

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

1215

Year of inscription on the World Heritage List











2006

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates (longitude / latitude)	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
St Just Mining District , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.133 / -5.65	2671	?	2671	
The Port of Hayle , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.183 / -5.417	207	?	207	
Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts(003i) with Trewavas (003ii) , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.133 / -5.383	4484	?	4484	
Wendron Mining District , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.15 / -5.2	810	?	810	
Camborne and Redruth Mining District(005i) with Wheal Peevor (005ii) and Portreath Harbour (005iii) , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.217 / -5.25	1403	?	1403	
Gwennap Mining District (006i) with Devoran and Perran (006ii) and Kennall Vale (006iii) , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.233 / -5.15	3045	?	3045	
St Agnes Mining District , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.3 / -5.2	1225	?	1225	
The Luxulyan Valley (008i) and Charlestown (008ii) , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.35 / -4.75	274	?	274	
Caradon Mining District , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.5 / -4.433	1436	?	1436	

Tamar Valley Mining District (010i) with Tavistock (010ii) , Cornwall , United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	50.517 / -4.217	4164	?	4164	
Total (ha)		19719	0	19719	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
St Just Mining District	25/01/2005	
The Port of Hayle	25/01/2005	
Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts (A3i) with Trewavas (A3ii)	25/01/2005	
Wendron Mining District	25/01/2005	
Camborne and Redruth Mining District (A5i) with Wheal Peevor (A5ii) and Portreath Harbour (A5iii)	25/01/2005	
Gwennap Mining District (A6i) with Devoran and Perran (A6ii) and Kennall Vale (A6iii)	25/01/2005	
St Agnes Mining District	25/01/2005	
The Luxulyan Valley (A8i) and Charlestown (A8ii)	25/01/2005	
Caradon Mining District	25/01/2005	
Tamar Valley Mining District (A10i) with Tavistock (A10ii)	25/01/2005	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

- Christopher Young
English Heritage
Head of World International Advice
- Paul Blaker
Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Head of World Heritage

Comment

Department for Culture, Media and Sport contact now Francesca Conlon, 4th Floor, 100 Parliament St, London SW1A 2BQ, tel +44 (0) 7211 6117, email Francesca.conlon@culture.gsi.gov.uk

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Ainsley Cocks
Cornwall County Council
- Deborah Boden

Comment

Deborah Boden WHS Co-ordinator Cornwall Council County Hall Truro TR1 3AY Cornwall United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Telephone: 01872 323474 Email: dboden@cornwall.gov.uk Ainsley Cocks Research and Information Officer County Hall Truro TR1 3AY Cornwall United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Telephone: 01872 322585 Email: acocks@cornwall.gov.uk

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

- [View photos from OUR PLACE the World Heritage collection](#)
- www.cornish-mining.org.uk

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

Comment

While WH sites are not specifically designated in the UK, individual part of the property are Scheduled Ancient Monuments, listed buildings conservation areas or included in natural designations

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The landscapes of Cornwall and west Devon were radically reshaped during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries by deep mining for predominantly copper and tin. The remains of mines, engine houses, smallholdings, ports, harbours, canals, railways, tramroads, and industries allied to mining, along with new towns and villages reflect an extended period of industrial expansion and prolific innovation. Together these are testimony, in an inter-linked and highly legible way, to the sophistication and success of early, large-scale, industrialised non-ferrous hard-rock mining. The technology and infrastructure developed at Cornish and west Devon mines enabled these to dominate copper, tin and later arsenic production worldwide, and to greatly influence nineteenth century mining practice internationally.

The extensive Site comprises the most authentic and historically important components of the Cornwall and west Devon mining landscape dating principally from 1700 to 1914, the period during which the most significant industrial and social impacts occurred. The ten areas of the Site together form a unified, coherent cultural landscape and share a common identity as part of the overall exploitation of metalliferous minerals here from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Copper and tin particularly were required in increasing quantities at this time through the growing needs of British industry and commerce. Copper was used to protect the hulls of ocean-going timber ships, for domestic ware, and as a major constituent of important alloys such as brass and, with tin, bronze. The usage of tin was also increasing greatly through the requirements of the tin plate industry, for use in the canning of foods and in communications.

The substantial remains within the Site are a prominent reminder of the contribution Cornwall and west Devon made to the Industrial Revolution in Britain and to the fundamental influence the area asserted on the development of mining globally. Innovative Cornish technology embodied in high-pressure steam engines and other mining equipment was exported around the world, concurrent with the movement of mineworkers migrating to live and work in mining communities based in many instances on Cornish traditions. The transfer of mining technology and related culture led to a replication of readily discernable landscapes overseas, and numerous migrant-descended communities prosper around the globe as confirmation of the scale of this influence.

