industrial period saw the abandonment of industrial sites but very rarely their replacement; the Holmans’ Foundry at Tregeseal being the most notable and relatively recent exception to this. As a result, the Area retains considerable evidence for its industrial past. Tourism has become an important component of the economy of the Area, though many local residents work in Penzance and beyond. The Area is deeply rural and still retains a strong sense of its own identity – the Far West, popularised most recently by successful artists and sculptors such as Kurt Jackson and David Kemp who each take substantial inspiration from the cultural mining landscape. The management of considerable areas of the industrial coast by the National Trust has helped to limit unsuitable development, whilst the purchase of Geevor Mine in 1992 by Cornwall County Council has secured the integrity and future of this large and important site, one of only two remaining relatively complete 20th century mine sites in Cornwall.

Communications

These are dominated by a triangle of main roads around the southern part of the Area and the coast road extending to the east. These together frame vehicle movements to and around the Area; all other public roads are narrow, these twisting lanes serving local needs alone. The coast path is an important line of communication, linking the majority of the mine sites, whilst inland there is a complex network of historically-derived footpaths. Land’s End airport offers scenic flights which give a dramatic overview of this Area and the remainder of the Site

Principal sites

In the west and south: Wheal Hearle, Geevor, Levant, Botallack, the Wheal Owles mines, Wheal Call, Cape Cornwall, the Kenidjack and Cot Valleys, St Just; to the east: Ding Dong and Carn Galva Mine, Porthmeor Stamps.

Interpretation sites

Geevor Tin Mine (WHS Key and Area Centre), Levant, Botallack Count House.

St Just Area character statement

Remote, rugged, maritime, an ancient landscape; part of West Penwith yet distinguished from it by its later history, the St Just Mining District is the most westerly Area of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site, one whose post-industrial

economic history ensured the preservation of a wide range of evidence for its important mining past. Engine houses, chimneys, dressing floors and arsenic works are scattered along its mineralised Atlantic coast, whilst its three stream valleys site some of the best preserved water-powered stamping mills anywhere in the Site. Geevor, one of the last mines to close in Cornwall, was saved from demolition and is now a key site for the interpretation of the Cornish mining story, the 1840 beam winding engine at Levant has been restored to working order under steam, and the Count House at Botallack is the base for the National Trust wardening team in the Area, and also sites interpretation facilities. The Area is unusual in the amount of conservation work which has been undertaken over the past decade, almost all of its principal industrial structures having now been conserved.

Despite the importance of its tin and copper mines, there was little in the way of ancillary industry here, the Area lacking a nearby harbour or a mineral railway and being distant from sources of coal and other raw materials. Nevertheless, an iron foundry was built in the Tregeseal Valley to produce the boilers and other mining equipment required by the local mines, as well as Cornish ranges, drain covers, railings and cast ironwork. By the 1960’s the market for these products had virtually dried up, and following its closure the works were demolished and new housing built on its site.

Very much in evidence across the landscape of this Area are the many cottages built during the early decades of the 19th century for the rapidly growing mining population. Unornamented, two storey and always built of local granite under slate roofs with elongated garden plots, these modest and distinctive houses were built in planned rows, with little variation in design or ornamentation. Near most of the larger mines and close to St Just’s Tregeseal Foundry these aggregations grew into hamlets with their accompanying non-conformist chapels, Sunday schools and pubs, but in St Just a substantial planned extension to the churchtown was laid out to its west, and new streets of cottage rows were accompanied by shops, a bank, and two public squares. Expanding families, growing prosperity and new ways of living soon forced the construction of lean-to rear extensions to many cottages; almost all have now been enlarged in this way, most recent extensions being flat-roofed and two storey and, almost ubiquitously, having non-original fenestration.

The Area shares with the remainder of West Penwith a history of occupation and farming stretching back to the Bronze Age, and consequently much of its landscape has been farmed for two millennia. During the early expansion of mining across this landscape, the developing population laid out new smallholdings in the small areas of cultivable land remaining – mostly the moorland fringes and that along the cliffs. Whilst the majority of the original cottages have long since been demolished, those that remain are rare and important survivors, whilst the groups of small rectangular fields carved out of marginal land by these early miner/farmers add their own historical dimension to the character of the landscape.

From Pendeen eastwards, industry has been less of an influence on the Area. Here, the mines stand within landscapes of ancient fields, or are high up on the moors, whilst mineworkers’ cottages and fields are found only around Ding Dong. Here, the engine houses stand in an elevated treeless landscape of post-medieval outcrop workings and long-abandoned prehistoric sites. Both the structures and the surrounding landscape are little threatened by development, though abandonment and reversion of farmed areas to moorland would have a significant impact on their character.

Remote from polite society and exposed to an Atlantic climate, the Area sited no new great houses or gardens, those who derived their wealth from the local mines generally investing the results of their investments in and around Penzance. However, Botallack and Pendeen Manors prospered from their landholdings, and at Cape Cornwall, successful local migrant to South Africa Captain Francis Oats constructed an imposing new house and estate at Porthledden on his return to St Just, the house having recently been fully refurbished after many years of neglect.

Both the landscape and the settlements of the Area have robust and distinctive characters. The relative remoteness of the Area and the continued importance of mining within the economy and society of the Area until 1987 ensured the persistence of a strong local identity. However, this is gradually being lost as local people are increasingly having to travel to Penzance and beyond for work and as a result of the significant influx of house buyers from outside the Area, this having pushed property prices beyond the reach of most local families.

Whilst the local urban character has not yet been over-eroded by too much new development or inappropriate alteration, it remains potentially vulnerable, the replacement of the original fenestration of most local properties in upvc being an example. The recent extension of the Conservation Area in St Just has been accompanied by designation of the principal mining and metal-founding settlements of the district as Conservation Areas, and this should go a long way to ensuring that any future development of the settlements will respect their historic character; encouragement of more appropriate signage on commercial premises would also assist. The recent regeneration scheme based in St Just and Pendeen has gone some way to reversing many decades of the poor maintenance of public spaces and has encouraged the setting up of a local traders’ association.