Criterion (ii): The development of industrialised mining in Cornwall and west Devon between 1700 and 1914, and particularly the innovative use of the high-pressure steam beam engine, led to the evolution of an industrialised society manifest in the transformation of the landscape through the creation of smallholdings, railways, canals, docks and ports, and the creation or remodelling of towns and villages. Together these had a profound impact on the growth of

industrialisation in the United Kingdom, and consequently on industrialised mining around the world.

Criterion (iii): The extent and scope of the remains of copper and tin mining, and the associated transformation of the urban and rural landscapes presents a vivid and legible testimony to the success of Cornish and west Devon industrialised mining when the area dominated the world's output of copper, tin and arsenic.

Criterion (iv): The mining landscape of Cornwall and west Devon, and particularly its characteristic engine houses and beam engines as a technological ensemble in a landscape, reflect the substantial contribution the area made to the Industrial Revolution and formative changes in mining practices around the world.

Integrity (2010)

The areas enclosed within the property satisfactorily reflect the way prosperity derived from mining transformed the landscape both in urban and rural areas, and encapsulates the extent of those changes.

Some of the mining landscapes and towns within the property are within development zones and may be vulnerable to the possibility of incompatible development.

Authenticity (2010)

The property as a whole has high authenticity in terms of form, design and materials and, in general, the location and setting of the surviving features. The mines, engine houses, associated buildings and other features have either been consolidated or await work. In the villages and towns there has been some loss of architectural detail, particularly in the terraced housing, but it is considered that this is reversible. The ability of features within the property to continue to express its Outstanding Universal Value may be reduced, however, if developments were to be permitted without sufficient regard to their historic character as constituent parts of the Site. The spatial arrangements of areas such as Hayle Harbour and the settings of Redruth and Camborne are of particular concern and these may be vulnerable unless planning policies and guidance are rigorously and consistently applied.

Protection and management requirements (2010)

The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites within its territory in two ways. Firstly individual buildings, monuments, gardens and landscapes are designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, and secondly through the UK Spatial Planning system under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

National guidance on protecting the Historic Environment (Planning Policy Statement 5) and World Heritage (Circular 07/09) and accompanying explanatory guidance has been published by Government. Policies to protect, promote, conserve and enhance World Heritage Sites, their settings and buffer zones can be found in regional plans and in local authority plans and frameworks. The World Heritage Committee accepted that the Site is adequately protected through the general provisions of the UK planning system. A detailed and comprehensive management plan has been created which stresses the need for an integrated and holistic management of this large, multi-area and diverse Site. The main strength of the plan is the effective network of local authority and other stakeholders that underpins it. The co-ordination of management of the property lies with the Site office for the property. Service-level agreements with other departments within Cornwall Council's Historic Environment department ensure the effective delivery of planning advice, and Sites and Monuments record keeping.

The Strategic Actions for 2005-2010 in the management plan have been in part completed, and the development of risk assessments and a monitoring system are underway utilising

data capture systems being introduced by Cornwall Council. The production of detailed definitions of Outstanding Universal Value for specific landscapes within the Site will also be pursued to aid the delivery of planning advice.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(ii)(iii)(iv)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

Mine sites, including ore dressing sites Mine transport infrastructure Ancillary industries Mining settlements and social infrastructure Mineworkers' smallholdings Great houses, estates and gardens Mineralogical and other related sites of particular scientific importance

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Could be updated to reflect conclusions in the new Management Plan 2013-18

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact						Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development							
3.1.1	Housing							
3.1.2	Commercial development							
3.1.3	Industrial areas							
3.1.5	Interpretative and visitation facilities							
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure							
3.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure							
3.2.3	Marine transport infrastructure							
3.3	Services Infrastructures							
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities							
3.5	Biological resource use/modification							
3.5.4	Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals							
3.5.5	Crop production							
3.6	Physical resource extraction							
3.6.1	Mining							
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage							
3.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage							
3.8.6	Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation							
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events							
3.10.2	Flooding							
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events							
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition							
3.12	Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species							
3.12.2	Invasive/alien terrestrial species							
3.13	Management and institutional factors							
3.13.1	Low impact research / monitoring activities							
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside		

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend	
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	restricted	intermittent or sporadic	minor	medium capacity	increasing
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.5	Crop production	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	static
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/ deposition	restricted	on-going	significant	medium capacity	increasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is **no buffer zone**, and it is not needed

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by both the management authority and local residents / communities / landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

The area is owned by both public and private organisations and charitable institutions. The largest percentage is collectively small private owners. Legal provision: In the UK, World Heritage status is not recognised currently in planning law. Individual elements within World Heritage Sites are protected by a range of designations and local policy plans. In the case of the areas of cultural property, this means that those parts that are scheduled ancient monuments (not all the mines), listed buildings (only applies to a proportion of the buildings), registered parks and gardens, and conservation areas (not all settlements are designated) are protected but currently some large areas of landscape and some urban areas, such as Camborne and Redruth do not have specific protection (apart from that given for natural qualities of the landscapes – see below). However World Heritage status is a key material

consideration when planning applications are considered. Many of the mining landscapes are valued for their natural qualities – either coincidental or arising from the nature of the mineralised spoil heaps. 37.4% (7369 ha) of the area is also designated as an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a landscape designation in UK law that is recognised as Category V protected area. There are 6 Candidate European Special Areas of Conservation (CSACs) in the area. These cover 1208ha or 6.1%. There are 26 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), covering 723 ha (3.6%), some listed for their geological interest. These designations provide indirect protection to the cultural qualities of the nominated site, through prohibiting certain types of development, but are not a substitute for protection for cultural attributes.

Comment

The World Heritage Site Areas (A1 – A10) are owned by both public and private organisations and charitable institutions. The largest percentage is collectively small private owners. Legal provision: in the UK, World Heritage status is not recognised currently in planning law. Individual elements within World Heritage Sites are protected by a range of designations and the wider Site is protected by policies in statutory Local Plans. For cultural properties, as in this case, this means that those parts that are individually identified as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed buildings, Registered parks and gardens, and Conservation Areas are protected, but for the remainder of the landscape and some urban areas the principal means of protection is via Local Plans. World Heritage status is a key material consideration when planning applications are considered, and the UK National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) states that: 'Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably... World Heritage Sites should be wholly exceptional.' Many of the mining landscapes are also valued for their natural qualities – either coincidental or arising from the nature of the mineralised spoil heaps. 36.9 per cent (7,284 ha) of the Site is also designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), a landscape designation in UK law that is recognised as Category V protected area. There are 6 European Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) within Cornwall and west Devon. These cover 353 ha or 1.8 per cent. There are 26 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), covering 2,933 ha (14.9 per cent), some listed for their geological interest. These designations provide indirect protection to the cultural qualities of the Site, through prohibiting certain types of development.

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the

Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An **adequate** legal framework exists for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but **there are some deficiencies in its implementation** which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity of the property

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

A detailed and comprehensive management plan has been created which stresses the need for an integrated and holistic management of the large, fragmented and diverse areas. It lists policies to address key issues. These are however in some places advisory. The main strength of the plan is the effective network of stakeholders that underpins it. A Partnership consists of representatives from 73 stakeholder organisations. It established 6 area panels based on District Councils, and two thematic panels to guide the nomination and creation of the plan. A Working Group of officers from key governmental and non-governmental organisations was involved in the production of the nomination and plan. Both these structures will continue in place in the interim while a governance review is carried out to discuss whether successor bodies are needed to agree future shared investment and management procedures. The main thrust of implementation lies with the Site office for the nominated property with staff responsible to the Partnership for the implementation of the Management Plan. This office consists of a full-time Site Co-ordinator and Research officer and part-time Historic Environment Record mapping and administrative staff. They have access to extensive planning and conservation advice from the County Council and English Heritage.

Comment

Day to day responsibility for the care and management of many Sites sits with the owners or operators of the physical assets that represent OUV. For a complex, serial Site such as Cornish Mining, with over 19,700 hectares across ten Areas, in multiple ownerships, this means that responsibility for meeting the terms of the Convention sits with a wide range of bodies, including public, charitable and private organisations, and individuals. To provide a structure for this complexity within the Cornish Mining WHS, governance arrangements were put in place to bring together the principal management bodies as a WHS Partnership Board. The Board is responsible, on behalf of the UK Government, for overseeing the production and implementation of the Management Plan and providing information for periodic reporting to UNESCO. The principal management organisations act collectively to achieve this, but are also individually answerable, via the Board, for the management of the Site, in their ownership or control, in line with Management Plan policies. The Board is advised by a Technical Panel, made up of professional staff from the partner organisations with Management Plan related

specialisms. A Consultative Forum was also formed to bring together organisations drawn from the wider span of interests in the Site and to receive and comment on reports from the Partnership Board

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

There is a current Management Plan in place for the Site (2013-18), supplemented by a series of detailed topic based strategies for management issues such as interpretation, education and marketing. The Local Plans for partner planning authorities also contain policies which refer back to the WHS Management Plan, supporting protection and conservation of the Site.