The majority of local non-conformist chapels have recently been converted to dwellings; St Just’s chapel is still in active use, but may well need to host other activities as well if it is to survive. There are few other key buildings within the urban areas, though the Lafrowda Club in Chapel Street is an important though currently rather neglected example of a public building dating to the industrial period; the former Volunteer Artillery Battery hall (until recently the Town Hall), which also has significant associations with the mining past of the Area, is at risk of redevelopment or inappropriate conversion.

Inclusion within the extended West Penwith Environmentally Sensitive Area has helped to protect the traditional appearance of the rural landscape of the Area, though this scheme is now coming to an end. Retention of this historic character depends very much on whether farming this land remains economically sustainable; the level of uptake of recently-introduced agri-environmental grants by local farmers is likely to have a significant bearing upon this.

The acquisition of significant stretches of the coastline of the Area by the National Trust since 1995 has not only prevented inappropriate development and ensured the sensitive and sustainable management of this key landscape component but has also facilitated access to grants which have enabled the majority of the key industrial sites to be conserved. In like manner, the purchase of Geevor by Cornwall County Council in 2001 and its current management by Pendeen Community Heritage not only ensured the survival of this almost unique site and allowed the development of an important interpretation site, but has also significantly enhanced the tourism economy of the Area.

4.2 CWDML WHS – Area 1 Survey of Sites

Summary of Issues and List of World Heritage Site OUV Sites / Features in Unfavourable Condition (extract from CWDML WHS Photomonitoring Survey report, 2010)

The results of the first photomonitoring exercise carried out across the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site for Area 1

Only a relatively small proportion of the sites which make up the World Heritage Site were scored as **Unfavourable**. At Geevor, whilst a number of minor elements of the site were judged to be in unfavourable condition, they were minor components of the overall site.

In relation to structures this was almost always due to an evident deterioration in condition, usually resulting from a total lack of any conservation works or maintenance over many years. In most cases this process had not advanced to a significant degree, but a few significant exceptions to this were noted. In relation to sites, uncontrolled vegetation management leading to scrub growth, or the proximity of trees in plantations was seen to be a problem. Scrub incursion onto sites consolidated during the 1990s was also found to be an issue, reflecting a general absence of cyclic maintenance since the completion of capital-funded works. The importance of ongoing vegetation management needs to be flagged up in management plans for sites on which works are currently, or may in future be envisaged.

The following lists those sites whose condition was deemed unfavourable in Area 1.

Area 1: number of sites: 56

Mine sites

- Boscawell United pumping engine house (some minor deterioration)
- Botallack Carn Whim chimney/engine house (slow deterioration)
- Botallack old materials house (significant deterioration). HLS funded works proposed
- Botallack Wheal Button boiler house flue and stack (slow deterioration)
- Cape Cornwall magazine (scrubbed in)
- Carnyorth Moor pumping engine house (likely significant deterioration)
- Chyrose stamps (scrubbed in)
- Cot lower stamps (scrubbed in). HLS funded works to be undertaken
- Cot Meadowside stamps (deteriorating/scrubbed in). RDPE funded works to be undertaken
- Ding Dong dressing floors (scrubbed in)
- Geevor bottom magazine (slow deterioration)
- Geevor Carne Shaft (likely deterioration/no access)
- Geevor middle magazines (slow deterioration)
- Geevor Pig Shaft magazine (significant deterioration/scrubbed in)
- Geevor Pig Shaft stable (slow deterioration)
- Geevor powder magazine (slow deterioration)
- Geevor thickening tanks (significant risk of loss of ironwork components unless treated to arrest corrosion)
- Geevor Treweek's Shaft (now agricultural buildings, deteriorating)
- Geevor Wethered candle store (significant deterioration). Cosmetic works proposed
- Geevor Club House (significant deterioration). Cosmetic works proposed
- Grouse pumping engine house (deteriorating/scrubbed in)

- Grouse stamps engine house/dressing floors (deteriorating/scrubbed in)
- Kenidjack Bosorne stamps and buddles (deteriorating/scrubbed in)
- Kenidjack stamps (1) (deterioration/scrubbed in)
- Kenidjack stamps 2 (deterioration/scrubbed in)
- Kenidjack west rifle butts (minor deterioration)
- Leswidden chimney (ongoing deterioration). HLS funded works proposed
- Leswidden dressing floors (scrubbed in)
- Levant dressing floors (significant ongoing deterioration)
- Levant smallholdings (scrubbing in)
- Levant man engine house (slow deterioration)
- Levant precipitation building (slow deterioration)
- Levant tin floors (slow deterioration)
- Levant Rescorla’s works (slow deterioration)
- Levant smithy (progressive deterioration)
- Kenidjack Nineheads Stamps (slow deterioration/scrubbed in)
- Levant west powder magazine (significant deterioration). RDPE funded works possible
- Morvah Cliff engine house (slow deterioration/scrubbed in)
- Nancherrow mine building (ongoing deterioration)
- North Boscaswell dressing floors and Merton calciner (significant deterioration/vandalism/scrubbed in)
- Pendeen mine buildings (slow deterioration)
- Portheras stamps and calciner (slow deterioration/scrubbed in). HLS and RDPE funded works proposed
- Porthmeor steam stamps (slow deterioration/scrubbed in)
- Spearn Consols (slow deterioration)
- Spearn Moor (significant deterioration)
- Wheal Call dressing floors (slow deterioration)
- Wheal Castle engine house (minor deterioration)
- Wheal Cock whim boiler house and flue (slow deterioration/scrubbed in)
- Wheal Diamond calciner and floors (deterioration/scrubbed in)
- Wheal Hearle count house, magazine and engine houses (significant deterioration). HLS funded works proposed

Other sites

- Ballowall range (scrubbed in)
- Kenidjack east rifle butts (scrub)
- St. Just Drill halls (future uncertain)
- St. Just Lafrowda Club (poor condition)
- Trewellard Cliff smallholdings (scrubbed in)

- Trewellard Sunday School (significant deterioration)

On the whole, it was observed that the majority of sites within Area 1 were in favourable condition, the main issues of concern relating to a small number of sites where conservation works have not yet been undertaken – principally Wheal Hearle, Portheras Stamps, the Cot Valley stamps, Wheal Diamond and Trease (North Boscaswell). Conservation programmes are proposed for the first three of these using HLS and RDPE-funded schemes.

Concern was also raised about the condition of some minor sites and structures at Geevor and over the future of the ruinous elements of the Levant dressing floors. Scrubbing in was noted at rural sites within the Area.

Appendix to Part I Section 5

Our Statement of Significance

5.1 Database with comments received from participants

Full database of comments is available for use within the programme.

Appendix to Part I Section 6

Threats and Opportunities

6.1 Ancient Penwith: an archaeological assessment of sites in West Penwith for the PLP - Cornwall Archaeological Unit



This document 'Ancient Penwith an archaeological assessment of sites in West Penwith for the PLP' is available as a separately printed supplement and as a PDF

6.2 European Funding – notes on funding

Summary of EU Funding Streams and Current Situation

EU Structural Investment Funds (ESIF)

These are the major EU funding streams that are managed by the Cornwall Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), working closely with the Local Nature Partnership (LNP), under the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Growth Programme. The money comes from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). With investment in line with the priorities set out in the C & IoS ESIF Strategy, this Programme focuses on the themes of Future Economy, Growth for Business and Conditions for Growth. It was to run until 2020 with a value of around 600 million euros.

Opportunities for the PLP partners to access main ESIF funds were identified under the following Priority Axes:

- ESF Priority Axis 2: Specialist Skills Development for the Future Economy £2.5m; Building the VCSE for future challenges; and Skills Funding Agency £4.3m

The PLP may be able to access some funding during the early part of Delivery for skills development and training of volunteers and young people, through working in partnership with the lead organisations which have secured funding in Cornwall (e.g. Reed in Partnership and the Learning Partnership). This work is being led by one of the PLP partners, PCDT.

- EAFRD Business support: Rural Business Development £1m and Grants for Business/Rural Tourism £1.5m

The PLP identified these funds as suitable for supporting its work related to farm diversification, including restoring buildings in the landscape, and heritage and access e.g. input to small-scale infrastructure improvements such as footpaths and cycle routes, collaborative marketing with tourism agencies. There are currently no calls open but the PLP intends to pursue them over the coming months to support its work.

- LEADER and Community Led Local Development

The most appropriate mechanism to secure EU investment for the projects within the PLP scheme is through the LEADER and Community Led Local Development (CLLD) programmes, both of which are aimed at small-scale local investment supported by the local community through the West Cornwall Local Action Group (LAG).

a) LEADER

4 projects are suitable to apply to this programme: **Buildings in the Landscape; Ancient Penwith; At the End of the Land; and Making Tracks**. The HLF programme means that outline applications cannot be submitted before August 2017. This allows 6 months to prepare a full submission which would coincide with HLF's decision on funding and the start of the Delivery Phase.

b) CLLD

The Local Development Strategy (LDS) for each area in Cornwall was submitted to the relevant Government Departments in 2016. However a decision was postponed owing to the General Election and the planned implementation and any predicted start dates have been delayed. The West Cornwall Local Action Group (LAG) requested £4,908,000. All 13 PLP projects were submitted as part of the CLLD consultation and once a funding timetable is known those projects which best fit the LDS will be discussed with the LAG and, if appropriate, an Expression of Interest submitted.

Action by PLP Board and partner organisations regarding Brexit negotiations

- CWT Lead Partner and Accountable Body

Nationally, the Wildlife Trusts are working on the likely impact of the loss of EU funding, in partnership with other NGOs and agencies. CWT has had the opportunity to learn from and feed into this work, which is not only trying to determine impacts but also seeking to influence transitional and post-exit policy and arrangements.

- **Natural England (NE): Agri-Environment Programme:**

The PLP activities have a very close fit with the current CS Scheme delivered by NE and it is unclear to what extent this will be changed post-Brexit. However, whilst the Single Farm Payment system is likely to end when the UK leaves the EU, it will continue until 2020 as part of transitional arrangements. An alternative scheme to Higher Level Stewardship will be put in place post-exit. Current Stewardship agreements will be paid for their full terms.

Additional notes on CLLD

CLLD has, at its heart, a focus on the people who, because of issues associated with deprivation, face the greatest challenges in getting and keeping jobs as well as accessing training and improving skills. The programme is therefore targeted at the areas of greatest deprivation. They have been defined (by national guidance) as the areas which rank in the worst 30% on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)².

The West Cornwall CLLD area has been defined through a two stage process. This process aims to both achieve a geographic coherence and to arrive at a CLLD which functions as an economic and social area. In brief, the process has been:

1. Defining the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which should be included³.
2. Then defining how the LSOA clusters could be grouped together to form a larger CLLD area for which a Local Action Group can be established. This area has been chosen as it has the critical mass to support a Local Development Strategy with delivery potential.

The CLLD clusters that are part of the PLP area are: Land’s End, St Just, Pendeen - Zennor – Madron, Penzance, Newlyn, St Ives

The LSOAs in each cluster are identified as:

- The core LSOAs which are those identified as in the worst 30% nationally of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010. These are the focus of the CLLD programme and where the majority of funding is to be spent
- Adjacent and nearby LSOAs that help to provide opportunities for the core IMD LSOAs and/or help to create a more cohesive and functional economic area (and where functional LSOAs may also provide opportunities for more than one cluster where clusters are contiguous)

² This is an England Index in which areas (defined by a designation called Lower Super Output Areas – see footnote 3) are ranked relative to their performance with all other LSOAs in England, against seven different criteria. It is not an absolute measure of deprivation.

³ LSOAs are the ‘unit of measurement’ for CLLD purposes. LSOAs are a statistical geographic unit used by the Office of National Statistics as a means of collecting and publicising small area statistics. Very roughly an LSOA is around 1500 people and 650 households. As they are a unit for statistical purposes they do not specifically correspond with administrative boundaries e.g. ward, parish

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Sources, References and Additional Bibliography

Further background information relevant to each project can be found in the Appendices to each Full Project Plan in Part 3.

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Thanks to both of these Landscape Partnerships for sharing information with the Penwith Landscape Partnership during its Development Phase



PART TWO

**PROJECT
PLAN**

SUMMARIES

Penwith Landscape Partnership
Landscape Conservation Action Plan

Kynsa ha Diwettha – Agan Tirwedh Bewa ha Gonis'
First and Last – Our Living Working Landscape

I.1 Outstanding Penwith

Pennwydh an Gwella		Outstanding Penwith		Project I.1	
Project Name	Outstanding Penwith	Lead Partner	Cornwall AONB with PCDT (CRCC)		
Reference	I.1				
PLP Theme	People and Community	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Volunteer Programme: Recruitment, support and training of 300 volunteers to support all PLP projects as required over 5 years				
<p>The aim of Pennwydh an Gwella or Outstanding Penwith is to provide volunteers to help deliver all the other projects within the Penwith Landscape Partnership Scheme. Volunteers will receive basic training in Health and Safety, First Aid etc. as well as training in specialist skills required to undertake practical tasks.</p> <p>The project is cross-cutting and provides essential support to deliver the PLP project activities whilst also providing training and learning opportunities for a wide range of people from Penwith and beyond.</p> <p>People of all ages and abilities will be the main beneficiaries, together with the natural and historical environments, in particular ancient sites, access routes, neglected areas of semi-natural habitat and poorly maintained Cornish hedges. Farmers and landowners will also receive supervised help to carry out conservation work.</p> <p>The project will be run by the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and delivered by the PLP Volunteer Programme Coordinator, who will work closely with all the Project Officers, and a Practical Tasks Officer who will provide supervision on practical conservation task days. Penwith Community Development Trust (PCDT)/ Cornwall Rural Community Charity (CRCC) will assist with training and skills development</p> <p>Outstanding Penwith will provide volunteers across the whole of the PLP Scheme area, according to a programme of task days and activities required by each of the projects.</p> <p>Approximately 10 courses each year over five years will provide specific skills training to volunteers, improving their employability, confidence and general health and well-being as well as their interest and appreciation of the landscape and heritage of Penwith. Some volunteers will develop leadership skills. A total of 300 volunteers will be engaged over the period of the scheme.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	People developed skills	People learnt about heritage	People volunteered time		
Project prepared by Jane Davies, AONB with the Community Working Group					

I.2 That's our Parish

Yth yw agan Pluw		That's Our Parish		Project I.2	
Project Name	That's Our Parish	Lead Partner	Cornwall AONB		
Reference	I.2				
PLP Theme	People and Community	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Understanding our heritage: Surveys and recording of heritage features and Local Landscape Character Assessments in 11 Parishes				
<p>The aim of Yth yw agan Pluw or That's Our Parish is to encourage local residents to become more aware of their heritage and what should be protected and recorded in the future. Training will be provided to enable parishes to carry out Local Landscape Character Assessment surveys of their cultural, historical heritage and biodiversity. This will lead to further training opportunities on how to record survey information obtained in databases using ORKS (Online Recording Kernow and Scilly) managed by ERCCIS (Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly) and Cornwall Council's Historic Environment. The compiled evidence base will be readily available to parishes to safeguard, plan and manage heritage, landscape and historic character and local distinctiveness for the future.</p> <p>This project will provide local communities with an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of their local landscape. It will bring communities together and encourage them to work across parish boundaries to survey and record what is important to them and what special features may be at risk if not captured through a local landscape character assessment programme of work.</p> <p>People of all ages and abilities will be the main beneficiaries, together with the natural and historical environments, in particular ancient sites, rights of way, neglected areas of semi-natural habitat and poorly maintained Cornish hedges. The farming community will benefit from raising awareness of historical heritage features and local biodiversity on their land.</p> <p>Volunteers from the 11 parishes will receive training in specialist skills required to undertake Local Landscape Character Assessment tasks and in surveying historic and natural features and recording flora and fauna. All those who take part will have increased and deepened knowledge of the heritage assets within their Parish and an increased ability and understanding of how to access and use existing records and datasets such as the Historic Environment Records and ERCCIS. Participants will also have a better understanding of the role of public and third sector organisations in the management of their local heritage and how they can contribute as volunteers.</p> <p>Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) is the overall lead on this project, responsible for managing the PLP Community Coordinator. The project will contract the services of professionals to deliver the LLCA training. The Community Coordinator will work closely with parish volunteers and other members of the public who volunteer.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	Heritage identified and/or recorded	People developed skills	More & wider range of people engaged		
Project prepared by Jane Davies, AONB with the Community Working Group					

2.1 At the End of the Land

Orth Pedn an Wlas		At the End of the Land		Project 2.1	
Project Name	At the End of the Land	Lead Partner	Penwith Landscape Partnership		
Reference	2.1				
PLP Theme	Access and Ancient Sites	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Access to Penwith: Development of PLP trails with interpretation and practical improvements to Rights of Way and Open Access land				
<p>Orth Pedn an Wlas or At the End of the Land aims to make the unique heritage of the Penwith Landscape more accessible through a concerted effort on improving condition of existing route-ways. The project will secure positive management on over twenty trails that link archaeological sites across the landscape throughout West Penwith, extending to other RoW over time.</p> <p>The outdoor landscape of Penwith is very highly valued, but access management often focuses on the coastal areas & honeypot sites. Maintenance of the existing definitive network of trails is under resourced, and doesn’t always provide suitable access to less well-known historic sites and locations.</p> <p>The project will work with parish councils, landowners, farmers and other stakeholders to resolve access issues and improve the condition and extent of definitive footpaths, bridleways, and paths on open access land. It will support and train volunteers in the maintenance and management of Public Rights of Way and contract in the services of local contractors where necessary.</p> <p>Benefiting the local community and visitors alike, supporting landowners and occupiers with responsibilities for maintaining RoW, young people through local groups and schools, specific interest groups, local businesses (through promoted links) and local contractors, Cornwall Council, Parish Councils and statutory organisations with responsibilities to maintain access networks.</p> <p>The development of promotional resources will encourage use and appreciation of the trails in conjunction with other PLP projects, with information accessible through the Virtual Landscape Hub. More sustainable modes of transport will also be encouraged as a means of accessing the landscape, through walking, cycling, riding, and public transport. Project will train a pool of volunteers to manage the footpath network and help with its upkeep.</p> <p>At the End of the Land is being delivered by the PLP Access Officer, working closely with Parish Councils, Cornwall Council and other stakeholders and with the help of the PLP Practical Tasks Officer who is responsible for supervising works on the ground.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	People volunteered time	Local area better place to live, work or visit.	Negative environmental impacts reduced		
Project prepared by the Access Working Group					

2.2 Making Tracks

Gul Hynsi Making Tracks Project 2.2					
Project Name	Making Tracks – The Tinnars’ Way	Lead Partner	Penwith Landscape Partnership		
Reference	2.2				
PLP Theme	Access and Ancient Sites	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Surveying, restoring and promoting the Tinnars’ Way				
<p>The Tinnars’ Way is home to over 20 prehistoric and early Christian sites along its full 18 mile (29km) route that traces as closely as possible the ancient paths along which tin and copper were transported from the mineral rich area around St Just to sheltered anchorage at St Ives. The route was last ‘mapped’ in 1994 since when there have been several changes on the ground including new fencing and gates and overgrowing of vegetation which reduces accessibility.</p> <p>The aim of Gul Hynsi or Making Tracks is to preserve this historically important feature of the Penwith landscape by re-opening the ancient Tinnars’ Way and to improve accessibility to the area of the Penwith landscape through which the route passes. It forms part of the wider access project (Project 2.1 – At the End of the Land).</p> <p>Over the period of the PLP scheme, the full extent of the route will be surveyed and mapped, proposals for improvements or amendments consulted and agreed with stakeholders and fully costed and a full set of promotional resources produced. Landowner agreement for non-definitive sections of the route will be required.</p> <p>The project will work with landowners and farmers along the Way to improve accessibility and re-open the route for safe walking. It will be promoted through the PLP Virtual Landscape Hub, through local businesses, guided walks and the production of promotional materials which take into account the historic and prehistoric sites along its geography, and the flora, fauna and geology of the landscape. Volunteers will be trained to help with the maintenance of the route-way. The project will create a means for more and a wider group of people to enjoy and better understand the landscape and heritage of the area.</p> <p>The project is being delivered by the PLP Access Officer with the help of local contractors to deliver practical works, and volunteers to supervised by the PLP Practical Tasks Officer.</p> <p>Additional funding is being sought to help deliver this project in full.</p> <p>The project is a key part of the delivery of the Penwith LP scheme and its ‘Golden Thread’ – the understanding, preservation and enhancement of the Penwith landscape as a living, working landscape.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	People learnt about heritage	More & wider range of people engaged	Local area better place to live, work or visit.		
Project prepared by Pattie Richmond PLP with the Access Working Group					

2.3 Ancient Penwith

Pennwydh Koth		Ancient Penwith		Project 2.3	
Project Name	Ancient Penwith	Lead Partner	CASPN		
Reference	2.3				
PLP Theme	Access and Ancient Sites	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Recording, monitoring and interpretation of heritage features (historic sites and monuments) in the landscape Restoration of neglected sites Educational visits and guided walks				
<p>Pennwydh Koth or Ancient Penwith aims to assist with the conservation and care of a number of historic monuments in West Penwith, and to raise awareness of and improve access to these and the wider heritage associated with the area. The key objectives of the project are to protect landscape heritage through restoring ancient sites into beneficial management; recording them to monitor their condition over time; and creating volunteering and training opportunities to build a reservoir of skills needed to care for Penwith’s heritage.</p> <p>This will be achieved through activities carried out by volunteer groups with task-specific professional input. Works will include: clearing vegetation and maintaining access; execution of small stabilisation works and repairs to monuments; surveys and condition monitoring; production of conservation management plans; small-scale excavations; and dissemination of information about sites plus research and potentially reinterpretation. Landscape heritage will be communicated better to demonstrate the relevance of the past to the current living, working landscape and embed a deeper understanding, enjoyment and pride within the local community. There will be increased physical and intellectual access and opportunities for people to have fun learning about and celebrating their heritage.</p> <p>The main partnership will be with landowners and farmers who manage the Penwith landscape. They will be engaged in sympathetic management of sites for their on-going stability, linking this with wider environmental implications on the landholdings. The Ancient Penwith strand of work is closely integrated with other aspects of the Penwith Landscape Partnership Scheme that cover ecology.</p> <p>Volunteers will have opportunities to engage with ancient sites on a practical and intellectual level and foster an increased awareness of the issues associated with caring for such sites and a wider working heritage landscape. Training and practical opportunities will be available.</p> <p>The project will be led by Cornwall Ancient Sites Protection Network (CASPN), with input from the Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Archaeological Society and Historic England, all of whom have been involved in shaping the Ancient Penwith Project.</p> <p>Target sites are scattered throughout Penwith but have been drawn together in clusters through proposed trails. A large number are located within rough ground as these are the locations that often require enhanced management. Together they provide a good cross section of sites of all periods within the varied landscape contexts of Penwith (i.e. coastal, rough ground, downland, cultivated farmland, permanent pasture, wooded valleys and high rocky outcrops).</p>					
HLF Outcomes	Heritage better managed	Heritage in better condition	People learnt about heritage		
Project prepared by the Archaeology Working Group					

3.1 Buildings in the landscape

Dreheviansow y’n Tirwedh Buildings in the Landscape Project 3.1					
Project Name	Buildings in the Landscape	Lead Partner	Penwith Landscape Partnership		
Reference	3.1				
PLP Theme	Economy, Farming and Wildlife	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Supporting owners in the use of redundant farm buildings with heritage value				
<p>Dreheviansow y’n Tirwedh or Buildings in the Landscape has two inter-related objectives – to facilitate the restoration, repair or conversion of redundant buildings which have a historical, cultural and/or landscape value, and to enable these buildings, and the values they contribute, to be maintained and enhanced; and to provide a beneficial economic impact on the viability of existing farming units in Penwith.</p> <p>Whilst no capital funding is available, HLF funding will cover the stage of planning preparation to commitment to deliver for approximately 20 projects at an average cost of £5,000 per project, with property owners providing 20% match funding. No end use is excluded but the proposed re-use must respect the qualities of the building and its contribution to the historic and natural landscape character of the area.</p> <p>Owners will be offered support and financial help to obtain the necessary consents. Associated costs may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and Building Regs fees and plans • Bat and Barn Owl surveys • Mining and Contamination reports <p>The project will be run by a Project Officer contracted by the PLP to work approximately 1 day a week over a period of four years. The Officer will assist with the following: Stage 1-4 – Publicity, landscape assessment, business assessment, evaluation and scoring Stage 5-7 – Surveys, planning and building regulations applications.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	Heritage in better condition	Local area better place to live, work or visit.	Negative environmental impacts reduced		
Project prepared by Buildings in the Landscape Officer with Project Working Group					

3.2 Farming Futures

Bargednyow-Tir y’n Termyn a-dheu Farming Futures Project 3.2					
Project Name	Farming Futures	Lead Partner	FarmCornwall		
Reference	3.2				
PLP Theme	Economy, Farming and Wildlife	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Working with farmers to support farm businesses which are sensitive to Penwith's landscape, heritage and biodiversity				
<p>Bargednyow-Tir y’n Termyn a-dheu or Farming Futures will address the impact of some of the current farming practices in Penwith which pose clear threats to its heritage and landscape.</p> <p>Grazing beef cattle remains one of the key management tools in looking after much of the Penwith moorland and grazing is beneficial around some of the key ancient sites. Native breeds such as the Belted Galloway and the local breed of North Devons are particularly suited to this type of environment and farmers receive a premium to stock these animals to graze heathland under current HLS.</p> <p>In addition, Parishes in the south of Penwith such as Gulval and Paul were traditionally dominated by horticultural cropping. A shift from horticulture to grass and the growing of maize is resulting in increased soil erosion and declining fertility.</p> <p>The project will set up two areas of research and development - livestock and horticulture – and undertake measurement of field data from demonstration or monitor farms, disseminate information gathered, organise speaker events and away visits and provide follow-up advice to farmers. The Demonstration farms will include small farms typical of West Penwith.</p> <p>The legacy of the project will be to ensure the economic viability of as many farms as possible, with farming continuing in either a full time or part time capacity, whilst conserving the landscape and its heritage, by ensuring that farming practices are sustainable and conducive to protecting and enhancing the soils and conserving and protecting the natural, built and cultural heritage.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	Negative environmental impacts reduced	Heritage better managed	People developed skills		
Project prepared by Farm Cornwall					

3.3 Wild Penwith

Bargednyow-Tir y’n Termyn a-dheu Wild Penwith Project 3.3					
Project Name	Wild Penwith	Lead Partner	Cornwall Wildlife Trust		
Reference	3.3				
PLP Theme	Economy, Farming and Wildlife	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Increasing biodiversity: providing Farm Surveys and Whole Farm Plans, and Small Grants and volunteer support for positive heritage and habitat management				
<p>Bargednyow-Tir y’n Termyn a-dheu or Wild Penwith will strive to improve the ecological resilience of the Penwith Landscape. The favourable management of nature reserves and protected sites in isolation from the wider farm landscape does not prevent species declines. Establishing coherent resilient ecological networks across entire landscapes can bring substantial benefits to wildlife and people.</p> <p>Advice and support will be given on how to favourably manage the wildlife-rich places such as the downs, moors and cliffs as well as on how productive farmland can contribute to a living landscape.</p> <p>Over the period of the project, up to 50 farms across Penwith will benefit from an ecology survey together with soil and nutrient testing. Threats and opportunities across the farm for habitats, hedges, pollinators, soils and water will be identified and advice given on how and where ecological networks and corridors can be created or restored. Where appropriate, actions will be recommended that directly address negative impacts upon the environment, such as from diffuse pollution, inappropriate management or invasive non-native species.</p> <p>Funding sources such as Countryside Stewardship or capital grants from the PLP small grant fund will be explored and farmers assisted in accessing these. A team of volunteers will be trained to repair and survey Cornish hedges (through Project 3.4 Penwith Hedges), control scrub and bracken, and carry out additional tasks that can improve the condition of both archaeological and natural heritage within recommendations contained in the Whole Farm Plans.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	Heritage better managed	Heritage in better condition	Heritage identified and/or recorded		
Project prepared by Cornwall Wildlife Trust					

3.4 Penwith Hedges

Keow Pennwydh Penwith Hedges Project 3.4					
Project Name	Penwith Hedges	Lead Partner	Cornwall Wildlife Trust		
Reference	3.4				
PLP Theme	Economy, Farming and Wildlife	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Surveying, recording and ongoing monitoring of Cornish hedges Practical hedging supported by training of volunteer hedgers				
<p>Keow Pennwydh or Penwith Hedges aims to raise and develop awareness of the heritage value of Cornish hedges in the Penwith landscape, building relationships within and between communities, and skilling and training volunteers and farmers in the practice of Cornish hedging so that the heritage, people, farm businesses and communities can benefit. This will be achieved through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of training to farmers and community volunteers to monitor the condition, restore and repair Cornish hedges. Farmers and experienced professional Cornish hedgers will cascade their skills to volunteers through farmer-led training tasks and project-funded training sessions • Awareness raising within both farming and local resident community of heritage and conservation value of Cornish hedges through the delivery of workshops, events and training • Physical restoration of key areas of hedge through capital grants and/or stewardship applications, skilling and empowering farmers to maintain and manage Cornish hedges on their holdings and supporting farmers to maintain hedges through volunteer task days • Targeted action using hedge condition surveys to identify stretches and patches of Cornish hedge or gateways that could be repaired or restored to benefit not only the landscape quality of Penwith, but also small farm businesses • Volunteer and community engagement is an important part but the farming focus underpins delivery. Following bespoke hedge training sessions, the farming community will be supported and encouraged to lead volunteer ‘hedging’ training days on their land to repair and restore hedges, cascading their skills to volunteers within the community. The community and volunteers will benefit from learning new skills and building relationships with those who live and work the land and heritage features will be repaired and preserved. The physical nature of the tasks will positively contribute to the health and wellbeing of volunteers and promoted as a ‘green gym’ activity • Volunteer and community groups will be encouraged to undertake hedge surveys in their ‘patch’ or Parish with background information and training. Information gathered from surveys will be used to identify stretches or patches of Cornish hedges and gateways that would benefit from repair. The recruitment of community volunteers for this work will stem from events and workshops run through the project and volunteer engagement across the PLP Scheme, coordinated through the volunteer programme <p>The project will be delivered across the PLP scheme area with a priority on Cornish hedges identified as in need of repair or restoration.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	Heritage in better condition	People developed skills	People volunteered time		
Project prepared by Cornwall Wildlife Trust					

3.5 Up with the Downs

An Gonyow Bys Vykken		Up with the Downs		Project 3.5	
Project Name	Up with the Downs	Lead Partner	Cornwall Wildlife Trust		
Reference	3.5				
PLP Theme	Economy, Farming and Wildlife	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Surveys of rough ground and improvements to rough ground management				
<p>The aim of An Gonyow Bys Vykken or Up with the Downs is to support the farming community in the management of semi-natural habitat on the downs and moors of Penwith, whilst conserving the heritage, biodiversity and cultural elements of the landscape through improving current, and providing a long term solution to, on-going management of the land.</p> <p>Specifically the project will identify areas of roughland not currently covered by agri-environment schemes and bring approx. 30ha p.a. under better management with long-term management plans through the provision of capital sums and supervised volunteer help. It will develop skills in practical management techniques within the farming community and local volunteers. It will also support and work with commoners on the co-operative management of habitat. Works to be undertaken on priority sites either directly through farmers / landowners or through contractors will be funded through small grants. It is expected that the project will help increase workable land available to farmers and thus its economic value to farm businesses.</p> <p>The focus of the project is on areas of common land which Natural England does not currently have under Higher Level Stewardship or Higher Tier agreements. Areas of common have proved difficult to bring under agreements due to the complexities involved. In addition, the project will target small areas of moors and downs that fall below the threshold for NE Countryside Stewardship, i.e. below 15 ha. especially those which have been identified as important stepping stones for wildlife permeability across the landscape.</p> <p>This project is primarily a funding mechanism to support individual interventions by farmers and landowners. Potential activities which could be funded include: biological surveys of identified sites; assessments of archaeological resources to identify management requirements; consultation with stakeholders including guided site visits to specify the techniques, timetable and management of contractors and volunteers; preparatory works using trained volunteers; with the support of the commoners and the formation of teams of volunteers, practical steps towards promoting co-operative management of habitat; repair of erosion gulleys on moorland paths by cutting vegetation to widen existing paths or providing alternative routes through supervised volunteers and/or contractors; and control of invasive species in moorland areas.</p> <p>Capital funding will be administered through the PLP Small Grants Programme and approved by the Grants Panel. The project will undertake a photographic record over time.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	Heritage in better condition	Heritage better managed	People developed skills		
Project prepared by Cornwall Wildlife Trust					

4.1 Virtual Landscape Hub

Kresen a’n Tirwedh Virtual Landscape Hub Project 4.1					
Project Name	Virtual Landscape Hub	Lead Partner	Penwith Landscape Partnership		
Reference	4.1				
PLP Theme	Communication and Interpretation	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Online resources, promotion and communications				
<p>The aim of the Kresen a’n Tirwedh or Virtual Landscape Hub is to bring together all the activities of the Penwith Landscape Partnership in one place using appropriate and innovative technology to enable people to learn more about the Penwith Landscape and its heritage and stakeholders to find out details of the scheme. It forms a vital part of the promotion of the Landscape Partnership as an integrated programme, aiming to inform people and communities across the PLP scheme area.</p> <p>The Virtual Landscape Hub has two main purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to regularly communicate the work of the PLP and its different projects to a variety of audiences; and - to provide an easily-accessible archive of information about heritage in the Penwith landscape. <p>Beneficiaries include project staff and volunteers who are able to access the site to map data and to record their work; stakeholders and funders who can see progress across the programme; and local residents and visitors to the Penwith area who can discover more about local heritage, learn about how to care for heritage and landscape features, and find ways to discover the landscape for themselves by following trails and visiting ancient sites.</p> <p>The project is run by the Penwith Landscape Partnership team, led by the Digital and Communications Officer, with input from all the Project Officers.</p> <p>We aim to have the Hub and new website launched by the end of 2018, with content and information will continue to be added to the Hub throughout the programme’s lifetime. The Virtual Landscape Hub is anticipated to be one of the main legacies of the PLP programme, with the aim being to freeze and maintain the site after the programme has completed, and to discuss with Kresen Kernow the possibilities of having the site and its content archived for the long term.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	People learnt about heritage	Heritage identified and/or recorded	More & wider range of people engaged		
Project prepared by Interpretation Working Group					

4.2 Taking Names

A-dro dhe Henwyn-Tyller		Taking Names		Project 4.2	
Project Name	Taking Names	Lead Partner	Penwith Landscape Partnership		
Reference	4.2				
PLP Theme	Communication and Interpretation	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Knowing and recording our past: Research into and communication of historic place and field-names Assistance with Cornish Language interpretation and application to all projects				
<p>A-dro dhe Henwyn-Tyller - Taking Names aims to share knowledge with the whole community around understanding the Cornish language and how it is reflected in our landscape through the names used within it, and to show how Cornish helps our understanding and sense of place. The project will encourage the Cornish language to be used more widely as a means to understand and appreciate the Penwith landscape through increased knowledge especially of field and place names.</p> <p>The objectives of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing and recording the past: To record the stories, myths and legends passed down by word of mouth by families, and make them accessible before they are lost. Often, although information is available, its context and links to the landscape are not joined up or sufficiently engaging, especially for young people. • Research into historic place-names: The names with the landscape strongly relate to its features but these meanings are being lost and are not understood by people. The project will share its knowledge with everyone including children. Whilst records exist there is a need to add information. and to get the research that exists ‘out there’ and in use. • Gathering memories: Oral history projects are well tried and tested in Cornwall and particularly in Penwith. However with the loss of older members of the community, this is still an important form of preserving heritage. • Assistance with Cornish interpretation: The project will work with identified and interested groups to discuss opportunities and build on previous experiences. <p>The project requires the following inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bi-lingual support through a Cornish Language Specialist for outreach work - translation for background work - research to gather, collate and ensure correct translations <p>The beneficiaries will include project participants, local residents and visitors, Cornish language societies and local history groups, schools and colleges, and Cornwall Council.</p> <p>There is no staff lead for the project as the Cornish language will be embedded across the whole scheme, and delivering its outputs is part of the role of all the project officers. The Digital and Communications Officer will facilitate outputs from the project supported by the contracted services of a Language and Culture Adviser.</p> <p>As well as embedding the Cornish language across the project, key outputs for this project are guided walks for Cornish speakers, scrub clearance in Cornish, names and memory days, language taster sessions, and online resources including a guide to language in the landscape.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	Heritage identified and/or recorded	People learnt about heritage	More & wider range of people engaged		
Project prepared by Interpretation Working Group					

4.3 Seeing the landscape

Gweles an Tirwedh		Seeing the Landscape		Project 4.3	
Project Name	Seeing the Landscape	Lead Partner	Penwith Landscape Partnership		
Reference	4.3				
PLP Theme	Communication and Interpretation	Start Date	January 2018	End Date	December 2022
Project Aim	Promoting and encouraging arts and culture across all PLP projects				
<p>Gweles an Tirwedh or Seeing the Landscape will work with the communities of Penwith to celebrate its cultural identity and record, in words, painting, poetry and multimedia, the people and their involvement in the landscape by sharing their skills, techniques and activities. Penwith has a unique fusion of language, heritage and landscape which has inspired artists and writers for hundreds of years. Today the landscape is still an inspiration to many whose work is produced and sold locally, driving the local economy. Numerous community events and festivals have strong connections with Penwith’s distinctive social and cultural history.</p> <p>The project will make available a small amount of funding each year with which to organise events across the PLP area that will help communicate the importance of the Penwith landscape through arts, language and culture and to publicise what the various projects are doing and achieving. Funding may also be available to support existing local events which want to pick up the theme of Heritage in the Landscape and likewise help to publicise and communicate the PLP’s activities. The emphasis will be on engaging with other events and initiatives already part of the cultural landscape of Penwith to bring a heritage in the landscape focus to these events and activities where appropriate.</p> <p>Through a number of varied and targeted activities over five years, the project aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage 1,000 people to take part in activities linking art and culture to the landscape; • engage 200 school children from primary and secondary schools in Penwith; • encourage 200 people to enter a Seeing the Landscape competition with poetry, painting, sculpture, photographs, writing or compositions; • support artist in residence events; and • develop an extensive digital archive of work produced. <p>Beneficiaries of the project may include Cornish language societies and local history groups, schools and colleges, as well as all project participants, local residents and visitors.</p> <p>This project will be led by the Community Coordinator working with the Digital and Communications Officer and the other Project Officers who will help identify suitable activities. This is a cross-cutting theme embedded across all the projects with links especially to That’s Our Parish, Wild Penwith, Ancient Penwith, At the End of the Land and Making Tracks.</p>					
HLF Outcomes	More & wider range of people engaged	People learnt about heritage	Local area better place to live, work or visit.		
Project prepared by Interpretation Working Group					