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional / provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property **but it could be improved**

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system / plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists and **most or all activities** are being implemented and monitored

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Fair
Local / Municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Fair

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities **directly contribute** to some decisions relating to management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **regular contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone and **substantial co-operation** on management

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	50%
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Governmental (National / Federal)	
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	10%
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	40%
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	
Other grants	

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

Comment

None

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **acceptable** but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

Existing sources of funding are **not secure**

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is a **major flow** of economic benefits to local communities from activities in and around the World Heritage property

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **adequate** equipment and facilities

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

Equipment and facilities are **well maintained**

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Multilateral funding is from the European Union

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	50%
Part-time	50%

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	100%
Seasonal	0%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Fair
Promotion	Good
Community outreach	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Good
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Low
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Low
Interpretation	Low
Education	Low
Visitor management	Low
Conservation	Low
Administration	Low
Risk preparedness	Low
Tourism	Low
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Not applicable

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

No capacity development plan or programme is in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of research, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are shared with local participants and some national agencies

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In many locations and easily visible to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Poor
Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Average
Local Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Local landowners	Poor
Visitors	Average
Tourism industry	Average
Local businesses and industries	Poor

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a planned education and awareness programme but it only partly meets the needs and could be improved

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has been an important influence on education, information and awareness building activities

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is adequately presented and interpreted but improvements could be made

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Not needed
Guided tours	Poor
Trails / routes	Excellent
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Not provided but needed
Other	Not needed

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Minor Increase
Two years ago	Static
Three years ago	Static
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Static

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Accommodation establishments
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

Comment

Policies are included in the Management Plan; we also have marketing, interpretation and learning strategies.

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property

which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, and makes **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient and key indicators have been defined but **monitoring the status of indicators could be improved**

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Average
Researchers	Average
NGOs	Average
Industry	Poor
Local indigenous peoples	Not applicable

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.3	Services Infrastructures						
3.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	Criterion a)	The installation of renewable energy facilities has the potential to impact negatively on OUV. To date, no applications within the WHS have been identified that have a negative impact	Planning applications for renewable energy installations are assessed for their impact on OUV	Ongoing	The planning and planning advisory departments of Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council, and Devon County Council	Whilst there is potential for negative impacts, the Management Plan policies provide planners with the tools to resist these. Also, by mitigating climate change effects, renewables have a positive impact on conservation of OUV.
3.5	Biological resource use/modification						
3.5.5	Crop production	Criterion a)	The intensified usage of fields for crop production, or a change of use from pasture, can impact on historic features	Monitoring of this is reliant on local planning authorities, if hedgerows are to be removed perhaps, and the vigilance of members of the local community	Ongoing	The planning departments of Cornwall Council, West Devon Borough Council and Devon County Council; Natural England and Cornwall Wildlife Trust	None
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
3.11.5	Erosion and siltation/deposition	Criterion a) iv Hayle Harbour is an outstanding example of an industrial port facility which is currently silting up, limiting its use as a functioning harbour, resulting in lack of maintenance of the harbour walls	Adaptive reuse of the quays will result in reinstatement of the sluicing facilities to remove silting deposits, and repair of the harbour walls	Cornwall Council Planning Development Management are scrutinising the implementation of the recent planning permission for development on the quays and delivery of the S106 conditions	current - 2016	Cornwall Council as Planning Authority; English Heritage as statutory consultee, Environment Agency as flood management body	None

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

Please select your top management needs in question 4.9 before filling in the summary table.

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Positive
Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

There needs to be more effective liaison between UNESCO's advisors and local WHS management and host communities, which need to balance a range of issues when delivering the effective preservation of OUV at a time of unprecedented economic constraints. The relationship between sensitive redevelopment and heritage conservation can be particularly complex especially for landscape scale cultural Sites. The benefits of WHS status in the UK are limited by lack of resource for national co-ordination.

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Local community

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

no

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

A wider range of response options would help to reflect the range of issues and the balancing of impacts that take place when managing a large scale cultural landscape Site, where there is a wider gradation between "positive impacts" and "no impact". In a 10 area WHS it takes time to achieve positive impacts across all areas, so "limited positive impacts" might be a more accurate, to describe a management issue for which a pilot in 1 area has delivered positive results prior to wider roll out.

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Poor
State Party Representative	Good
Advisory Body	Very poor

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Not Applicable
State Party	Not Applicable
Site Managers	Not Applicable
Advisory Bodies	Not Applicable

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

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6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise