



PART THREE

**FULL
PROJECT
PLANS**

Penwith Landscape Partnership
Landscape Conservation Action Plan

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

Contents

Project 1.1 Outstanding Penwith	3:1
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:7
SWOT Analysis	3:8
Training Provision	3:9
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:10
Project 1.2 That’s Our Parish	3:17
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:21
SWOT Analysis	3:22
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:23
Project 2.1 At the End of the Land	3:29
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:37
PLP Trails	3:38
Trail Groups	3:39
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:40
Project 2.2 Making Tracks	3:46
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:52
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:53

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith	3:85
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:95
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:98
Project 3.1 Buildings in the Landscape	3:113
Full Project Plan incl.	
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:119
Project 3.2 Farming Futures	3:158
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:163
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:164
Project 3.3 Wild Penwith	3:177
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:184
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:185

Project 3.4 Penwith Hedges	3:200
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:210
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:214
Project 3.5 Up with the Downs	3:226
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:227
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:228
Project 4.1 Virtual Landscape Hub	3:234
Full Project Plan incl.	
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:240
Project 4.2 Taking Names	3:254
Full Project Plan incl.	
Activities, Outputs and Outcomes	3:260
Appendix and Supporting Information	3:261
Project 4.3 Seeing the Landscape	3:275
Full Project Plan incl.	

Project 1.1

Outstanding Penwith

Full Project Plan

Project I.1 Outstanding Penwith

Full Project Plan

Project Name	Outstanding Penwith		Stage	Delivery		
Project Theme	People and Community		Year			
Reference No	I.1		Project Start Date	January 2018	Project End Date	December 2022
Main Contact	Jane Davies, Development Officer, Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty		Lead Organisation	Cornwall AONB will lead. CWT will provide central services to staff.		
Contact Details	Tel:		Partners / Contractors	The project will work with all PLP partners and delivery organisations and contract local training providers such as Kernow Training (See Training Provision). The Volunteer Programme Coordinator will work closely with all the Project Officers and especially the Practical Tasks Officer		
	Email:					
	Address:					
HLF Outcomes	Outcomes			Outputs		
Heritage	Heritage assets better maintained and more accessible Specialist skills training delivered to a wide range of volunteers Effective bank of trained volunteers established to deliver maintenance programme			Secured long term land and heritage management Physical condition of access pathways and sites repaired and restored Heritage assets identified and recorded		
People	Developed skills Educated and learnt about heritage Dedicated volunteer time Improved quantity, quality and diversity of volunteering locally in Penwith Environment in which volunteering flourishes			Training opportunities to increase skills base and longer term employability Increased in-depth knowledge of Penwith Increased ability and understanding of accessing existing datasets		
Communities	Negative environmental impacts reduced Increased range and wider range of people engaged with their local heritage Increased life and work experience, acknowledged health and well-being benefits associated with outdoor activities Raised awareness of the importance of managing heritage and cultural assets within the community Better understanding of what is valued locally			General maintenance and accessibility of locally important natural, cultural and historic features identified, recorded and improved by volunteers Specialist training courses to ensure crucial skills are embedded with the local community and sustained beyond the life of the PLP		

Project 1.1 Outstanding Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

PLP Objective	<p>5) To engage people who live and work in or near Penwith, as well as those who visit, and inform them about its landscape and its heritage through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. increased participation in local heritage management, conservation and learning activities, b. providing a diverse and wide-ranging suite of formal and informal learning and skills opportunities for all ages and abilities that will increase understanding and appreciation of the heritage of the Penwith landscape, and c. offering bespoke training opportunities to ensure relevant local traditional skills are retained and applied in the management of the Penwith landscape into the future.
Key Issues Addressed	<p>The AONB designation reflects the need for integrated action to conserve the landscape through sustainable local initiatives. Action through volunteering meets this need by encouraging communities and individuals to become involved and take responsibility for the future management of their heritage, culture and landscape.</p>
Project Description Scope and Purpose	<p>There is strong evidence of landscape change in West Penwith, resulting in the loss and deterioration of natural and historic structures and features, including heathland, Cornish hedges and stone walls. Outstanding Penwith will address these issues by encouraging a volunteer workforce to engage and deliver activities which will contribute to the sustainable repair and restoration of both the historical and cultural heritage of West Penwith as well as surveying and recording local biodiversity to maintain optimum condition. The uncertainty surrounding the changing political and economic landscape means it is more important than ever to ensure that these more remote communities establish a common link to help them meld together in uncertain times.</p> <p>Volunteering as a means to sustainably deliver the projects within the Penwith Landscape Partnership is integral to the overall success of the five year landscape scheme. Volunteer recruitment will be targeted to ensure that a wider range of people from different backgrounds are engaged in volunteering activity. It is essential that a selection of quality volunteering opportunities and skills training are available to attract and retain the widest range of individuals as possible, this should all be achievable as a result of the multiplicity of opportunities including accredited training available for volunteering to support the various projects within the Partnership. One of the major inducements to attract volunteers to engage with the individual project work programmes will be the offer of recognised skills training which could potentially improve their future employment prospects as well as increasing confidence and self-esteem and providing an opportunity to try something different which would potentially open up new career paths. Identified skills training will include such competences as listed (the list is not exhaustive) and will be delivered on a needs basis throughout the 5 year term of the PLP scheme (See Training Provision)</p> <p>Volunteering is deeply engrained in the British psyche - one in seven of the population is already a volunteer so it is not a new idea. It is also worth bearing in mind that asking a busy person may be more likely to result in a new volunteer than finding someone who has not previously volunteered. It is important to really get to know the volunteers. This will involve taking time to understand what the volunteers find satisfying about volunteering and any concerns they may have about the role or the organisation. Volunteers do get bored; they have other things going on in their lives. A manager of volunteers may be coordinating several hundred volunteers so finding the time to talk to each individual or group may be difficult. However, ensuring volunteers are given opportunities for giving and receiving feedback on their work is essential. Volunteers do get bored; they have other things going on in their lives. A manager of volunteers may be coordinating several hundred volunteers so finding the time to talk to each individual or group may be difficult. However, ensuring volunteers are given opportunities for giving and receiving feedback on their work is essential. Understanding the diverse range of volunteering opportunities available within the Outstanding Penwith project will help to: revise roles to ensure they remain relevant and valuable, provide new opportunities for keeping volunteers involved and motivated, assist the Project Coordinator in continually improving how volunteers are organised. (see also SWOT analysis)</p>

Project 1.1 Outstanding Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

Location	The project will work across the whole of the PLP area and not be restricted to the AONB area. In particular it will engage volunteers from the main population centres of Penzance and St Ives	
Planned Activities and Work Programme	See Activities and Outputs and Work Programme, Outcomes and Indicators	
Beneficiaries	Who/What	How
	Farming Community	Through providing assistance with practical conservation tasks as requested and helping to identify and record heritage on land-holdings
	Local Business	Through improving access to heritage sites and providing information about local businesses in
	Tourism	Through providing better information and access to heritage and landscape
	Local Community	Through providing training and practical opportunities to engage with heritage assets to local residents interested in volunteering; supporting Parish Councils with management and maintenance of local heritage assets
Communication	Volunteers will be engaged through: online - via the PLP website / Virtual Landscape Hub , other volunteer recruitment websites, word of mouth referrals, social media (twitter, Facebook), leaflets and other printed media, promoting a range of skills based training for volunteers, Volunteer Centre databases, Community Groups, Job Centres – e.g. Work Routes Cornwall, Young Farmer Events, organising or speaking at events during National Volunteer Week (usually first week of June each year), press and radio advertising, ensuring a phone number and email address is readily available and accessible to ensure potential volunteers can get in touch easily.	
Project Buy-in	The project has been developed through talking to local training providers such as Kernow Training and Duchy College and organisations involved in delivering volunteer programmes including PLP partners PCDT/CRCC which is involved in delivery of volunteer skills training programmes including Reed in Partnership. Opportunities to access EU funding through the Community Led Local Development programme have been explored.	
Project Development	The principle change affecting delivery of this project is the likely reduction in funding for skills development and training once funding from the European Social Fund (ESF) ceases in 2020. ESF has been a major source of support for learning and skills development within Cornwall.	
Policy changes / changes in context which affect this project		
Changes in focus of work from first stage submission	<p>1. The project no longer aims to create volunteer wardens as a key deliverable but will work with groups of volunteers to create the volunteering support that they need. This will vary according to the demands of each of the PLP projects and the skills and time constraints of the Project Officers and the Practical Tasks Officer. As a result the post of Practical Tasks Officer has been increased to 0.8 FTE</p> <p>2. Training provision and possible qualifications, and planned activities have been revised in-line with the specific needs of each project (see Training Provision). During the development Phase, each Project Group has identified the volunteering requirements within their project</p>	

Project 1.1 Outstanding Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

Wider Context	Name and project code	Nature of relationship
Links with other projects within PLP scheme	The Project will provide volunteers across the Scheme to <u>all</u> the PLP projects. See Training Provision for full details of the training requirements for each Project. In particular:	
	At the End of the Land & Making Tracks Projects 2.1 & 2.2	Volunteers trained to improve access and restore hedges, gateways etc. as required
	Wild Penwith Project 3.3	Volunteers trained to carry out surveys of natural heritage and biological recording with support from specialists as necessary
	That’s Our Parish Project 1.2	Volunteers trained to identify and record natural heritage features and carry out Local Landscape Character Assessments in their Parish
	Ancient Penwith Project 3.3	Volunteers trained to deliver practical conservation tasks on ancient sites and to record heritage assets.
	Penwith Hedges Project 3.4	Volunteers trained in hedging to repair and restore Cornish hedges
	Virtual Landscape Hub Project 4.1	Volunteers trained to contribute to online resources e.g. photos, research into Cornish place-names
Links with other projects and initiatives within West Cornwall	ESF funded training programmes e.g. Reed in Partnership EU funded Community Led Local Development (CLLD) Programme and West Cornwall Local Action Group (LAG)	
Monitoring & Evaluation	Qualitative	Quantitative
	To be developed. See also Section 9 LCAP	
Legacy	The enduring legacy of ‘Outstanding Penwith’ will be the strengthening of a volunteer community workforce based in West Penwith. Volunteers will be recruited from within the local communities of West Penwith and at the close of the project will have gained skills, knowledge and a raised awareness of the management needs of their protected landscape. Additionally, the volunteer skills training delivered during the five years of the Penwith Landscape Partnership will provide increased opportunities for employability. The ‘Outstanding Penwith’ project will assist in the development of skills and knowledge within Parishes to enable them to best respond to future issues and pressures on the fragile heritage and landscape of West Penwith. Penwith Community Development Trust, the National Trust and Cornwall Wildlife Trust will all benefit from the increased pool of volunteers available beyond the life of the Penwith Landscape Partnership who will continue to be available to support a range of on-going projects within West Penwith. An exit strategy will ease the transition of volunteers from the Penwith Landscape Partnership projects to the various Trust’s and other community based projects. Establishing a cohort of trained volunteers in West Penwith will help to sustain the activity of committed individuals who have the willingness and ability to plan, prioritise and continue voluntary activity well beyond the 5 year term of the PLP	

Project I.I Outstanding Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

Risk Management	Type of Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Person Responsible
	Inadvertently creating an employer/employee relationship i.e. employment contract with volunteers	Low	High	Follow good practice and guidance from HMRC etc. re: payment of volunteer expenses especially regarding round sum allowances and HLF's standards on volunteer expenses that comply with HMRC requirements	Volunteer Coordinator working with PCDT
				Volunteer Policy in place; Volunteer Agreements set out clearly what OP will provide; ensure agreement based on reasonable expectations not obligations; reduce 'perks'; limit expenses to out-of-pocket expenses.	Volunteer Coordinator working with PCDT
	Unable to achieve pivotal role to serve across PLP Scheme	Low	High	Clarity on requirements and experience of training and countryside management skills in recruitment process	LP Programme Manager and Lead Partner
				Project Officer based at central PLP office, good communications with all PLP staff	LP Programme Manager and Lead Partner
Management Plans/Policy Statements/ Links	See Appendix I.I				
Project prepared by Jane Davies, AONB with the Community Working Group					

Project 1.1 Outstanding Penwith Activities, Outputs and Outcomes

	Activity	Output including Work Programme	Measurable indicators	Outcomes
1	Recruit and engage Volunteer Coordinator	Coordinator in post and starting to develop methods for establishing a bank of volunteers by 01/03/2018	Contract and Work Programme	Project well managed and volunteers well supervised
2	Volunteer Coordinator Skills Training (as required)	Volunteer Coordinator competency in any required skills shortage by 01/04/2018	Completed training record	Project well managed and volunteers well supervised
3	Volunteer Coordinator to ensure all volunteer policies and procedures are in place to facilitate volunteer recruitment	All necessary Volunteer agreements and policies produced and in place to commence recruitment by 01/05/2018	Volunteer agreements and policies	Well designed and fully comprehensive Volunteer Programme
4	Volunteer Coordinator to arrange promotion of volunteering opportunities through social media channels	Facebook and Twitter account set up and appropriate section on the PLP website established as well as regular Blogs to raise awareness of 'Outstanding Penwith' by 01/06/2018	Social media alerts and feeds	Widely promoted Volunteer Programme and volunteering opportunities
5	Volunteer Coordinator working with other PLP project officers to arrange and attend events to engage with a wide range of volunteers to support the PLP projects	6 events attended and 1 major volunteering event organised for National Volunteer Week in June 2018 to facilitate the growth of a bank of volunteers. (June, July and August 2018)	Record of events and participants feedback	Widely promoted Volunteer Programme and volunteering opportunities
6	Volunteer Coordinator to set up volunteer database	Database set up with details of volunteer qualifications, availability and preferences by 01/09/2018	Database	Wide-ranging group of volunteers recruited
7	Volunteer Coordinator to identify training requirements for project volunteers and set up suitable training courses	Initial bank of 25 volunteers with the necessary skills training completed to support PLP projects 2,3,4,5,6,7 & 9 by 01/10/2018	Training course attendance records	Wide-ranging group of volunteers trained
8	Volunteer Coordinator to work with other project officers to further promote volunteering opportunities and arrange regular press coverage	A minimum of 10 articles to appear in local press and parish magazines throughout the winter months to ensure Spring engagement of volunteers between November 2018 – March 2019	Articles and press coverage	Widely promoted Volunteer Programme and volunteering opportunities
9	Volunteer Coordinator to arrange an ongoing series of training opportunities to encourage more volunteers to 'sign up' and gain skills compatible with the requirements of the various PLP projects	10 accredited training courses completed in various countryside management skills by 01/04/2019	Training course attendance records	Wide-ranging group of volunteers trained
10	Volunteer Coordinator has established a bank of volunteers	100 volunteers will have signed up to support the range of PLP projects with volunteering requirements by 01/07/2019	Volunteer database and records of tasks completed per project	Wide-ranging group of volunteers recruited, trained and volunteering across Scheme
11	Volunteer Coordinator continually liaises with PLP project officers to establish project needs and identify appropriate training courses to support the individual projects	New courses are identified and made available to support project requirements. 300 volunteers engaged by December 2022 Rolling programme of skills training established and running to support volunteer requirements throughout 2019, 2020, 2021 to June 2022 delivering at least 10 accredited course in each year throughout the term of the PLP	Training course attendance records	Wide-ranging group of volunteers trained

Project 1.1 Outstanding Penwith

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	THREATS	OPPORTUNITIES
Community 'Buy-in'	Lack of community engagement	Lack of availability of a strong volunteer workforce	To establish a strong and vibrant volunteer network for West Penwith
Strong local volunteer workforce	Reluctance to engage in volunteering activities	Apathy – general lack of interest	Improved health and wellbeing opportunities for volunteers working in landscape and heritage maintenance
Stronger Communities	Difficulty in recruiting suitable volunteers	Communities may be reluctant to get involved in volunteer activity	Improved local understanding and awareness of their locality
Accredited Skills Training	Seasonal involvement	Perception that the work should be done by Local Authority	Acquisition of new training and skills opportunities
Raising awareness through supporting a range of projects	Maintaining commitment of volunteers	Reluctance to get involved in yet another community project	To provide long term sustainable management of heritage and cultural assets
Collaboration	Volunteers may be overwhelmed by the amount of work involved	Seasonality – poor weather conditions may result in a reluctance to take part in volunteer work in all winds and weathers	To engage with all ages to encourage volunteer activity
Safeguarding local heritage from a range of external pressures	Time required to attend skills training and community events		
Landscape better managed			
Surveys and records up to date			
Knowledge gained for maintaining the landscape in good condition			

Project I.1 Outstanding Penwith Training Provision

Course/training	Providers				Project											
	PCDT/ Learning Partnership	Kernow training	Others	In-house*	1.1 Outstanding Penwith	1.2 That's Our Parish	2.1 At the End of the Land & 2.2 Making	2.3 Ancient Penwith	3.1 Bldgs in the Landscape	3.2 Farming Futures	3.3 Wild Penwith	3.4 Penwith Hedges	3.5 Up with the Downs	4.1 Landscape Hub	4.2 Taking Names	4.3 Seeing the Landscape
First Aid at work (outdoor)			Really Good Supplies			■	■	■			■	■	■			
Health and Safety						■	■	■			■	■	■			
Risk Assessments						■	■	■			■	■	■			
Manual Handling							■	■			■		■			
Surveying and recording (wildlife, habitat) ERCCIS/ORKS				ERCCIS		■					■	■				
Control of Invasive Species (PA1 & PA6 Knapsack sprayer)							■	■			■		■			
Brush cutting and Trimmers							■	■			■		■			
Practical Countryside Conservation Tasks (Footpath restoration/maintenance)				■		■	■	■			■	■				
Chainsaw CS30/31								■			■		■			
Scrub Clearance / Bracken Clearance								■			■		■			
Scrub Management						■	■	■			■		■			
Controlled Burning													■			
Butterfly surveying			Cornwall Butterfly Society			■										
Other species surveying				ERCCIS/					■		■	■				
Stile/gateway maintenance and way marking							■									
Historic Environment recording/ database entry						■		■								
Cornish Hedging			Guild of Cornish Hedgers						■			■				
Stile construction							■									
Researching Cornish Names															■	
Cornish language Interpretation			Akademi Kernewek											■	■	
Photogrammetry techniques				■				■						■		
LLCA methodology				■				■								
ATV Handling							■	■			■					
Tractors							■				■					
Coppicing							■				■					
Interpretation and digital outputs				■			■				■			■	■	■

* In-house - i.e. through respective PLP Officers depending on skill-set of staff, or contracted in from suitable consultant / expert

Project 1.1

Outstanding Penwith

Appendices

Appendix I.I

Project I.I Outstanding Penwith

Volunteering Programme

Volunteer, *verb* - To choose to act in recognition of a need, with an attitude of social responsibility and without concern for monetary profit, going beyond one’s basic obligations.

By the People: A History of Americans as Volunteers by Susan J. Ellis and Katherine H. Campbell.

I Additional Background

The ultimate aim of this project is to strengthen the perception of ‘People and Place’; Communities, local groups and individuals will work together as volunteers with a sense of pride to help manage, maintain, conserve and enhance as well as celebrate the unique character and culture of West Penwith.

Through a well-managed and effective volunteering structure those who have freely given their time and effort will develop a deeper understanding of the importance of managing this fragile landscape and the wide ranging benefits that volunteering can bring by providing support to the range of projects within the Penwith Landscape Partnership scheme.

‘Outstanding Penwith’ will establish a bank of volunteers who may or may not have relevant skills and will, where necessary provide specialist skills training to enable volunteers to deliver ‘on the ground’ support to the various heritage, biodiversity, access, conservation and restoration projects.

The provision of specific skills training is key to the delivery of Outstanding Penwith. By offering individuals the opportunity to acquire or develop skills this project will increase future employability prospects beyond the life of the Penwith Landscape Partnership as well as providing the additional benefits of a general sense of health and well-being associated with being outdoors in the natural landscape.

Fact

Taking part in environmental volunteering has been shown to be associated with better psychological health and quality of life, and results in a sense of achievement through contributing to the local community and protecting the natural environment, and in opportunities for enhanced social contact and skills acquisition. Lovell et al. 2015. doi:10.1186/s12889-015-2214-3

At the outset, a key number of volunteers engaged on the scheme will be encouraged to become leaders and to complete a First Aid at Work (Outdoor) training course together with general Health and Safety training, as the safety and well-being of the volunteers shall be paramount at all times. When considering some of the remote locations the volunteers may be working at, it is essential that they fully understand the importance of good health and safety practices and are fully competent in administering first aid in the field.

In the first instance, the Volunteer Coordinator will be appointed to work closely with the other PLP Project Officers in identifying the volunteering needs of each project. The Volunteer Coordinator will be responsible for organising events in conjunction with the other Project Officers and identifying opportunities where potential volunteers will be engaged and will also take an active lead in developing social media promotions to encourage individuals and communities to become engaged with the projects and also provide the necessary supervision, guidance and support to the initial bank of volunteers. The volunteering programme will deliver a step change by increasing the numbers of people wishing to get involved in their heritage, biodiversity and cultural heritage as well as generating a level of enthusiasm, commitment and knowledge that will sustain volunteer effort and delivery well into the future.

‘Outstanding Penwith’ will form the conduit that links all the other projects within the Penwith Landscape Partnership providing the human resource necessary to deliver the individual project outputs as well as delivering the required Heritage Lottery outcomes to ensure the Landscape Partnership makes a sustainable difference to heritage, people and communities;

Volunteer Agreements

It is essential that Volunteer agreements are in place providing clarity on the commitment of the Penwith Landscape Partnership to its volunteer workforce and what it hopes for from its volunteers. Such an agreement will act as a reference point for volunteers and a reminder to the various project officers within the Penwith Landscape Partnership that they should meet the standards of good practice it has set.

A volunteer agreement might expect volunteers to:

- follow policies and procedures relevant to volunteers and the role the volunteer is undertaking, e.g. equal opportunities, health and safety, and confidentiality
- meet mutually agreed expectations around the role, such as the amount of time the role is expected to take

Reasonable expectations

The following provisions will apply when engaging volunteers:

- to provide a full induction and any training necessary for the volunteer role
- to provide regular support to the volunteer in their role and a named contact for the volunteer who will support them in the role
- to treat volunteers in line with its equal opportunities policy

- to reimburse out-of-pocket expenses
- to provide insurance cover for the volunteers^[1]
- to implement good health and safety practice.

Volunteer Policy

A volunteering policy is a framework for a volunteer programme. It helps define the role of volunteers within the project, and how they can expect to be treated.

The volunteer policy will help to:

- demonstrate the commitment of the Penwith Landscape Partnership to the volunteer programme and its individual volunteers, by having such a document in place the Partnership is showing that care and thought has gone into the volunteer programme.
- ensure consistency and that all volunteers are treated equally and fairly. Being able to refer to a written policy ensures that decisions do not have to be made on an ad hoc basis.
- allow volunteers to know where they stand; it offers some security, in that volunteers know how they can expect to be treated and where they can turn to if they feel that things are going wrong.
- a policy helps ensure that paid staff, management and the Partnership Board fully understand why volunteers are involved, and what role they have within the organisation.

The volunteer policy is an ideal starting point to establish exactly how the volunteers will be involved in the range of projects within the Penwith Landscape Partnership and should encompass everything from recruitment to supervision as well as setting out a process for dealing with any problems that may arise. It is important to consult as widely as possible with volunteers and staff at all levels in developing the volunteer policy.

The following topics should be covered in the policy:

- Recruitment of volunteers, including equality and diversity
- Induction and training
- Expenses
- Supervision and support
- Health and safety
- Confidentiality and data protection
- Problem solving and complaint procedures for volunteers.

It is important to have a proportionate level of formality so as not to put potential volunteers off volunteering for the Partnership.

Risk and Mitigation

The Penwith Landscape Partnership should be aware that there is a risk of inadvertently creating an employment contract with volunteers;

[1] As Lead Accountable Body Cornwall Wildlife Trust will ultimately be responsible for insuring the PLP volunteers

Organisations that utilise a Volunteer workforce may pay volunteer expenses such as:

- travel to and from home
- travel, subsistence and accommodation whilst on Partnership business
- reasonable childcare costs

Providing the organisation does no more than reimburse the extra costs incurred by the voluntary worker they will not be taxable, do not need to be reported on a P11D or P9D and do not need to be covered by a dispensation.

Some specific volunteer situations to avoid:

Round sum allowances may be regarded as remuneration for work done and therefore subject to income tax and national insurance. The volunteer becomes an employee for employment protection and minimum wage requirements and the volunteer’s entitlement to state benefits may also be affected. However, scale rate payments that are calculated so as to do no more than reimburse costs incurred may be permissible.

HMRC will normally accept that mileage allowances incurred by volunteers in carrying out their duties at the approved rates do not give rise to a tax liability. If higher rates are paid, the organisation must be able to justify these rates on the basis that they reflect the actual cost to the volunteer. In such a situation it may be possible to agree with HMRC that higher scale rates can be paid to volunteers though HMRC will expect evidence to support any rates proposed. HLF sets standards on volunteer expenses that comply with HMRC requirements.

However, the risk of creating a potential employer/employee relationship can be minimised by following the good practice:

- Care must be taken to set out what Outstanding Penwith will provide, how it will treat the volunteer and what it expects from the volunteer in such a way as to avoid the creation of mutual obligations, which could be regarded in law as creating a contract.
- Set out the terms of the relationship based on reasonable expectations rather than obligations. Avoid the use of any language that could be interpreted as contractual. For example, instead of asking volunteers to agree to volunteer for the next six months it is better to talk of hopes and expectations, with the understanding that volunteers are free to come and go as they wish, and that there are no obligations placed upon them. One idea is to suggest that if the volunteers stay in the role for at least a specified time then both they and the Penwith Landscape Partnership will get the most out of the experience.
- Reduce perks that could be seen as ‘consideration’ or payment. Even benefits necessary for the volunteer to carry out their work, such as training, can be problematic if they are couched in such a way that suggests an obligation on the part of the volunteer. For instance, some organisations ask prospective volunteers to commit to a specified amount of time in return for a qualification that could enhance the volunteer’s employability. Instead of placing an obligation on the volunteer, it would be better to emphasise that they would benefit more from actually putting the training into practice, rather than simply completing the training and then leaving.
- Ensure that expenses can’t be seen as income by ensuring you only reimburse volunteers for out-of-pocket expenses.

DBS Checks

A DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) check will be required when volunteers are likely to be working with teenage and/or young people - further information can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/disclosure-barring-service-check/overview>

Checks for eligible volunteers are free of charge and includes;

Anyone who spends time helping people and is:

1. Not being paid (apart from for travel and other approved out of pocket expenses)
2. Not only looking after a close relative

An organisation can only apply for a check if the job or role is eligible for one. They must tell the applicant why they’re being checked and where they can get independent advice.

Penwith Project 1.1 Appendix Part 2



QA Level 2 Award in

Emergency First Aid at Work (QCF)

1 day course

Certificate valid for 3 years

Ofqual regulated

Is your Workplace Prepared?

Did you know that an estimated 611,000 workers in Britain sustained an injury at work in 2014/15?

The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 require all employers to make arrangements to ensure their employees receive immediate attention if they are injured or taken ill at work. This includes carrying out a risk assessment, appointing a suitable amount of first aiders and providing appropriate first aid training. However, having the correct first aid provision in the workplace is not just a legal requirement, it is incredibly important for the safety of all members of staff!

The **QA Level 2 Award in Emergency First Aid at Work (QCF)** qualification is designed for individuals who wish to act as an emergency first aider in their workplace. Upon successful completion of this qualification, candidates will be equipped with the essential skills needed to give safe, prompt and effective first aid in emergency situations.

What's more, as a regulated qualification, employers can book this course for their employees and rest assured that they have fulfilled their legal responsibilities for providing quality first aid training, without having to undertake any lengthy due diligence checks introduced in the recent HSE changes.

What's Covered?

- The roles and responsibilities of an emergency first aider
- Assessing an incident
- Managing an unresponsive casualty
- CPR
- Recovery Position
- Choking
- Seizures
- Shock
- Wounds and bleeding
- Minor injuries
 - Cuts, grazes and bruises
 - Minor burns and scalds

Book Now with

Kernow Training Ltd

Call: 01726 860204

Email: kernowtraininggroup@btinternet.com

This document 'Penwith Project 1.1 Appendix Part 2' is available as a separately printed supplement and is supplied as a PDF (Penwith Project 1.1 Appendix Part 2.pdf)

Project 1.2

That's Our Parish

Full Project Plan

Project 1.2 That’s Our Parish

Full Project Plan

Project Name	That's Our Parish		Stage:	Delivery		
Project Theme	People and Community		Year			
Reference No	1.2		Project Start Date	January 2018	Project End Date	December 2022
Main Contact	Jane Davies, Development Officer, Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty		Lead Organisation	Cornwall AONB Unit will be the overall lead on this project, responsible for the staff management of the 'That's Our Parish' Community Coordinator. CWT will provide central services.		
Contact Details	Tel:		Partners / Contractors	The project will contract the services of professionals to deliver the LLCA training. The Community Coordinator will work closely with the parish volunteers and other members of the public who volunteer to be involved through the PLP volunteering programme (Project 1.1)		
	Email:					
	Address:					
HLF Outcomes						
Heritage	As a result of recording locally important natural and historic features their condition and management needs will be better understood					
	Information on what heritage assets are valued locally will be recorded and form part of a developing evidence base					
People	<p>People will be trained in surveying historic and natural features and recording flora and fauna and increased their skills base and employment opportunities</p> <p>More and a wider-range of people will have increased and deepened knowledge of their Parish and an increased ability and understanding of how to access and use existing datasets</p> <p>People will 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>					
Communities	<p>Local volunteers and parishes councils will have identified and recorded locally important natural and historic features; Parish Councils will have become more effective in application of heritage evidence base to safeguard local heritage from external pressures and in how to enhance heritage assets when planning for their community</p> <p>Parishes will have a better understanding of the role of public and third sector organisations in the management of local heritage and the importance of partnership working</p> <p>Parishes will develop skills and knowledge on the practicalities of undertaking a local landscape assessment and how to better access information, records, surveys, reports and assessments. There will be an increased sense of place and pride in place through better understanding of what is valued locally</p>					
PLP Objective	This project contributes to all 5 of the PLP Objectives (see below)					

Project 1.2 That’s Our Parish

Full Project Plan (continued)

<p>Key Issues Addressed</p>	<p>Lack of appreciation and understanding: Evidence bases such as Local Landscape Character Assessments and Historic Surveys are important when it comes to forward planning and development management for the future of rural communities but Parishes rarely have the skills, knowledge and expertise to utilise them effectively. Gaining this understanding is key to addressing future development and land use pressures on the landscape whilst maintaining the iconic historical landscape character of Penwith.</p> <p>Loss of traditional skills: Positive management of landscape by local communities will be brought about by engendering a deeper understanding of ‘place’. Connecting with others is integral to the ‘That’s Our Parish’ project in terms of the residents of the Penwith Landscape Partnership area. This is a project ‘for the people, run by the people’ of Penwith.</p> <p>The Cornwall AONB Unit and other PLP Partners such as Cornwall Rural Communities Charity and Cornwall Wildlife Trust have ongoing contact with Parish Councils and local communities with regards to planning and development. It has become clear that there is a need to train Parish Councils on what information is available to them in terms of evidence bases to support their parish planning work and also how best to use this information. Equally, the importance of small details of local heritage in contributing to the overall picture of a valued landscape is not widely understood.</p> <p>Cornwall AONB Partnership is keen to promote a better understanding of historic landscapes as well as heritage features. AONB has worked with several Parishes to produce LLCAs, work which has involved a wide spectrum of volunteers. These assessments, though not statutory, have been able to feed into and inform Parish Plans. Feedback from parishes has been positive confirming that surveys provide a better understanding of how landscapes and settlements have developed and what people value most about their local landscapes as well as identifying what is worthy of protection and enhancement. The AONB designation reflects the needs for integrated action to conserve the special character of the landscape as it addresses the growing pressures the designated landscape faces. These pressures include development pressures, changing farming practices, recreational and tourism demands, traffic growth, climate change effects, neglect and mismanagement. Against this background there are often few if any mechanisms available for local communities to understand and engage actively in the conservation and enhancement of their own local cultural and natural landscape heritage. Through participation in the LLCA process parishes will have the opportunity to enhance their skills and knowledge by surveying and recording their local culture, heritage and biodiversity features.</p>
<p>Project Description</p> <p>Scope and Purpose</p>	<p>‘That’s our Parish’ will encourage local residents to become aware of what is important to them and what should be protected and recorded in the future in relation to:- culture, historical heritage and biodiversity.</p> <p>Training will be provided to enable parishes to carry out LLCA surveys of their culture, historical heritage and biodiversity and this in turn will lead to further training opportunities on how to record the survey information obtained in databases using ORKS (Online Recording Kernow and Scilly) https://www.orks.org.uk/ managed by ERCCIS (Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly) https://ercis.org.uk/ and Cornwall Council’s Historic Environment https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/historic-environment/cornwall-and-scilly-historic-environment-record/about-the-historic-environment-record/. 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. There is great potential within the project to bring communities together and encourage them to work together across parish boundaries to survey and record what is important to them and what special features may be at risk in the future if not captured through a local landscape character assessment programme of work.</p>

Project 1.2 That’s Our Parish

Full Project Plan (continued)

	<p>A methodology for ‘Assessing a Cornish Sense of Place’ has been developed through a partnership between Cornwall AONB Unit and Cornwall Council’s Natural Environment Service, Public Open Space Team (Landscape Section) on how to deliver an effective Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA). The methodology was ‘Highly Commended’ through The Landscape Institute Awards in November 2016 (Awarded to individuals and organisations whose vision leads the way in creating innovative and dynamic landscape). Over the five year delivery period of ‘That’s Our Parish’ this methodology will be introduced to the eleven parishes as a means of facilitating their own LLCAs work and will introduce a shared approach to be adopted by each parish to ensure consistency of surveying and recording detailed information on their culture, heritage, biodiversity and landscape type. Training will be provided to ensure the communities acquire the necessary skills to effectively deliver a LLCA. The knowledge and skills gained can be effectively applied well beyond the life of the Penwith Landscape Partnership programme with the introduction of a knowledge and skills transfer system for the benefit of new residents within the individual parishes. (See Appendix 1.2 for copy of LLCA methodology)</p>		
Location	<p>The project will work outside the AONB boundary to give full coverage to the PLP area. The AONB Partnership is keen to widen best practice in conserving and enhancing local landscape heritage to the whole project area and this is an outcome embodied in the Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2016 – 2021 see: http://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/management-plan/. The project will work with the following 11 parishes: Ludgvan, Madron, Morvah, Paul, St Levan, St Buryan, St Just, Sancreed, Sennen, Towednack and Zennor</p>		
Planned Activities	See Activities and Outputs, Outcomes and Indicators		
Work Programme			
Beneficiaries	Who/What	How	
	Farming Community	Raising awareness of historical heritage features and local biodiversity within the individual Parishes	By delivering an LLCA, the farming community within each parish can be involved in identifying specific historical and cultural features on their land as well as providing opportunities for volunteers to carry out specialist survey work such as; butterfly and other pollinator surveying /recording on their farmland to capture information on the impact of pollinators on nature conservation and food production.
	Local landscape and Historic Heritage	At risk elements of the local historical and landscape heritage to be identified	By carrying out an LLCA a local understanding of how and why these locally distinctive elements of the local landscape character came into existence and who has responsibility and authority over their care

Project 1.2 That’s Our Parish

Activities, Outputs and Outcomes

	Activity	Output	Measurable indicators	Outcomes
1	Local volunteer surveys and recording of baseline data on location, description and condition of locally distinctive cultural and natural landscape heritage features (e.g. gates and gateways, trees and butterflies)	Total of 110 Survey Days (i.e. 10 survey days in each of the eleven parishes over the five year delivery phase. 11 reports produced highlighting important local features.	See timetable below. Survey days will be delivered to coincide with the development of LLCA in each of the eleven parishes	Lack of information and awareness at a local level of non-designated features of local importance which contribute to local distinctiveness.
2	LLCA Workshops for local parishes to understand locally distinctive character features	Completion of a Local Landscape Character Assessment for each of the eleven parishes. Landscape Character Types identified and information recorded for future application by the 11 Parish Councils. 22 training events (2 in each Parish over five year delivery phase of PLP to include surveying, risk assessment and conservation enhancement	See Timeline below each parish will be encouraged to follow the proposed timeline to ensure consistency of approach in preparation of LLCAs	Skills training for local volunteers in conducting an LLCA and also training on how to identify Local Landscape Types.
3	Demonstration days / Field Trips identifying, recording and conserving different examples of local heritage	22 events for members of the public and /or volunteers to be held over 5 years (2 events per parish per year) to be shared with other projects within the PLP scheme	Demonstration days likely to be arranged to fit in with seasons - most likely late Spring and early Autumn in each of the 5 years.	Lack of awareness of recording techniques and of the work involved in conserving local heritage such as scrub clearance methods
4	Undertake community engagement events to ascertain the local value of landscapes e.g. important landscape character types, features, views, what makes landscape special	22 events (2 per parish) during the PLP delivery phase 11 Summary reports prepared (1 for each parish) Results shared with other partners and PLP projects	Events likely to be held in late Spring and late Summer to encourage maximum attendance by residents.	Lack of awareness and understanding on local importance of natural and historic heritage features
5	Parish Councils and local community volunteers will be introduced to ways of accessing existing cultural and natural landscape heritage records and how they can be used	5 training events (1 per year x 5) on how to access and use historic and natural records held by Cornwall Council and ERCCIS (ORKS training) plus 5 training workshops in the use of historic character assessments (1 per year x 5)	The training events will coincide with the preparation of parish LLCAs (see timeline)	Lack of understanding and action to proactively plan for future communities. Potential lack of awareness regarding current planning and policy frameworks for safeguarding heritage assets and landscapes.

Project 1.2 That’s Our Parish

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	THREATS	OPPORTUNITIES
Parish Buy-in	Lack of parish buy-in – apathy	Residents/volunteers may be overwhelmed by the amount of work involved	Improved local understanding and awareness
Stronger Communities	Some of the west Penwith Communities are very small and may not be prepared to get involved in an LLCA process	Apathy – lack of interest	Residents/volunteers to acquire new skills and knowledge
Supported by Local and National Policy	Time required to attend workshops and training events	Other projects running in the vicinity may detract from the work of ‘That’s Our Parish’	To roll out the Local Landscape Character Assessment to eleven parishes within the PLP area
Specialist Support to help deliver workshops	Parishes may be reluctant to work with each other	Members of the public may perceive LLCA work as not being their concern	To work closely with the Community Link Network in West Penwith
Ascertaining what is valued locally	Residents/volunteers may be overwhelmed by the amount of work involved	Laissez-faire attitude – adopting a policy of leaving things to take their own course, without interfering.	To provide long term sustainable management of heritage assets by the Parishes within ‘That’s Our Parish’.
Providing robust landscape evidence to support Parish Plans	Some LLCA work may prove too technical for some individuals		
Availability of a recognised methodology for delivering a local landscape character assessment			
Negative environmental impacts will be reduced			
Opportunity for cross parish boundary working			
Safeguarding local heritage and biodiversity from a range of external pressures			
Updated information recorded on ERCCIS/ORKS and Historic Environment Databases			

Project 1.2

That's Our Parish

Appendices

Appendix I.2

Project I.2 That’s Our Parish

I Additional Background

‘Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) accounts for 67% of West Penwith, with 37% focused within the northern coastal area, identified as an Environmentally Sensitive Area. With over 800 ha of nationally and internationally important nature conservation sites, supported by a further 2,000ha of high-quality UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitat, the area is a highly valued asset.....West Penwith contains one of the best preserved and legible records of continuous human occupation of the landscape in Western Europe. The surviving and still functioning pattern of bronze-age fields, associated with well-preserved settlement and ritual sites, is of international importance and reflects a cultural heritage common along the Atlantic seaboard....’ Natural England 2012 – National Character Area Profile 156. West Penwith

A large part of the ‘That’s Our Parish’ project area is contained within the Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The primary purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty; the designation also provides formal recognition to an area’s landscape importance.

The Cornwall AONB designation does not prevent the AONB Partnership (of which all the project Partner organisations are a member) from working outside the boundary of the protected landscape to share best practice and learning, in fact the AONB Partnership is keen to widen best practice in conserving and enhancing local landscape heritage to the whole project area and this is an outcome embodied in the Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2016 – 2021 see: <http://www.cornwall-aonb.gov.uk/management-plan/>

Positive management of landscape by local communities will be brought about by engendering a deeper understanding of ‘place’. The Cornwall AONB Partnership is also keen to promote a better understanding of historic landscapes as well as heritage features. For the last few years the AONB has worked with several Parishes throughout the Cornwall AONB to produce LLCAs, work which has involved a wide spectrum of volunteers. These assessments, though not statutory, have been able to feed into and inform Parish Plans.

The feedback from parishes has been very positive confirming that these surveys provide a better understanding of how landscapes and settlements have developed and what people value most about their local landscapes as well as identifying what is worthy of protection and enhancement.

The AONB designation reflects the needs for integrated action to conserve the special character of the landscape as it addresses the growing pressures the designated landscape faces. These pressures include development pressures, changing farming practices, recreational and tourism demands, traffic growth, climate change effects, neglect and mismanagement. Against this background there are often few if any mechanisms available for local communities to understand and engage actively in the conservation and enhancement of their own local cultural and natural landscape heritage. Through participation in the LLCA process parishes will have the opportunity to enhance their skills and knowledge by surveying and recording their local culture, heritage and biodiversity features.

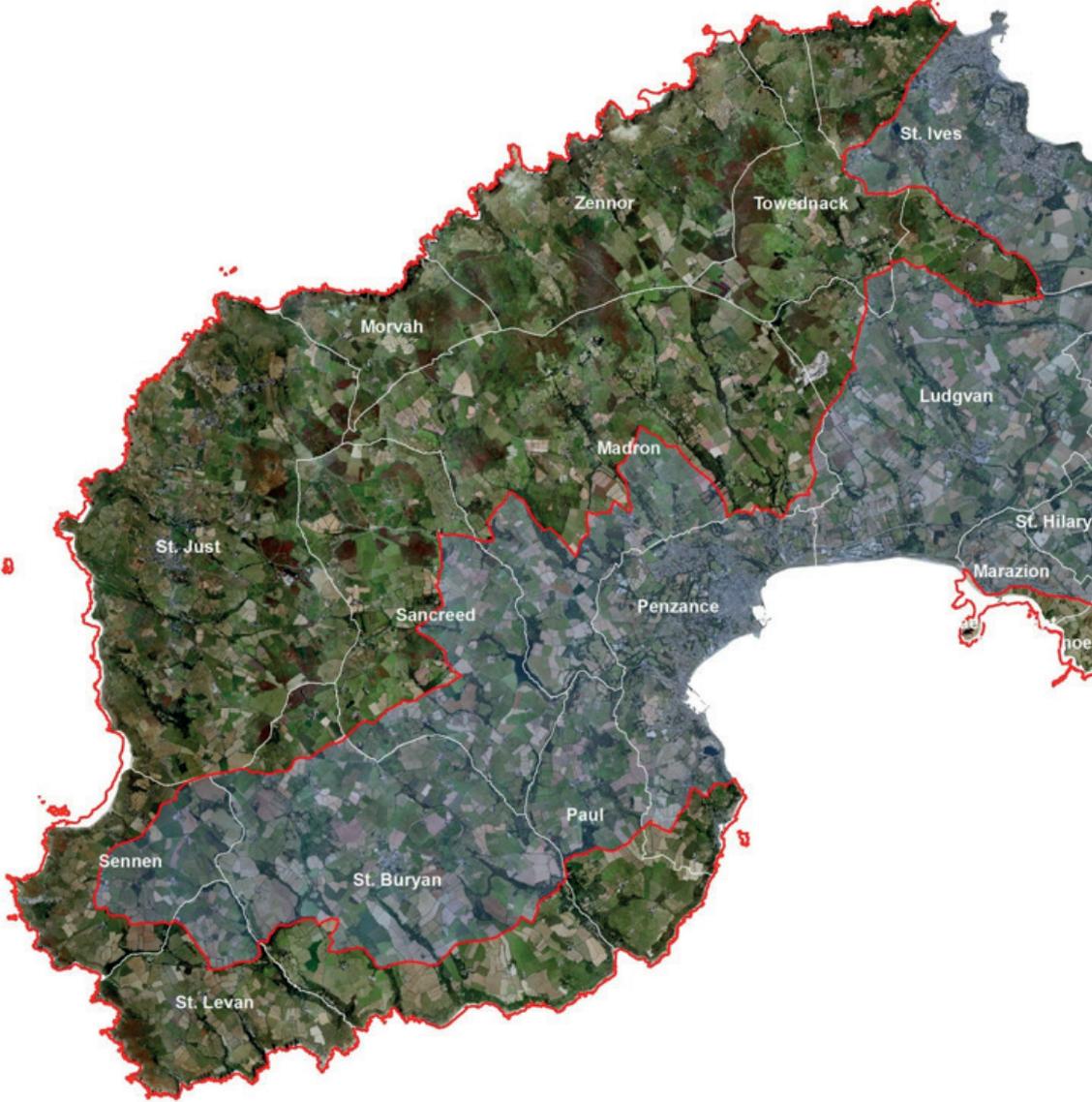
There is strong evidence of landscape change in west Penwith, resulting in the loss and deterioration of natural and historic landscape heritage structures and features, including individual features and extensive features such as Cornish hedges and varying styles of gateposts and gateways.

The Cornwall AONB, via its draft Management Plan public consultation in February 2016 identified a need to provide opportunities for community level participation across the AONB in the conservation and enhancement of distinctive local landscape character.

The Cornwall AONB Unit and other PLP Partners such as Cornwall Rural Communities Charity and Cornwall Wildlife Trust have ongoing contact with Parish Councils and local communities with regards to planning and development. It has become clear that there is a need to train Parish Councils on what information is available to them in terms of evidence bases to support their parish planning work and also how best to use this information. Equally, the importance of small details of local heritage in contributing to the overall picture of a valued landscape is not widely understood.

Evidence bases such as Local Landscape Character Assessment’s and Historic Surveys are important when it comes to forward planning and development management for the future of rural communities but Parishes rarely have the skills, knowledge and expertise to utilise them effectively. Gaining this understanding is key to addressing future development and land use pressures on the landscape whilst maintaining the iconic historical landscape character of Penwith.

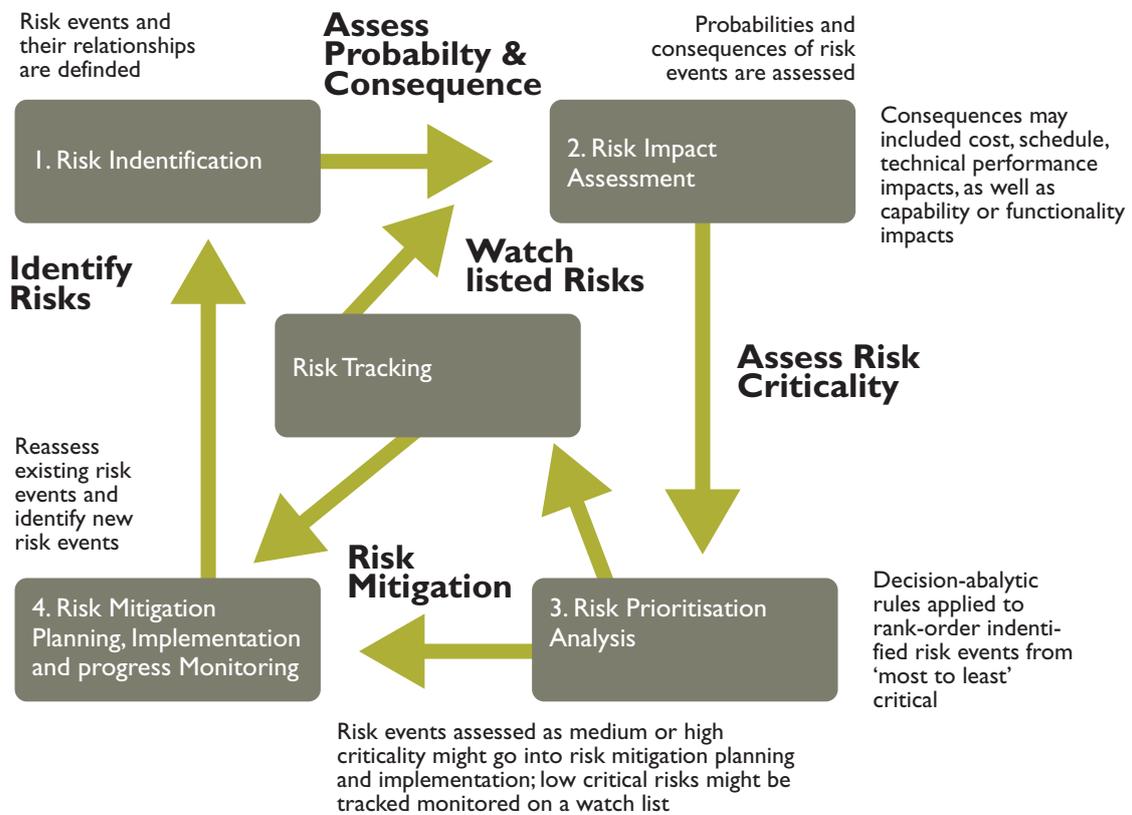
Map showing location of participating Parishes and AONB boundary



3. Risk Mitigation

The Cornwall AONB Lead Officer together with the PLP Manager and the Community Coordinator will play a key role in mitigating the risks involved in delivering the ‘That’s Our Parish’ project.

At the outset of the project all potential risks will be identified, listed and monitored using a standard ‘traffic light’ style approach of Green (Low risk), Amber (Medium risk), Red (High risk) and will be regularly reviewed with sufficient safeguards put in place to identify and mitigate any risks at an early stage. The following flow diagram illustrates a system used to track/monitor potential risks;



LLCA Methodology

The document below is available separately printed and also as a PDF file



KERNOW TRAINING LTD



QA
QUASAFE AWARDS
REGISTERED CENTRE
Centre No.: 0906038

QA Level 2 Award in
Emergency First Aid at Work (QCF)

 1 day course

 Certificate valid for 3 years

 Ofqual regulated



Is your Workplace Prepared?

Did you know that an estimated 611,000 workers in Britain sustained an injury at work in 2014/15?

The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 require all employers to make arrangements to ensure their employees receive immediate attention if they are injured or taken ill at work. This includes carrying out a risk assessment, appointing a suitable amount of first aiders and providing appropriate first aid training. However, having the correct first aid provision in the workplace is not just a legal requirement, it is incredibly important for the safety of all members of staff!

The QA Level 2 Award in Emergency First Aid at Work (QCF) qualification is designed for individuals who wish to act as an emergency first aider in their workplace. Upon successful completion of this qualification, candidates will be equipped with the essential skills needed to give safe, prompt and effective first aid in emergency situations.

What's more, as a regulated qualification, employers can book this course for their employees and rest assured that they have fulfilled their legal responsibilities for providing quality first aid training, without having to undertake any lengthy due diligence checks introduced in the recent HSE changes.

What's Covered?

- The roles and responsibilities of an emergency first aider
- Assessing an incident
- Managing an unresponsive casualty
- CPR
- Recovery Position
- Choking
- Seizures
- Shock
- Wounds and bleeding
- Minor injuries
 - Cuts, grazes and bruises
 - Minor burns and scalds

**Book Now with
Kernow Training Ltd**

Call: 01726 860204
Email: kernowtraininggroup@btinternet.com

Above: Penwith Project 1.1 Appendix Part 2.pdf

Project 2.1

At the End of the Land

Full Project Plan

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Full Project Plan

Project Name	At the End of the Land		Stage	Delivery		
Project Theme	Access and Ancient Sites		Year			
Reference No	2.1		Project Start Date	January 2018	Project End Date:	December 2022
Main Contact	Penwith Landscape Access Officer		Lead Organisation	PLP Access Officer responsible to a PLP Access Project Group made up of representatives of some of the partners listed below plus key external agencies. A wider forum or public meeting may be established to aid initial and ensure on-going consultation.		
Contact Details	Tel		Partners / Contractors	The project will contract in the services of local contractors to deliver practical works under the supervision of the Access Officer and the Practical Tasks Officer with the assistance of volunteers. PLP Board members: PAROW, Save Penwith Moors, CASPN, Cornwall AONB, National Trust. Other possible partners during Delivery Phase identified by PLP Board: Cornwall Council and CORMAC, British Horse Society, South West Coast Path Association, Ramblers Association, Cornwall Access Forum, Duke of Edinburgh, Carnyorth Outdoor Centre, Cornwall Outdoors, West Cornwall Footpaths Preservation Society		
	Email					
	Address					
HLF Outcomes	Outcomes			Outputs		
Heritage	<p>Access to heritage in the landscape will be better managed</p> <p>Rights of way to access heritage will be kept in better condition</p> <p>Heritage will be better understood and appreciated by a wider audience</p> <p>Access will be improved for a wider audience both physically and intellectually</p>					
People	<p>Developed skills to look after local RoW</p> <p>Volunteered to help maintain local RoW</p> <p>Learnt about heritage through working on RoW and improving access to heritage</p> <p>Visitors returning to Penwith will have new walks to experience and will learn more about the local heritage of the area.</p>					
Communities	<p>More people and wider range of people will have engaged in activities to improve RoW</p> <p>Local area and community will be a better place to live, work, visit through better maintained access to the landscape</p> <p>Economic benefits to local communities</p> <p>Communities involved in upkeep of local RoW and heritage</p>					

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Full Project Plan (continued)

PLP Objective	2) To improve and increase access to the Penwith landscape and its heritage, both physically and intellectually.
Key Issues Addressed	Definitive network does not provide suitable access to less well-known historic sites and some areas of the Penwith landscape Maintenance of existing definitive footpath and bridleway network is under-resourced Some specific areas of moorland are Open Access for both walkers and horse riders but access is very difficult or via unrecorded old lanes or other paths Better links to and information on public transport would benefit visitors to the PLP area
Project Description	Aim: To make the unique heritage of the Penwith landscape more accessible to a greater and a wider group of people through concerted effort on improving existing route-ways (footpaths, bridleways and byways) over a period of 5 years, resulting in some minor changes to the management and designation of access routes where appropriate.
Scope and Purpose	This will be achieved through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Vegetation clearance, including removal of invasive species, and improved maintenance of public rights of way · Repairs to ‘furniture’ where necessary e.g. stiles, fencing, Cornish hedges · Researching, mapping and promoting appropriate information for specific less well-known walks or trails linking historic sites including promotion of local businesses, flora and fauna, Cornish language in the landscape · Introducing disabled access friendly means such as kissing gates alongside stiles where appropriate · Encouraging walking, with public transport links, and cycling as means to access and experience the landscape thereby reducing car-usage
Specific Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To establish a specific set of trails to link archaeological sites across the Penwith Landscape in conjunction with the Ancient Penwith Project 2. To improve the condition and extent of definitive footpaths, bridleways (i.e. access for horse-riders and cyclists) and undefined paths on specific trails including landowner dedication and dedication of higher rights under Section 16 of CRow which reduces landowners liability, submission of DMOS for definitive footpaths and bridleways where agreed suitable 3. To develop outreach materials, online resources, leaflets, guides and maps to encourage use of the trails in conjunction with other PLP projects 4. To improve other PRow as necessary and within means e.g. connecting routes, open access, access to other places of interest 5. To support and train volunteers, as necessary, in the maintenance and management of PRow 6. To work with farmers and landowners to resolve access issues and problems, providing practical help, materials and small grants as necessary 7. To encourage sustainable means of accessing the Penwith landscape through walking, cycling (off-road and road), riding, public transport to starting points 8. To contribute to an Access Strategy for Penwith
Location	Works will be carried out throughout the PLP area on specific RoW. See Maps.
Planned Activities	See Activities and Outputs, Outcomes and Indicators

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Full Project Plan (continued)

Beneficiaries	<p>Local residents of Penwith (pop. approx. 65,000)</p> <p>Visitors from other parts of Cornwall</p> <p>Tourists and staying visitors</p> <p>Young people through local organisations and groups incl. schools and colleges</p> <p>Specific interest groups such as Ramblers. Duke of Edinburgh, British Horse Society</p> <p>Unemployed and special needs volunteers</p> <p>Less physically-abled, visually impaired</p> <p>Landowners and occupiers including farmers with responsibilities for maintaining RoW</p> <p>Local businesses – both visitor-focussed (e.g. farm-shops, B&Bs, shops) and local contractors who can carry out maintenance and repairs</p> <p>Cornwall Council, Parish Councils and local statutory organisations interested in or responsible for maintenance of access networks</p> <p>Other bodies / agencies within Cornwall able to benefit from good practice</p>		
Communication	Task	Audience	Communication Medium
	Project publicity	Local resident community, visitors, local businesses	PLP website, Visit Cornwall, Social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook and relevant forums)
	Advertisement and promotion of trails	As above	Local businesses, PLP events and activities, Leaflets, online resources
	Advertisement and promotion of volunteer task days	Potential volunteers from local resident communities, urban areas in Penwith (St Ives, Penzance, St Just), special groups (e.g. Green prescriptions/GPs, young people) other projects	Social media platform, PLP website, PLP partners and projects, Volunteer networks, Other organisations with volunteer programmes (e.g. DCH, National Trust)
	Recruitment and retention of volunteers	As above	Social media platform, PLP website, PLP events and activities, Parish magazines
Project Buy-in	<p>During the consultation period (2013-14) a wide range of individuals and a number of groups expressed an interest in opening up and improving the footpath network, particularly in central Penwith i.e. the moors and downs.</p> <p>During the Development Phase (2016-17) informal contact was made with farmers and landowners through the PLP team and representatives of the partners working in the area, and through Parish Meetings held in November 2016. Over 50 farmers attended a meeting in Madron in July 2016 where the aims of the PLP and the access projects were outlined. Subsequent PLP newsletters (4) have been sent to over 250 individual farmers and landowners, many of whom have then made contact with the LP team directly.</p>		

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Full Project Plan (continued)

	Specific discussions have been held with:	
	a) Cornwall Council Countryside Team Environment Service, Neighbourhoods Directorate	Where routes are on Public Rights of Way (PRoW), CC has a duty to maintain. Due to current revenue budget constraints CC are prioritising significant safety defects and were concerned that they would not be able to maintain routes to a suitable standard for a promoted trail. Previous projects have drawn heavily on CC resources where landowners were not willing to work with the project and PRoW issues needed to be resolved and referred back to the Highway Authority. Any proposed works on PRoW during Delivery will need to be agreed with CC’s Environment Team or through CORMAC Solutions on their behalf.
	b) CORMAC Solutions Ltd (wholly owned by CC and provides services to Council and its partners)	The CORMAC Countryside Officer for the Penwith area has provided informal advice during the development phase and will work closely with the appointed Access Officer during the Delivery Phase to address the issues raised by the Council.
	c) South West Coast Path Association	Informal discussion have shown that this project has potential to integrate with SWCPA aims
Project Development		
Policy changes/changes in context which affect this project	No policy changes specific to Access - refer to Brexit and agri-environment schemes in Part I Section 4. The revised Cornwall Council Access Strategy will be published later in 2017.	
Changes in focus of work from first stage submission	1. First stage submission: The following were outlined as activities for the Development Phase a) Full detailed assessment of the current accessibility of pathways including mapping landowners, identifying obstructions and priority pathways to be included in the project; b) Devising a proposed access strategy including identifying where clearance or gates need to be located and consulting with relevant stakeholders. Due to the sensitivity of this work and limited volunteer resources, it was decided that both these activities would be better undertaken comprehensively during the Delivery Phase by the appointed Access Officer.	

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Full Project Plan (continued)

Changes in focus of work from first stage submission	<p>1. First stage submission: The following were outlined as activities for the Development Phase a) Full detailed assessment of the current accessibility of pathways including mapping landowners, identifying obstructions and priority pathways to be included in the project; b) Devising a proposed access strategy including identifying where clearance or gates need to be located and consulting with relevant stakeholders. Due to the sensitivity of this work and limited volunteer resources, it was decided that both these activities would be better undertaken comprehensively during the Delivery Phase by the appointed Access Officer.</p> <p>2. Changes in Focus of Work : a. Researching, surveying and assessing Trails including the Tinner’s Way This work was carried out by the Archaeology Working Group which decided to focus on trails (connecting routes - bridleways and footpaths) that linked key historic sites but that would also lend themselves to informing people about other aspects of the Penwith landscape e.g. geology, flora and fauna. Focussing on developing these 23 trails plus the Tinner’s Way provides a 5 year programme of work for the PLP.</p> <p>b. Mapping of Trails: PAROW produced a set of digitally accessible trails. This pilot mapping exercise shows historic features which will be worked on by the Archaeology WG and the Ancient Penwith Project Officer, together with the Digital and Communications Officer during Delivery to provide an online resource and appropriate downloads/printable versions of trail maps etc.</p> <p>c. Mapping and surveying of other footpaths Given the time and resource constraint of the PLP and this project in particular, no further work on the status and condition of all paths in Penwith has been completed.</p> <p>d. Decide PLP-wide approach to Interpretation and signage. This is being worked up by the Interpretation Working Group to form part of the Interpretation and Communication Proposals (Projects 4, 11 and 12). During the Delivery Stage the Project Access Group will be actively involved in deciding requirements (if any) for physical way-marking, and online / digital mapping and signage.</p>	
Progress in gaining consent / approval	<p>During the Development Phase a start was made on surveying and negotiating improved access on the proposed trails. The Archaeology Working Group made an initial traffic light assessment of the access issues for the trails as reported under Section 3 above. A Survey sheet was produced by the Access Working Group and completed for several trails including all of those included in the Year One Work Programme (Appendix A: Path Survey Sheet and Guidance, Appendix B Completed Path Surveys of Trails 11 and 12). However, it proved difficult to complete surveys of all the trails or more detailed asset management surveys. Where routes are on non-definitive tracks and dedication is made under Common Law or by the Highways Act 1980, this would create resource implications for CC in regard to processing orders. In particular, CC would need to decide whether it wished to proceed with creation agreements under the Highways Act 1980. In both instances, a landowner would need to be identified to give their consent for the dedication. A permissive agreement would also need landowner agreement. The PLP Board needs to explore whether it would be able to act as a signatory to a permissive agreement. Where a Common Law Dedication or permissive agreement is used, CC would have no legal duty to maintain the route. Given the limited resources available and the sensitivity of the discussions with landowners and user-groups, it was agreed with HLF (January 2017) that this work, leading to formal consents and approvals from landowners where required, would be programmed into the first year of the scheme for the Group One Trails and subsequent years as dictated by the Trails Work Programme .</p>	
Wider Context	Key part of the delivery of the Penwith LP Scheme providing:	
Links with other	Project Name and Number	Links
	Outstanding Penwith 1.1	Volunteering opportunities for local communities
	That’s Our Parish 1.2	Improved footpaths/bridleways for local communities
	Ancient Penwith 2.3 and Wild Penwith 3.4	Access to key sites and habitats
	Virtual Landscape Hub 4.1	Focus for information and interpretation of the landscape through online resource

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Full Project Plan (continued)

	Farming Futures 3.2	Economic benefits to landowners/local residents with small businesses close to/on proposed trails			
	Making Tracks 2.2	A tourism and visitor focus through Tinnars' Way			
Links with other projects and initiatives within West Cornwall	Previous projects and Initiatives: St Just Regeneration Project, St Michael's Way, South West Coast Path esp. Circular Walks, National Trust Circular Walks. Current Projects and Initiatives: Tin Coast Partnership, Porthcurno Coastal Communities				
Monitoring & Evaluation	Qualitative			Quantitative	
	Quarterly and annually over 5 years on inputs (financial, human and material resources), activities and outputs. As part of the PLP Evaluation Framework, a mid-term evaluation and final evaluation will measure the projects impact according to criteria agreed with HLF as showing change on HLF's key 9 outcomes. This will include an economic impact assessment particularly relevant to funding partners.			According to HLF LP Output Data workbook	
Legacy	Project will train a pool of volunteers to manage the footpath network and help with its upkeep. Volunteers will receive training and skills development through the Volunteer Programme with the possibility of obtaining accredited qualifications. Training that is available and that may be provided through the PLP is listed in Appendix.				
Risk Management	Type of Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Person Responsible
	Unwillingness of landowners to agree access where not permitted RoW	Medium	High	Sufficient flexibility built into proposals and work programme to allow for alternative trails / routes to be brought forward	Access Officer
	Lack of buy-in from local community and business to wider objectives of project	Medium	Low	Establish one or two good, non-conflictive successes early on that gain community support and interest	Access Officer
	Conflict with local residents and communities over	Low / Medium	High	Build in consultation and talking time within work programme.	Access Officer with Access Project Group
	Conflict over any one small part of proposals escalating to major focus of opposition	Low / Medium	High	Ensure communication and messages are appropriate. Treat all information as draft and private until fully consulted and written agreements in place	Access Officer with Access Project Group
	Cornwall Council unable to support PLP's proposals	Low	High	Establish good working relationship with CC. Ensure all proposals are discussed at early stage. Seek additional resources to support proposals as necessary.	Access Officer and PLP Board

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Full Project Plan (continued)

	Lack of volunteer resources to support maintenance and improvement works	Low	High	Work closely with Outstanding Penwith programme and partners to recruit and train volunteer workforce	Access Officer and OP Officer
Management Plans / Policy Statements /	See Appendix				
Project prepared by Pattie Richmond, LP Development Manager with assistance from Access Project Group					

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Activities, Outputs and Outcomes

	Activity	Output	Measurable indicators	Outcomes
1	Setting up of Project			
	Recruitment of Access Officer	Appointment of full-time Access officer appropriately qualified and skilled	Appointment made; contract in place February 2018	Clear designation of responsibilities and workload
	Establish Access Project Group - internal (PLP staff team) and external (key partners)	Active Project Working Group	ToRs in place. Schedule of regular meetings. Task and Finish groups established	Better coordination of work on site and strategic focus
	First Project Group Meeting - review of issues relating to all proposed trail routes	Programme of tasks, activities for Year One and Review of Years 1-5	1 x work programme for Access officer	Better coordination of work on site and strategic focus
2	Establish Trails			
	Assess best routes for Group One Trails considering existing RoW, Open Access;	Draft trail assessments	5 x completed Survey Forms	extent of access and accessibility issues fully assessed
	Initial discussion with landowners	Agreement negotiated with landowners	Completed draft agreements	Proposals fully consulted with main stakeholders
	Propose to and discuss with local interest groups (Parish Councils, Ramblers and other user Groups, local residents)	Agreement from all interest groups	Nos. of feedback forms completed	Proposals fully consulted with all stakeholders
	Negotiate access arrangements with landowners as appropriate	Agreements in place	Completed signed agreements	Proposals fully agreed with main stakeholders
	Define final trail and produce GIS version for circulation, approval and agreement	Final trail map	5 x GIS maps and associated material	trails clearly identified and well researched
3	Improve condition of RoW on trails			
3.1	Survey trails thoroughly using survey form from Development Phase where available	Completed trails surveys	5 x completed survey forms	Trails fully surveyed
3.2	Produce schedule of works to be carried out	Completed schedule of works	5 x schedule of works	Works fully costed
3.2.1	a) by contractors and	one-off improvements to infrastructure (e.g. styles, gates); one-off major clearance	detailed proposals costed	Works fully costed
3.2.2	b) by volunteers	annual / cyclical maintenance	programme and timetable	Increased volunteer input
3.3	Discuss negotiate agreement with Landowners and Cornwall Council / CORMAC	Agreements to works in place	x agreements	Increased access

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

PLP Trails

Location
The map below shows the routes of the proposed PLP trails and Table 1 the full list of trails together with their approx. length. There are 23 suggested trails plus the Tinnars’ Way and a 30 mile cycle route

Fig 1 Map of All Proposed Trails for PLP Scheme (All Trails in Blue; Tinnars Way Pink)

Detailed Maps of Individual Trails can be accessed at : <http://www.parow.org.uk/mapping/PLP/Ridingmap.php?id=Access&map=walksindex>

The trails have been roughly categorised according to the scale of the anticipated access (both legal and physical condition) issues related to them as follows:

- Green – all or majority Public Rights of Way – definitive footpaths, bridleways or byways, maintained and used
- Amber – some access issues – both legal re: undefined stretches of used footpath and/or physical condition
- Red – more serious access issues – legal and/or physical condition

The total linear distance of all 23 Trails is approx. 77 miles or 123 kms, which together with the full estimated length of the Tinnars Way (18 miles or 28.8 kms) would give a total of about 95 miles (152 kms) of improved and maintained footpaths under the project proposals.

List of Proposed Trails

Trail No.	Trail Name	Category
Trail 1	Chyanhal circular	Red
Trail 4	St.Levan Treen circular	Green
Trail 5	Sancreed to Boscawen-ün	Green
Trail 6	Nanjulian circular	Green
Trail 7a	Sancreed circular north	Amber
Trail 7b	Sancreed circular south	Green
Trail 8	St Just to Tregeseal	Green
Trail 9	Chün circular	Green
Trail 10	Boscaswell to Pendeen circular	Green
Trail 11	Bosporthennis & Galvers	Green
Trail 12	Mulfra & Bodrifty	Amber
Trail 13	Zennor, Sperris & Trendrine	Red
Trail 14	Zennor Church River Cove circul	Green
Trail 15a	Bakers Pit	Amber
Trail 15b	Chysauster link	Red
Trail 16	Trencrom	Green
Trail 17	Gurnards Head	Green
Trail 18	Rosemergy circular	Red
Trail 19	Mên-an-Tol circular	Amber
Trail 20	Madron & Trengwainton	Green
Trail 21	Kemyel stones circular	Red
Trail 22	Morvah loop	Green
Trail 23	Maen Castle	Green
Trail 24	Tinnars Way	Amber
25	Ancient Penwith cycle route	

Project 2.1 At the End of the Land

Trail Groups

Work Programme 2018-2022			<u>Approx length</u>	
<u>Trail No.</u>		<u>Category</u>	<u>mls</u>	<u>kms</u>
<u>Group One 2018 - Tinners Way and adjacent trails</u>				
Trail 8	St Just to Tregeseal	Green	5.2	8.3
Trail 9	Chûn circular	Green	12.2	19.5
Trail 11	Bosporthenis & Galvers	Green	5.14	8.2
Trail 12	Mulfra & Bodrifty	Amber	2.88	4.6
Trail 19	Mên-an-Tol circular	Amber	3.69	5.9
			29.11	46.6
Trail 24	Tinners Way	Amber	18	28.8
25	Ancient Penwith cycle route			
26-28	Ancient Penwith drive routes			
<u>Group Two 2019 - Other Green plus Red Trails in North Penwith</u>				
Trail 10	Boscawell to Pendeen circular	Green	3.44	5.5
Trail 14	Zennor Church River Cove circular	Green	5.46	8.7
Trail 16	Trencrom	Green	0.81	1.3
Trail 17	Gurnards Head	Green	1.28	2.0
Trail 22	Morvah loop	Green	2.04	3.3
Trail 15a	Bakers Pit	Amber	1.45	2.3
Trail 15b	Chysauster link	Red		0.0
Trail 13	Zennor, Sperris & Trendrine	Red	3.67	5.9
Trail 18	Rosemergy circular	Red	2.43	3.9
			20.58	32.9
<u>Group Three 2020-21 - All Trails in South Penwith</u>				
Trail 4	St.Levan Treen circular	Green	3.69	5.9
Trail 5	Sancreed to Boscawen-ûn	Green	5.2	8.3
Trail 6	Nanjulian circular	Green	1.5	2.4
Trail 20	Madron & Trengwainton	Green	2.8	4.5
Trail 23	Maen Castle	Green		0.0
Trail 7b	Sancreed circular south	Green	6.56	10.5
Trail 7a	Sancreed circular north	Amber		0.0
Trail 21	Kemyel stones circular	Red	3.1	5.0
Trail 1	Chyanhal circular	Red	4.44	7.1
			27.29	43.7
<u>Distance</u>	Trails 1-23		76.98 miles	
			123.17 kms	
	Tinners' Way		18 miles	
			28.8 kms	
<u>Total</u>			94.98 miles	
			151.97 kms	

Project 2.1

At the End of the Land

Appendices

Project Number: 2.1

Project Name: At the End of the Land Orth Pedn and Wlas

Appendix A Background Information

I. Public Rights of Way in Cornwall

There is an existing network of well-used definitive Footpaths, Bridleways and Byways^[1] in Penwith (<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap>). There are also paths and tracks not or inaccurately documented and/or currently inaccessible through overgrown vegetation or obstructions that prevent people, especially the less physically able, from using them. Cornwall Council was reported as the Local Authority with the least accessible path network in England and Wales for several years running. Penwith has over 800 footpath problems and 46% of the network is not easily accessible. More importantly for the aims of the PLP, some definitive paths do not connect up with each other and many interesting historic sites are not connected to a definitive route, so users often rely on unrecorded paths.

Public RoW in PLP Scheme area	Km	Miles	% within PLP area
Footpaths	447.32	279.57	
Bridleways	65.92	41.20	
Byways	25.14	15.71	
Total	538	336	
Whole of Cornwall	4,450	2,763.98	12.17

Statutory Responsibility

Cornwall Council, as the Highways Authority, is responsible for the management of public rights of way throughout Cornwall. This responsibility comes under the Countryside Access team. Cornwall Council has responsibility to maintain and protect 2,769 miles (4,450 km) of public right of way across Cornwall. Approx. 12% of these are within the PLP area. The Local Maintenance Partnership (LMP) is a unique partnering of the Local Authority with over 170 Parish and Town Councils. Under the LMP, cash grants are made to local councils which organise trimming and minor works on local public rights of way. However, under the current budget restraints, Cornwall Council has limited funds to effectively keep all paths maintained and usable. The Council employs Gold / Silver / Bronze criteria regarding levels of action required. In brief, CC agrees to maintain all paths designed Gold and help cut those classed as Silver if necessary (e.g. Gold indicates immediate action and includes all major trails such as the South West Coast Path and St Michael’s Way, maintenance works are reimbursed through a grant towards £100 per km per cut). The agreements also govern the way roadside signing and any major structural works are to be carried out and the advice and support available from the Council’s Countryside team.

[1] A **byway** is a track, often rural, which is too minor to be called a road, often unsurfaced, typically having the appearance of ‘green lanes’.

Rights and Responsibilities of Landowners and the Public

In addition to the responsibilities of the Council, landowners and the public also have rights and responsibilities in relation to public rights of way in Cornwall. Landowners and occupiers have some responsibilities for public rights of way on their land. These include responsibilities regarding the grazing of animals and dangerous animals on or close to footpaths, bridleways and byways, cropping and ploughing, cultivation, electric fencing, misleading signs, shooting etc. (<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/countryside/public-rights-of-way/>) In particular, under Section 154 of the Highways Act the landowner or occupier has a duty and responsibility to control and cut back side growth and overhanging and overhead vegetation to ensure that the use of public rights of way is not impeded or inhibited. They are also required to maintain stiles and gates on a footpath or bridleway in good order with help where appropriate from Cornwall Council which can supply stile and gate kits as its contribution to the cost of repair. Landowners also require authorisation before altering the surface of a public right of way.

Definitive Rights of Way

There is currently a time limit to record some of the unrecorded paths onto the definitive map by 2026, after which date historic rights cease to exist if not recorded. This may be achieved either by landowner dedication or by Definitive Map Modification Order (DMMO). DMMO submission may be with documentary (historic) evidence or by evidence of accumulated use over a 20 year period. In either case, the final agreement is between the landowner and Cornwall Council.

2. Rights of Way in the Penwith Landscape Partnership Area

Penwith has many different rights of way.

Many were used for driving livestock and were busy during the tin mining days for transport of goods and movement of people.

Penwith Moors and immediate surroundings

The majority of the moorland area is designated as Open Access under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000^[2]. This gives the right to walkers to ‘be on the moor’, but it does not provide the right to use any particular route or guarantee the provision of usable paths on to or on the moorland areas. Much of the moorland was walked and ridden before the CRoW Act. Historic definitive maps mark the access routes to the open moorland areas only; it is therefore assumed that historic rights prevailed on the moorland. There are also Definitive Footpaths and some Bridleways on the Moor. However these in themselves do not provide a meaningful and contiguous access network. In addition, many of the old access lanes on to the moorland areas are not recorded as Rights of Way. Visitors and those unfamiliar with the Moors cannot see from commonly available maps such as OS Explorer where they can walk, ride or cycle. Thus visitors tend to stay on the coast path or use the well-marked routes to “honeypot” sites.

[2] **CRoW Act 2000** The Act provided a new right of public access on foot to areas of open land comprising mountain, moor, heath, down, and registered common land, and contains provisions for extending the right to coastal land. The Act also provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners and occupiers, and of other interests, including wildlife.

Penwith Valleys

The Parishes of Sennen, St Levan, St Buryan and Paul and parts of Sancreed and Madron are more intensively farmed and have less Open Access land (ref to Landscape Character Assessments). Several areas are well-served by Public Rights of Way that are well-maintained and popular with both visiting walkers and local residents alike (e.g. St Levan). Some are still used as important access routes between settlements.

Penwith Coast

The South West Coast Path <http://www.southwestcoastpath.org.uk/> provides a relatively well-maintained footpath route around the entire coast of the PLP area and is recognised as a National Trail. The SW Coast Path Association (SWCPA) is a UK registered charity (since 2015 a Charitable incorporated organisation) which exists to promote the interests of users of the South West Coast Path, the longest National Trail in Britain with 630 miles (1014 km) of footpath, many of the best stretches of which are on the Penwith peninsular. SWCPA has a well organised team of volunteers or Area Path Representatives who survey the condition of the path annually (using a purpose-designed App) and report on problems to Cornwall Council directly when action is required. Over recent years a number of circular walks have been developed. Funding is provided by DEFRA under its National Trails programme as well as through the support of over 5,000 members (at an average £22 p.a. subscription fee) plus specific project funding when available. Some stretches of the Coast Path are under threat from coastal erosion and require extensive maintenance; others are so popular with tourists in the height of the visitor season that they suffer from over-use. SWCPA estimates it costs approx. £1,000 per mile to maintain the footpath.

Access for Other User Groups

i) Cyclists

National Route 3 of the National Cycle Network^[3] is known as The Cornish Way. Starting or finishing at Land’s End the route passes through Penzance to Hayle before going on to Camborne and Redruth. Each section of a National Cycle Network is owned and maintained by the local authority or local landowner but Sustrans wants to see more local networks growing out from the main Network routes to help people get to the places they need to reach. This project includes a proposal for a 30 miles circular cycle route, (roughly via Heamoor, Newlyn, Lamorna, St Just, Morvah, Porthmeor and Madron), that would take in key ancient sites. This proposal follows part of the Cornish Way route <http://www.sustrans.org.uk/ncn/map/route/cornish-way>.

[3] The National Cycle Network is a series of safe, traffic-free paths and quiet on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city. Sustrans works to develop the National Cycle Network, working with partners to identify future routes and, in some cases, providing the funding to build extensions.

ii) Horse-riders

There are approximately 41 miles of bridleway within the PLP area but only about 35 miles are usable. Many of the moorland paths are ridden where practical but riders have no rights to access the moors other than on recorded bridleways or by deemed consent of the relevant landowner. There are no rights given for horse access under the CRoW Act standard provision, thus riders continue to use the moor in a similar de facto manner as walkers did before the Act. One exception for access for horse-riders is “Section 15 Commons” which are located in the old St Just Urban District. On such ‘commons’ there is a right to the public for “Air and Exercise”. Case law has decreed that this includes horse riding. Woon Gumpus and Trewellard Commons are such S15 commons. These have recently been added to by Carnyorth Common and parts of Chûn Common as a result of successful applications to have commons registered under the 2006 Commons Act.

iii) Public Transport Links

● Bus service

There are a number of bus services crossing the PLP area and linking settlements (http://www.cornwallpublictransport.info/bus_routemap.asp). Although some services are infrequent and public transport generally prone to change and cuts in funding, more can be made of linking visitors to places of interest and particularly trails and walks that are accessible by bus.

● Community bus service

The West Penwith Community Bus Association has been in operation for almost 30 years providing a transport service in the West Penwith area, at present covering 9 villages and surrounding areas within 8 parishes using 4 vehicles, 3 of which are wheelchair accessible. For example, Service PZS007 formerly run by Western Greyhound runs between Lands’ End and Zennor approx. five times a day, more frequently in summer. The WPCBA is run by a voluntary committee and is a non-profit making organisation. Its buses are also available for private hire.

● Train services

Great Western train services run regularly throughout the year to and from Penzance, with branch-line connections to St Ives from St Erth. On an average weekday, there are 12 trains per day travelling from Penzance to London Paddington.

iv) Access by Car

Most visitors to Cornwall and especially to Penwith come by car and cars are the principle way of getting around the Peninsula. This leads to excessive congestion around key settlements and tourist attractions in the summer months and increasingly at other times of the year as Cornwall is a popular visitor destination at Christmas, New year and Easter as well as for short breaks throughout the seasons. Narrow lanes restrict flow especially with large delivery vehicles, buses and farm vehicles all needing to use the same network.

4. Training for Volunteers

Training that is available and that may be provided through the PLP includes:

- Chainsaw (CS30/31) – basic chainsaw training module of maintenance, cross cutting and felling small trees
- Brushcutter and trimmers
- Manual Handling
- Risk Assessment
- First Aid at Work
- Pesticides
- Cornish Hedging
- Off Road (4x4)

Awards for the above are given by NPTC or Lantra and can be provided through Kernow Training (prices used for budget purposes). Other training for which bespoke training may be required:

- Tree felling with hand tools
- Walling, Fencing, Gate hanging and Hedgelaying
- Tool maintenance
- Path repairs – stiles, cobbling, pitching

Project 2.2

Making Tracks

Full Project Plan

Project 2.2 Making Tracks

Full Project Plan

Project Name	Making Tracks		Stage	Delivery	
Project Theme	Access and Ancient Sites		Year		
Reference No:	2.2		Project Start Date	January 2018	Project End Date December 2022
Main Contact	Penwith Landscape Access Officer		Lead Organisation	PLP Access Officer responsible to a PLP Access Project Group made up of representatives of some of the partners listed below plus key external agencies.	
Contact Details	Tel		Partners / Contractors	The project will contract in the services of local contractors to deliver practical works under the supervision of the Access Officer and the Practical Tasks Officer with the assistance of volunteers. PLP Board members and other possible partners during Delivery Phase as Project 2.1.	
	Email				
	Address				
HLF Outcomes	Outcomes		Outputs		
Heritage	Access to heritage in the landscape on Tinnerns Way will be better managed.		Approx. 18 miles (29km) of footpath with some bridleways and byways improved and maintained in better condition		
	Access to heritage on Tinnerns Way will be kept in better condition		A number of historic sites accessed more easily		
	Access to Tinnerns Way will be improved for a wider audience both physically and intellectually.		Well researched and presented information available on heritage and how to get to it along Tinnerns Way route		
	Heritage will be better understood and appreciated by a wider audience.		Detailed information on sites and natural, historical and cultural heritage along Tinnerns way		
People	Developed skills to look after local RoW		Volunteer time invested in restoring and managing		
	Volunteered to help maintain local RoW				
	Learnt about heritage through working on RoW and improving access to heritage				
	Visitors returning to Penwith will have better access along Tinnerns Way and learn more about its heritage				
Communities	More people and wider range of people will have engaged in activities to improve RoW		Farming and local resident community involved in upkeep, management and maintenance of Tinnerns Way and businesses benefiting from increased visitors		
	Local area and community will be a better place to live, work, visit through better maintained access to the				
	Economic benefits to local communities close to Tinnerns Way				
	Communities involved in upkeep of local RoW and heritage along Tinnerns Way				
PLP Objective	2) To improve and increase access to the Penwith landscape and its heritage, both physically and intellectually.				

Project 2.2 Making Tracks

Full Project Plan (continued)

PLP Objective	2) To improve and increase access to the Penwith landscape and its heritage, both physically and intellectually.
Key Issues Addressed	Lack of appreciation and understanding of this historic route and the landscape through which it passes Better maintained and more accessible Tinnerns Way would benefit local people and visitors to Penwith
Project Description	Aim: To preserve a historically important feature of Penwith by re-opening the ancient Tinnerns Way and improving accessibility to this area of the Penwith landscape
Scope and Purpose	The Tinnerns 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 anchorages at St Ives and, once, to Mount's Bay (information provided by Save Penwith Moors). The Tinnerns Way was last 'mapped' in 1994 by Craig Weatherhill for Penwith District Council. Since there have been several changes to the route on the ground, including new fences and gates and overgrowing of vegetation, which reduce accessibility of this historically important route-way.
Specific Objectives	Specific objectives of the project are: a) To work with landowners and farmers along the route to improve accessibility and re-open the way for safe walking; b) To promote the walk including guide materials that take into account over 20 historic and prehistoric sites along its geography, the flora, fauna and geology of the landscape; c) To encourage volunteers to participate in the up keep and management of the route-way and d) To create a means for more and a wider group of people to enjoy the landscape and better understand the heritage of the area
Location	The route of the Tinnerns Way can be found on the Map of Trails included in Project 2.1 and in Appendix 2.2
Planned Activities	This project forms part of the wider programme of work on access in Project 2.1: At the End of the Land and forms a major part of the work programme of the Access Officer
Beneficiaries	Local residents of Penwith (pop. approx. 65,000) Visitors from other parts of Cornwall Tourists and staying visitors Young people through local organisations and groups incl. schools and colleges Specific interest groups such as Ramblers. Duke of Edinburgh, British Horse Society Unemployed and special needs volunteers Less physically-abled, visually impaired Landowners and occupiers including farmers with responsibilities for maintaining RoW Local businesses – both visitor-focussed (e.g. farm-shops, B&Bs, shops) and local contractors who can carry Cornwall Council, Parish Councils and local statutory organisations interested in or responsible for Other bodies / agencies within Cornwall able to benefit from good practice

Project 2.2 Making Tracks

Full Project Plan (continued)

Communication	Task	Audience	Communication Medium
	Project publicity	Local resident community, visitors, local businesses	PLP website, Visit Cornwall, Social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook and relevant forums).
	Advertisement and promotion of Tinnars Way	As above	Local businesses, PLP events and activities, Leaflets, online resources.
	Advertisement and promotion of volunteer task days	Potential volunteers from local resident communities, urban areas in Penwith (St Ives, Penzance, St Just), special groups (e.g. Green prescriptions / GPs, young people) other projects e.g. PCDT)	Social media platform, PLP website, PLP partners and projects, Volunteer networks, Other organisations with volunteer programmes (e.g. DCH, National Trust)
	Recruitment and retention of volunteers	As above	Social media platform, PLP website, PLP events and activities, Parish magazines.
Project Buy-in	<p>During the consultation period (2013-14) a wide range of individuals and a number of groups expressed an interest in opening up and improving the Tinnars' Way. During the Development Phase it was agreed that this project needed to be developed further once there was a full-time officer in post.</p> <p>Specific discussions have been held with:</p> <p>a) Cornwall Council Countryside Team Environment Service, Neighbourhoods Directorate (see further details in Appendix 2.2)</p> <p>b) CORMAC Solutions: The CORMAC Countryside Officer for the Penwith area has agreed to assist the PLP by carrying out an Asset Management Survey of the Tinnars' Way which will provide more detailed costs and work programme</p>		
Project Development	<p>A scoping document was produced during the Development Phase which a) describes the route of the Tinnars Way in detail and b) gives initial thoughts on access issues, interpretation and way-marking. See Project 2.1 for description of work carried out by Archaeology Working Party during Development Phase on developing and surveying trails including Tinnars Way</p>		
Policy changes/changes in context which affect project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No policy changes specific to Access - refer to Brexit and agri-environment schemes in Section I of LCAP • Cornwall Council is revising its Access Strategy which will be available for consultation later in 2017 		

Project 2.2 Making Tracks

Full Project Plan (continued)

Changes in focus of work from first stage submission	<p>1. The following were outlined as Development Phase Activities in the first stage submission</p> <p>a) Full detailed assessment of the current accessibility of the way including mapping landowners.</p> <p>b) Devising a proposed access strategy including identifying where clearance or gates need to be located. Due to the sensitivity of this work and limited volunteer resources, it was agreed with HLF that both these activities would be better undertaken during the Delivery Phase by the appointed Access Officer.</p> <p>2. However the following background work was undertaken:</p> <p>a. Researching the Tinners’ Way This work was carried out by Save Penwith Moors and has been incorporated into the project. It includes a full description of the Tinners’ Way (Appendix A) and a detailed and fascinating description of the route through Cornish place-names (Appendix B)</p> <p>b. Mapping of Tinners’ Way This work has been carried out by the Chair of PAROW and is included in the interactive maps provided under Project 2.1</p> <p>c. Exploring historic and prehistoric sites along the Tinners’ Way This work has been carried out by the Archaeology Working Group in researching sites for its proposed trails (Project 2.1 and 2.3).</p> <p>d. Decide PLP-wide approach to Interpretation and signage This was worked on by Interpretation Working Group as part of the Communication and Interpretation projects (Projects 4.1, 4.2). During the Delivery Stage the Project Access Group will be actively involved in deciding requirements (if any) for physical way-marking on the Tinners’ Way and online / digital mapping and signage.</p>														
Progress in gaining consent / approval	One of the difficulties with the Tinners Way is that permissive rights for the non-definitive sections of the route were never properly sorted out by Penwith District Council in the 1990s. Some of this has now been resolved by Open Access; however there are sections that still require landowner agreement														
Wider Context	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”)														
Links with other projects within PLP scheme	<p>The project forms part of the PLP Access and Ancient Sites Theme and links are similar to those of Project 2.1</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="368 1547 1388 1973"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="368 1547 724 1576">Project Name and Number</th> <th data-bbox="729 1547 1388 1576">Links</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1583 724 1621">Ancient Penwith 2.3</td> <td data-bbox="729 1583 1388 1621">Access to some key sites and habitats</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1628 724 1666">Wild Penwith 3.3</td> <td data-bbox="729 1628 1388 1666">Access to some key habitats</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1673 724 1740">Virtual Landscape Hub 4.1</td> <td data-bbox="729 1673 1388 1740">Focus for information and interpretation of the landscape – through the online resource</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1747 724 1836">Farming Futures 3.2</td> <td data-bbox="729 1747 1388 1836">Economic benefits to landowners and local residents with small businesses close to or on the proposed trail through providing a tourism and visitor focus</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1843 724 1874">Outstanding Penwith 1.1</td> <td data-bbox="729 1843 1388 1874">Volunteering opportunities for local communities</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1881 724 1973">That’s Our Parish 1.2</td> <td data-bbox="729 1881 1388 1973">Key focus for Parishes through which Tinners way route passes for LLCAs, heritage recording etc. Deliverable outputs wanted by users i.e. improved route for the ancient Tinners Way</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Project Name and Number	Links	Ancient Penwith 2.3	Access to some key sites and habitats	Wild Penwith 3.3	Access to some key habitats	Virtual Landscape Hub 4.1	Focus for information and interpretation of the landscape – through the online resource	Farming Futures 3.2	Economic benefits to landowners and local residents with small businesses close to or on the proposed trail through providing a tourism and visitor focus	Outstanding Penwith 1.1	Volunteering opportunities for local communities	That’s Our Parish 1.2	Key focus for Parishes through which Tinners way route passes for LLCAs, heritage recording etc. Deliverable outputs wanted by users i.e. improved route for the ancient Tinners Way
Project Name and Number	Links														
Ancient Penwith 2.3	Access to some key sites and habitats														
Wild Penwith 3.3	Access to some key habitats														
Virtual Landscape Hub 4.1	Focus for information and interpretation of the landscape – through the online resource														
Farming Futures 3.2	Economic benefits to landowners and local residents with small businesses close to or on the proposed trail through providing a tourism and visitor focus														
Outstanding Penwith 1.1	Volunteering opportunities for local communities														
That’s Our Parish 1.2	Key focus for Parishes through which Tinners way route passes for LLCAs, heritage recording etc. Deliverable outputs wanted by users i.e. improved route for the ancient Tinners Way														
Links with other projects and initiatives within West Cornwall	Previous projects and initiatives re: opening up the Tinners Way route (see Appendix 2.2)														

Project 2.2 Making Tracks

Full Project Plan (continued)

Monitoring & Evaluation	Qualitative			Quantitative	
	See Project 2.1				According to HLF LP Output Data workbook
Legacy	The project will train a pool of volunteers to manage the trail and help with its upkeep. Volunteers will receive training and skills development through the Outstanding Penwith Volunteer Programme with the possibility of obtaining accredited qualifications. Training that is available and that may be provided is given in Project 2.1				
Risk Management	Type of Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Person Responsible
	Unwillingness of landowners to agree access where not permitted RoW	Medium	High	Build in flexibility to allow for alternative route in some sections if necessary	Access Officer
	Lack of buy-in from local community and business to wider objectives of project	Medium	Low	Establish support and interest early on through examples of community gain	Access Officer
	Conflict with local residents and communities over proposed route	Low / Medium	High	Build in consultation and talking time within work programme.	Access Officer with Access Project Group
	Conflict over any one small part of proposal escalating to major focus of opposition	Low / Medium	High	Ensure communication and messages are appropriate. Treat all information as draft and private until fully consulted and written agreements in place	Access Officer with Access Project Group
	Cornwall Council unable to support PLP's proposals	Low	High	Establish good working relationship with CC. Ensure all proposals are discussed at early stage. Seek additional resources to support proposals as necessary.	Access Officer and PLP Board
	Lack of volunteer resources to support maintenance and improvement works	Low	High	Work closely with Outstanding Penwith programme and partners to recruit and train volunteer workforce	Access Officer and Volunteer Programme Coordinator
Plans/Policy Management Statements/Links	See Appendix 2.2				
Project prepared by Pattie Richmond, LP Development Manager with assistance from Access Project Group					

Project 2.2 Making Tracks

Activities, Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Output	Measurable indicators	Outcomes	Evidence	
1	Establish Tinners' Way Trail				
1.1	Re-assess route considering existing RoW, Open Access including 'goal' (equestrian and cycle i.e. multi-user trails for sections or for whole including full legal and financial assessment of liabilities for PLP / CC / landowners)	Draft trail assessment	Completed survey form	extent of access and accessibility issues fully assessed	Completed forms, photographs, measurements, drawings
1.2	Agree long-term maintenance plan - in principle - with CC (though DLT and ICB).				
1.3	Initial discussion with landowners	Agreement negotiated with landowners	Completed draft agreements	Proposals fully consulted with main stakeholders	Notes of meetings and telephone conversations, signed letters of agreement
1.4	Propose to and discuss with local interest groups (Parish Councils, Ramblers and other user Groups, local residents)	Agreement from all interest groups	Nos. of feedback forms completed	Proposals fully consulted with all stakeholders	Notes of meetings and telephone conversations, signed letters of agreement
1.5	Negotiate access arrangements with landowners as appropriate incl. permissive RoW for non-definitive sections of proposed route: Open Access (clarify route and maintenance of path; Others - obtain landowners agreement or negotiate alternative	Agreements in place	Completed signed agreements	Proposals fully agreed with main stakeholders	Signed agreements
1.6	Define final trail and produce GIS version for circulation, approval and agreement	Final trail map	GIS map and associated material	Trails clearly identified and well researched	Maps, Website
2	Improve condition of RoW on Tinners Way				
2.1	Survey Trail thoroughly using survey form from Development Phase where available or CC Asset Management survey	Completed trail survey	1 x completed survey form	Tinners Way fully surveyed	Completed survey forms, photographs, measurements, drawings
2.2	Produce schedule of works to be carried out	Completed schedule of works	1 x schedule of works	Works fully costed	Spread sheet of costs and budget
	a) by contractors and	one-off improvements to infrastructure (e.g. styles, gates); one-off major clearance	detailed proposals costed	Works fully costed	Spread sheet of costs and budget
	b) by volunteers	annual / cyclical maintenance	programme and timetable	Increased volunteer input	Volunteer hours log
2.3	Discuss negotiate agreement with Landowners and Cornwall Council / CORMAC	Agreements to works in place	x agreements	Increased access	Notes of meetings, agreements
2.4	Discuss with PLP staff team (AP and W.P, OP Officers) in relation to other project work proposed / in progress	Coordinated work plan for trail and sites	1 x coordinated work plan	Better coordination	Work plans, notes of meetings
2.5	Cost up and get approval to works programme (in relation to approved budget)	Approved budget for Project and detailed costing for Year One / Two	Approved budget for Years One and Two	More accurate budget for Years One and Two	Spread sheet of costs and budget
2.6	Produce maintenance / management programme for				
	a) five years of PLP	Costed programme	Approved financial plan for years 1-5	More accurate budget for PLP scheme	Spread sheet of costs and budget
	b) on-going sustainability through volunteer groups, Parish Councils, Cornwall Council	Work programme	1 x work programme	More sustainable project	
3	Develop publicity materials				
3.1	Review and update previous resources on history of Tinners Way				
3.2	Produce appropriate 'accessibility' information for public access via website / online resources	Full set of resources produced	1 x set of resources	Full set of resources produced	Set of all products
	- grade trail for users				
	- improved access for visually impaired, disabled access if appropriate				
	- links to public transport and car parking				
	- links to local businesses and facilities				
	- appropriate interpretation / way-marking				
	- maps and photographs as required				

Project 2.2

Making Tracks

Appendices

Appendix 2.2

Project Number: 2.2

Project Name: Making Tracks – The Tinnners’ Way Gul Hynsi

Appendix A

Introduction: The Tinnners’ Way Story

(Taken from Craig Weatherhill’s work See Appendix B: The Tinnners’ Way (Old St Ives Road; Watershed Way), Penwith, Cornwall)

Although much tin from the Penwith mining areas was indeed transported to the Chyandour smelting house at Penzance for processing and shipping, by no means all of it was. One branch of the trackway, from Lady Downs to Heather Lane, led directly to the (surviving) Roseangrouse smelting house adjacent to the Lamb and Flag public house, which operated from 1715 to 1883 and was subsequently transported to Hayle Harbour for shipping to Wales and points further northward. It is also recorded that Welsh coal was brought back along the trackway as fuel for engine house boilers. The occasional occurrence of distinctive Welsh slate on the roofs of 18th and 19th century buildings in Penwith also attest to Welsh imports being shipped into Hayle and transported onwards. In 1870, one of William Bottrell’s tales mentions the Roseangrouse smelting house and the fact that tin was brought there on horses and mules. The trackway is clearly shown on Joel Gascoyne’s 1699 map of Cornwall, surveyed and drawn before any of the cited 18th and 19th century enclosures took place. One such enclosure, south of Carn Galva and bordering the northern side of the trackway is clearly shown on the first Ordnance Survey one-inch map of 1813, the survey for which was carried out c.1795 (the layout of prehistoric field systems, as shown by the accompanying plan, also appear to have paid full regard to the trackway’s route).

Land ownerships and the parish tithes due from them, extended to each side of the trackway (which was edged with stone and earth-hedges or banks for at least part of its overall length). The trackway itself was “no man’s land”, i.e. free from private ownership in order to ensure unrestricted thoroughfare.

Evidence from the Early Medieval period (410-1066 AD): Moving further back in time, inscribed stones of the Early Medieval period (5th to 10th centuries AD) were set up in either of two specific locations: within Early Celtic (Columban) Celtic church enclosures; or beside established and important routeways. At least two inscribed stones were erected beside the route of the Tinnners’ Way: Men Scryfa (‘stone of writing’), also called Men Scryfys (‘written stone’) stands where the trackway splits into two parallel routes, one at a higher level than the other, before reuniting at Pella Corner, 3.5 kilometres further to the south-west. The clear inscription etched into the northern face of Men Scryfa has been dated to the middle third of the 6th century. The Boslow Stone stands 4.2 kilometres south-west of Men Scryfa at a crossroads of trackways described by Professor Charles Thomas (perhaps the outstanding authority on post-Roman Britain) as: the intersection of two trackways of prehistoric origin. This stone, in its original setting and still marking the grave of a man believed to have been a priest, is dated to the final third of the 7th century AD.

Moreover, the Celtic name on the stone TAETVERA (Teithuere), thought to be a name “taken in religion”, translates as “exalter of the journey”. The relevance of this name to the grave site beside an important early routeway cannot go unremarked. Indeed, its name given in 1613 as Crowze East (Crows Ust, ‘St Just’s cross’) may even give a tantalising clue to the identity of the man buried here.

(Craig Weatherhill)

Appendix B

The Tinnners' Way (Old St Ives Road; Watershed Way), Penwith, Cornwall

The Antiquity of the trackway

In recent years, hints of scepticism have emerged with regard to the age of the Tinnners' Way. By way of example, in 2008, the Historic Environment Service of Cornwall Council produced a fold-out leaflet entitled *The Past in the Present*, which specifically mentions it as simply "Track", and describes it as follows:

Part of a route between St Just and St Ives made up of footpaths, bridleways and minor roads. It passes close to several prehistoric monuments and settlements on the downs and has been variously claimed as a prehistoric track and a (sic) historic route for tin and copper from the St Just area to St Ives; in fact, minerals were generally shipped to Penzance. People have certainly used tracks across the downs for thousands of years but, as in this case, today's routes were only confined to a particular line by enclosure of adjacent ground during the 18th or 19th centuries.

This description, in an otherwise excellent production, pays scant regard to the available evidence, and misleads by omission. Although much tin from the Penwith mining areas was indeed transported to the Chyandour smelting house at Penzance for processing and shipping, by no means all of it was. One branch of the trackway, from Lady Downs to Heather Lane, led directly to the (surviving) Roseangrouse smelting house adjacent to the Lamb and Flag public house, which operated from 1715 to 1883 and was subsequently transported to Hayle Harbour for shipping to Wales and points further northward. It is also recorded that Welsh coal was brought back along the trackway as fuel for engine house boilers. The occasional occurrence of distinctive Welsh slate on the roofs of 18th and 19th century buildings in Penwith also attest to Welsh imports being shipped into Hayle and transported onwards. In 1870, one of William Bottrell's tales mentions the Roseangrouse smelting house and the fact that tin was brought there on horses and mules. It is a surprise that the Historic Environment Service should have missed this important evidence.

Also, the description pays no heed to the fact that the trackway is clearly shown on Joel Gascoyne's 1699 map of Cornwall, surveyed and drawn before any of the cited 18th and 19th century enclosures took place. One such enclosure, south of Carn Galva and bordering the northern side of the trackway is clearly shown on the first Ordnance Survey one-inch map of 1813, the survey for which was carried out c. 1795 (the layout of prehistoric field systems, as shown by the accompanying plan, also appear to have paid full regard to the trackway's route). The track, in its entirety, is shown on the 1813 map, and several other areas of enclosure are clearly shown as bordering on it.

Evidence from the Late Medieval period (1066-1500 AD)

The evidence would rather suggest that the locations for enclosure boundaries set up in the 18th and 19th centuries (and earlier) were governed by the prior existence and contemporary use of the trackway, as were the positioning of parish boundaries in the 12th century or before, strongly suggesting that the trackway was in existence and use at that time. These faithfully follow the original route line for a distance of nine kilometres, from the Boslow Stone in the west to Amalveor Downs in the east. Parish boundaries also follow the line of the main offshoot track from Bishop's Head and Foot towards Mount's Bay for a distance of three and a half kilometres.

Land ownerships and the parish tithes due from them, extended to each side of the trackway (which was edged with stone and earth hedges or banks for at least part of its overall length). The trackway itself was "no man's land", i.e. free from private ownership in order to ensure unrestricted thoroughfare.

Evidence from the Early Medieval period (410-1066 AD)

Moving further back in time, inscribed stones of the Early Medieval period (5th to 10th centuries AD) were set up in either of two specific locations: within Early Celtic (Columban) Celtic church enclosures; or beside established and important routeways.

At least two inscribed stones were erected beside the route of the Tinnars' Way: Men Scryfa ('stone of writing'), also called Men Scryfys ('written stone') stands where the trackway splits into two parallel routes, one at a higher level than the other, before reuniting at Pella Corner, 3.5 kilometres further to the south-west. The clear inscription etched into the northern face of Men Scryfa has been dated to the middle third of the 6th century.

The Boslow Stone stands 4.2 kilometres south-west of Men Scryfa at a crossroads of trackways described by Professor Charles Thomas (perhaps the outstanding authority on post-Roman Britain) as: *the intersection of two trackways of prehistoric origin*. This stone, in its original setting and still marking the grave of a man believed to have been a priest, is dated to the final third of the 7th century AD. Moreover, the Celtic name on the stone TAETVERA (Teithuere), thought to be a name "taken in religion", translates as "exalter of the journey". The relevance of this name to the grave site beside an important early routeway cannot go unremarked. Indeed, its name given in 1613 as Crowze East (*crows Ust*, 'St Just's cross') may even give a tantalising clue to the identity of the man buried here.

If it is to be accepted that the western terminus of the trackway was the Iron Age promontory fort of Kenidjack Castle (as argued below), then the existence of a possible third inscribed stone in the vicinity of the track might also be considered. The remnants of this were found near Kenidjack Farm in 1990. All that remained was a flake of granite bearing the letters U(?) . . . S, the tail of the S having a forked serif. There was also the merest hint of a letter from a lower line of inscription. Unfortunately not enough remained to allow dating, which is achieved by study of lettering style.

Stone wayside crosses, often set up on boundaries of parish or land ownership, date from the latter part of this period and into the early part of the Late Medieval period. The important trackway junction at Bishop's Head and Foot was formerly marked by such a cross, as evidenced by the name given in 1613: Meane Crowze an Especk (*men crows an epscop*, 'the bishop's cross-stone'). The ecclesiastical parish of Gulval, which meets those of Towednack and Zennor at this point, coincided with the Bishop's Manor of Lanisley, which is entered in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The present name refers to the head and base-stone of the former cross which stood here.

Evidence from the Roman period (43-410 AD)

Regressing further to the Roman period, yet more supportive evidence of the trackway existing at that time stems from a number of Roman coin finds close to its path, and along its entire extent. Roman presence in West Cornwall was negligible and probably restricted to traders. Unlike the Celtic tribes of south-eastern Britain, the Dumnonii and Cornovii of the south-west peninsula did not produce their own coinage. However, it is not beyond the bounds of probability that the native Celtic people accepted receipt of Roman coins for further use in easing the purchase of goods from other Roman Empire nations, rather than for commerce amongst themselves. The clustering of such finds close to the path of the trackway, and including hoards of several coins, cannot be dismissed as evidence that the route was in existence and use at that time.

Evidence from the Iron Age (800 BC-43 AD)

There is supportive Iron Age evidence in abundance. The track bisects the Early Iron Age round-house settlement of Bodrifty, and also the excellent Late Iron Age courtyard house settlement at Bosulow Trehyllys, the two settlements being 4.5 kilometres apart. The outstanding Iron Age evidence concerns the siting of Chûn Castle, which was built c. 300 BC astride the upper route of the trackway and in which was found an elaborate tin-smelting furnace, tin slag and an ingot.

Legend is very relevant to this site. It claims that Chûn Castle was built by a character named Jack the Tinkeard (dealer in tin), also known as Jack of the Hammer. He had previously been resident at another hill fort at Castle-an-Dinas: it is significant that the Tinnners' Way and a major offshoot from Bishop's Head and Foot down to Mount's Bay directly links the two forts.

At about the time that Chûn Castle was built, a visitor named Pytheas of Massalia (Marseille) arrived from the Mediterranean and was the first to provide a written account of his visit. His original work *Peritou Okeanou* (*On the Ocean*) was tragically lost at an early date but other classical writers, such as Timaeus and Diodorus of Sicily, quoted extensively from it. The account provided by Diodorus is the clearest and most detailed. In this, the natives of Belerion (confirmed and located as the Land's End peninsula by Ptolemy in the 1st century AD, naming it Belerium Promontorium), were described as "*civilised and courteous*". Details of how they mined and smelted tin are also given. Tin extraction at that time probably consisted of valley streaming and shallow lode-back excavation but the account goes on to say that the natives then brought in their wagons to an island named Iktis (possibly British *ek-tiros*, "off the land"), which was joined to the mainland at low water., and from where the goods were transported by sea to the near Continent. St Michael's Mount is the outstanding candidate for this location and recent discoveries of Iron Age earthworks and evidence of imported ware on the island strengthen its case to have been this prehistoric trading port. If the natives of Iron Age West Cornwall were bringing their ingots of tin to the island by wagon, then there must have been established routeways to enable them to do so. The offshoot track from the Tinnners' Way mentioned in the previous paragraph leads down from the high moor, and around the head of a then extant estuary (now Marazion Marsh) to a point on the coast directly opposite St Michael's Mount. This cannot be dismissed as merely coincidental.

In fact, a significant number of the early trackways still traceable on the Penwith peninsula lead to Iron Age cliff castles, which might well have served as trading centres. As well as St Michael's Mount, these include Treryn Dinas, Maen Castle, Kenidjack Castle, Bosigran Castle, (possibly) Gurnard's Head, and Carnsew Fort at Hayle, as well as the former cliff castles at Pendeen Watch and The Island, St Ives (Dinas Ia).

Evidence from the Bronze Age (2500– 800 BC)

The preceding Bronze Age provides further strong evidence supporting the existence of the trackway even then. This chiefly takes the form of two hoards of gold objects that had been deliberately concealed in spots close to the route of the trackway, but several kilometres apart.

The Towednack hoard was discovered in a Bronze Age stone hedge in 1931, this being just to the north of the hollow way (and part of the Tinnners’ Way route) now known as Badger’s Lane, but formerly as Embla Lane. Consisting of two twisted neck rings (one of single twisted strand, the other of three strands twisted together), four arm rings and two lengths of uncrafted rod. The gold was of a very fine purity and is believed to have been sourced in Ireland.

The Morvah gold hoard was found during quarrying works in 1884 on Morvah Carn (“The Carn” on the O.S. maps), possibly secreted into a former barrow. Again the find site was very close to the Tinnners’ Way: here its upper route. This hoard contained six large bracelets, three of them with expanded “trumpet” terminals and one bearing engraved geometric designs. Again, the gold was of fine purity and believed to be Irish gold. Both hoards have been loosely dated to around 1,000 BC.

It is speculated that these were stocks of goldware secreted by travelling Irish goldsmiths (or perhaps just one person) for safekeeping and later collection but, for some reason, he (or they) never returned to collect them. This goldware was being transported along a known and well-established routeway, the identity of which has only one candidate. Sadly both hoards were removed from Cornish soil and have since languished in London’s British Museum. Nonetheless, the existence of these finds and their locations close to the trackway, but 7.3 kilometres apart, provide outstanding supportive evidence that the Tinnners’ Way was in existence at least as early as 1,000 BC.

A hoard of bronze objects was also found close to Kenidjack Castle, the western terminus of the trackway, in the late 19th century. Here, just 140 metres from the ramparts of the later cliff castle, antiquarian W.C. Borlase discovered the foundations of a small stone building containing two socketed axes and a ‘winged’ palstave of bronze, a casting jet, a score or so pieces of copper and a piece of smelted tin. Analysis of the copper showed the typical impurities that identified it as locally sourced. The dating of this hoard is roughly the same as that given for the two gold hoards.

Early Bronze Age stone circles, dating from c.2500 – 1500 BC, are to found close to the trackway route at Tregeseal, Men-an-Tol, Boskednan and possibly Treen Common (Zennor Cirque), although the last-named is most likely an Iron Age settlement site. Menhirs and barrows of similar date are found in abundance along the route.

Evidence from the Neolithic period (4500-2000 BC)

The earliest evidence to be offered for the existence of this trade route is the fact that Kenidjack Castle is accepted as the source of greenstone from which Group XVII Neolithic axes were fashioned. Axes of this type and petrology have been found as far away as Lincolnshire, Maiden Castle, Dorset and Hazard Hill in Devon. More locally Group I and Ia axes from Mount’s Bay have been found close to the trackway near Tregeseal. Although these do not provide conclusive evidence, the existence in the Neolithic era of established routeways for the transportation of these axes must be considered. The great dolmens of Chûn, Lanyon, West Lanyon, Mulfra, Zennor, Sperris and the destroyed Giant’s Rock dolmen were all within easy reach, and on either side, of the trackway, as are the Neolithic tor enclosures at Carn Galva and Carn Kenidjack.

Examples of academic documentary evidence

That the ridgeway route called the Tinnners' Way (under its former name of 'the Old St Ives Road') has been accepted as an ancient, and probably prehistoric routeway by local residents and respected archaeologists is much in evidence. In 1941, G.B. Grundy wrote a paper in the *Archaeological Journal* entitled *Ancient Highways of Cornwall*. In this, the Tinnners' Way/Old St Ives Road is prominently featured. In addition to the observation by Professor Charles Thomas given above in relation to the Boslow Stone, the following are a selection of recorded comments:

E.Thurlow Leeds: Excavations at Chûn Castle, Penwith, Cornwall, 1926:

(Chûn) Castle occupies a position of some importance astride a trackway, to whose great antiquity the numerous stone circles, barrows, prehistoric villages, standing stones and at least three dolmens, still bear witness. It is still known as the St Ives Road, though in many places it is no more than a moorland track. Mr Matthews (tenant farmer at Chûn) described its course as mounting from St Ives, through Stennack, past Towednack, across Lady Down and past the head of the Try valley under Mulfra Hill to the Nine Maidens. Thence it swings under the lea of White Down, past Men Scryfa and the Men-an-Tol to Carn Downs and up by Bosullow Trehyllys to the foot of Chûn.

From this point, according to Mr Matthews, it passed over Carn Kenidzhek to Tregeseal, and thence towards Sennen and Land's End by Chapel Carn Brea, but it would seem more probable that the way divided around Chûn, with a westerly track running past Chûn Quoit to Tregeseal and an easterly passing over Botrea Hill and across by Bartinney, thus keeping to the high ground all the way to Sennen and Maen.

There is a local tradition, which is still repeated, that a paved way led from Chûn Castle down to the hut-cluster marked on the survey maps as Bosullow Trehyllys, about half a mile to the north-east. This way – the idea of paving may have arisen from the nature of the granite which lies in slabs on the surface of the moor – follows the parish boundary between Morvah and Madron into the St Ives Road, to which reference has previously been made.

Lieutenant-Colonel F.C. Hirst c.1930

(notes used for the production of Zennor edited and compiled by Joyce Wigley and Dorothy Dudley in 1959):

The line of the main ridgeway of West Penwith – possibly prehistoric – can be traced near the southern boundary (of Zennor parish); two stone axes were found on the track and prehistoric settlements and tumuli adjoin it.

Mules were used for transport and one story tells that Try Round was built for their use, and another that it harboured 'camels'! (Trye Round stands close to the intersection of the Tinnners' Way main route, and the track leading to Mount's Bay at Bishop's Head and Foot).

H. O’Neill Hencken: Archaeology of Cornwall and Scilly, 1932:

...there remains traces of an old track, now called the St Ives Road, which runs in the direction of Chûn.

(Chûn) Castle stands upon a high hill overlooking a large part of the Land’s End district. Below it are the ruins of three prehistoric villages, which will be described later, and an old track called the St Ives Road leads to the place.

On the other side of the Hayle estuary there remain traces of an old track, now called the St Ives Road, which runs in the direction of Chûn and which may be a continuation of this road.

Dorothy Dudley: A Late Bronze Age settlement on Trewey Downs, Zennor, Cornwall (Archaeological Journal Vol. XCVIII) 1942:

The field system of the settlement extends for about six acres and lies west of an old trackway, the ‘Old St Ives Road’, which follows the central and higher part of the plateau from north to south-west. Traditionally, this track is of great age, and its course is marked by barrow, circle, menhir and hill-camp: no modern excavation has been made on it.

Dorothy Dudley: An Excavation at Bodrifty, Mulfra Hill, near Penzance, Cornwall (Archaeological Journal Vol. CXIII), 1957:

Thus it is almost on the watershed of the highland area of West Penwith and is adjacent to the ridgeway, sometimes presumed prehistoric, which traverses the peninsula from the tin-bearing area to St Ives and St Erth – the latter on the Hayle-Marazion valley route between the Atlantic and the English Channel.

Thus the Bodrifty area is admirably situated to receive influences by trade and immigration from overseas and this, no doubt, accounts for the richness of the archaeological remains there.

There is no spring among the excavated huts but there is a fine one on Bodrifty farm and another near the adjacent ridgeway in one of the Ventonigga farm fields.

Sherds of abraded late Roman provincial wares of the 1st century AD denote the passer-by.

P.A.S. Pool & Vivien Russell: Antiquities in the north-east part of the parish of Gulval (Proceedings of the West Cornwall Field Club, Vol. 2, no.4), 1959-60:

In 1843, Try Round contained trees and was called ‘Round Plantation’ but there is a tradition that it was used as a corral for miners’ mules on the route from St Just to Hayle. This is quite probable, as the ancient track eastwards from St Just passes close by along the parish boundary, and the site is about halfway along this track near an important junction. (Later note: A remarkable variation of this tradition is that camels were once kept in the Round)

This junction is the meeting point of the parishes of Gulval, Zennor and Towednack, now called ‘Bishop’s Head and Foot’. The site was formerly marked by a cross (1613, ‘Meane Crowze an Especk’: Cross-stone of the Bishop) and its name indicates that it was a Bound of the episcopal manor of Lanisley, which was largely coterminous with Gulval parish.

P.A.S. Pool: Zennor Bounds Revisited (Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall), 1997:

...for much of (the parish boundary’s) length, it followed the ancient trackway along the watershed of Penwith, now called the Tinnners’ Way. For a short distance, the track has been absorbed into the road from Penzance to Zennor.

(Four Parishes Stone): Here the boundary meets the ancient trackway and makes an abrupt change of direction to follow it eastward.

(Grid Ref. 458362):...where the road to Zennor leaves the boundary and the ancient trackway, which continue eastwards.

(Bishop’s Head and Foot): The ancient trackway here divides, one branch (which the Zennor boundary follows) heading north-east towards St Ives, the other south-east towards Ludgvan and Marazion.

(Grid Ref. 472380)...near this site, the boundary and the ancient trackway to St Ives diverge.

Conclusion and Proposal

In the opinion of the writer, a substantial amount of circumstantial evidence exists to justify a strong likelihood that the origin of the ridgeway formerly known as “The Old St Ives Road” and, more recently, “The Tinnners’ Way”, is prehistoric, although from what point in prehistory remains conjectural.

Other significant trackways in Britain are deemed to be of prehistoric origin without any firmer dating evidence than exists for the Tinnners’ Way. Perhaps the most celebrated of these is the Berkshire Ridgeway which has, for many decades, been promoted as a fully designated footpath and bridleway.

Although the route has been known for a very long time, it was not until 1980 that the writer and the late Hugh Miners, a former Grand Bard of the Cornish Gorsedd, retraced its route on the ground and found that it was essentially intact. Several articles about the trackway were written, and a detailed guide to its route was written and published by Ian McNeil Cooke of the Men-an Tol Studio, Bosullow, in 1991. In the mid 1980s, the trackway became the subject of the three-part radio programme, as the route was traversed from St Ives to St Just by the writer, Mr Miners, and BBC Radio Cornwall’s Chris Blount.

The route was seen by the writer, Mr Miners and Mr Cooke as the key to providing access to the Penwith Moors and a significant proportion of its archaeology, enhancing tourism potential with benefits to the local economy, and raising awareness of the scenic, ecological and historic environments of the moor. The fact that the route can be accessed at a variety of points from roads that cross the moor was also seen as an asset. However, only parts of the route are currently designated as public rights of way. A proposal to fully designate the entire route, where it lies off-road, and to enhance and promote it as a middle distance footpath and bridleway (its total length is 14 miles) was put to the then Cornwall County Council.

It came as a great disappointment to find that the proposal was greeted with indifference by the Council, which then went on instead to create a “St Michael’s Way”, which had not the slightest basis in fact. This fictitious route is now even marked on current Ordnance Survey maps. The proposal, however, remains open.

© Craig Weatherhill 2012

Appendix C Tinnners Way Route Proposal

The Tinnners’ Way : Hyns an Stenoryon.

Introduction

The Tinnners’ Way (formerly “The Old St Ives Road”) is a ridgeway track of great antiquity, which follows the watershed of the uplands of West Penwith from the locality of St Just to St Ives. A major offshoot of the trackway leads down to Mount’s Bay, and there are a number of smaller trackways, also of considerable antiquity, which join or cross it en route. The main route of the trackway, from St Just to St Ives, is 14 miles in length.

The greater part of this trackway is still in existence, but some parts are not, either reclaimed by nature due to disuse and neglect, or obliterated by later development: agricultural, mining and human settlement. Some lengths of it have also been re-used as adopted highways, notably from Grove Corner to Higher Kerrow, and from Embla Vean to St Ives. Those parts that remain in original, or near-original form, are of major interest and traverse highly atmospheric terrain commanding extensive views.

The Tinnners’ Way is considered to be of equal antiquity and importance, both in historical interest and in terms modern public amenity, as the famous Ridgeway National Trail. Somewhat selectively described as “Britain’s oldest road”, this runs for 87 miles (140km) from Overton Hill near Avebury, Wiltshire, to Ivinghoe Beacon in Buckinghamshire, taking in parts of the Icknield Way. Along its route, it passes such important and famous sites as Avebury stone circle and henge; Liddington Castle Iron Age hill fort, the Neolithic long barrow of Wayland’s Smithy, the Late Bronze Age Uffington White Horse, and the Blowing Stone. Most of this route is formally designated for hiking and as a bridleway allowing access to equestrian users and cyclists. It was adopted as a National Trail in 1972.

At present, and despite several previous attempts to rectify the situation, the Tinnners’ Way is neither acknowledged by official bodies, nor defined on Ordnance Survey maps. Perversely, a route in West Penwith, known as “St Michael’s Way” is currently promoted as a designated trail and marked as such by the Ordnance Survey. However, this route is a fiction: an invention of the former Cornwall County Council, with neither historical justification nor factual basis.

The aim of this project is to restore the Tinnners’ Way in the sensitive fashion demanded by its antiquity and by the nature of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coast designations already applicable to the landscape it traverses. It is then proposed to seek official designation of this ancient route as a bridleway, with the ultimate aim of securing formal recognition of the Tinnners’ Way as a National Trail.

The route of the Tinnners’ Way along the watershed ridge of the Penwith Moors makes it key to leisure activities and exploration of a little-known landscape that contains a phenomenal amount of items of great interest. These range from wild life to archaeology and it is considered that restoration of the route will greatly benefit the economy of the Land’s End peninsula. A further advantage to reopening this route is the fact that it is crossed by several roads, from which it can be explored in stages without requiring the undertaking of the entire 22.5km, or 14 miles, of its original length in one attempt.

Antiquity

Like the Ridgeway National Trail, the Tinnerns’ Way can only be dated by association with sites along its route, and finds that have been made. A detailed breakdown of determining the trackway’s age is appended to this report but can be summarised as follows:

Post-Medieval (post 1500 CE)

Numerous accounts survive of the use of the trackway, and branches leading from it, in the 18th and 19th centuries. One such account tells how tin was brought by horses and mules to the Roseangrouse smelting house (operated from 1715 to 1883) before being shipped from Hayle Harbour. Joel Gascoyne’s 1699 map clearly shows the trackway, as does the 1813 OS First Edition I: 63,360 map.

Late Medieval (1066-1500 CE):

Enclosure boundaries set up in the 18th and 19th centuries border the trackway, which was clearly pre-existing. The positioning of parish boundaries along a 9km stretch of the Tinnerns’ Way testify that the trackway was in use in the 12th century or earlier. Land ownerships and the tithes due from each of them extended to either side of the trackway, which was deemed to be “no man’s land”, i.e. free from private ownership in order to ensure unrestricted thoroughfare.

Early Medieval (410-1066 CE)

Post-Roman inscribed stones were set up within the confines of an Early Christian church, or beside important routes. The stones known as Men Scryfa and the Boslow Stone stand beside this trackway, and 4.2km apart. Fragments of a possible third inscribed stone were discovered near its western terminus at Kenidjack Castle in 1990.

Roman Period (43-410 CE)

Finds of Roman coins, evidence of active trading, have been discovered at various points along the route.

Iron Age (800 BCE-43 CE)

Chun Castle (3rd century BCE) stands astride the northern route of the Tinnerns’ Way near the western end of its division into two parallel routes for a distance of 3.5km. The Late Iron Age courtyard house village of Bosullow Trehyllys was also bisected by this northern route, and a settlement of round houses, near Dakota Farm, also stands beside this route. The Bodrifty settlement of Iron Age round houses is sited beside the reunited trackway. The Tinnerns’ Way and other known early trackways in West Penwith terminate at Iron Age cliff castles which may have acted as trading centres. These include: Kenidjack Castle, St Ives Head (Dinas Ia), St Michael’s Mount, Treryn Dinas, Maen Castle, Bosigran Castle, Gurnard’s Head, Carnsew Fort, Hayle, and a former fort (destroyed) at Pendeen Watch.

Bronze Age (2500-800 BCE)

Two significant gold hoards, from Amalveor, Towednack, and from Morvah Carn, have been found in very close proximity to the Tinner’s Way, but 7.3km apart. Both finds have been approximately dated to 1,000 BCE, indicating that the trackway was in existence at that time. A bronze hoard found at Kenidjack Castle, the western terminus of the trackway, has the same approximate dating. Stone circles from the earliest part of this period stand within a short distance from the trackway’s route at Tregeseal, Men-an-Tol and Boskednan, and several menhirs and barrows of similar date can be found along the length of the route.

Neolithic period (4500-2500 BCE)

Group XVII greenstone axes quarried from Kenidjack Castle have been found as far away as Lincolnshire, strongly indicating the existence of overland routes such as the Tinner’s Way. Dolmens such as Chun Quoit, Mulfra Quoit, Zennor Quoit, Sperris Quoit and the destroyed Giant’s Rock dolmen are all within easy reach of the trackway, as are the Neolithic tor enclosures of Carn Kenidjack and Carn Galva.

The existence and antiquity of the Tinner’s Way (Old St Ives Road) have been acknowledged by notable scholars such as E. Thurlow Leeds (1926); Lieutenant-Colonel F.C. Hirst (c.1930); H. O’Neill Hencken (1932); Dorothy Dudley (1942 and 1957); Vivien Russell (1959-60); P.A.S. Pool (1959-60 and 1997) and Professor A.C. Thomas (1994).

The two extremities of the Tinner’s Way have been fragmented, obscured or destroyed by later development: mining, agricultural and settlement expansion.

West of the foot of Devil’s Lane (SW 3738 3273), its original course is marked by a single straight hedge which would have formed its southern side between No-Go-By Lane and the B3306 at Botallack, then a continuation of that hedge west of the B3306, becoming the southern boundary of the curtilage of the Queen’s Arms. Further west the same hedge line continues, curving gently southwards until joining a path at Parknoweth Mine (SW 3648 3290), then the coastal track passing the West Wheal Owles and Wheal Edward engine houses, and finally the path westward to the Iron Age fort of Kenidjack Castle (SW 3550 3255). Only from Parknoweth to Kenidjack Castle can this line now be followed on foot, and reinstatement of the remainder is either impractical or impossible.

The eastern end of the track, from Embla Vean (SW 4815 3736) to St Ives has largely been adapted to modern metalled highways, apart from a stretch of footpath from Beagletodn Gate (SW 4832 3780) to the road east of Towednack church (SW 4882 3814). Now the metalled lane skirting the southern base of Rosewall Hill from Towednack to Hellesveor (SW 5034 3983), its remaining course eastward has been obscured by the expansion of St Ives. Rather than follow the valley and present road through The Stennack, the trackway is likely to have followed the ridgetop, along the line of Ayr Road to Barnoon, before descending to the Iron Age fort site at St Ives Head (The Island). Once again, restoration of the trackway east of Hellesveor is not possible.

It is therefore proposed that the National Trail proposal be confined to the length of the Tinner’s Way between the western foot of Devil’s Lane (SW 3738 3273) and the eastern foot of Badger’s Lane at Embla Vean (SW 4815 3736), an overall length of 12.9km, or 8 miles.

Rather than being a disadvantage, the fact that these two entry points to the Tinnars’ Way are unobtrusively positioned may add to the sense of adventure that explorers of the route will experience. A further advantage is that the two points also represent the western and eastern limits of West Penwith’s area of upland moor and open downland. This area remains largely unexplored by visitors to the Land’s End peninsula, who are for the most part directed to beaches and “honeypot” attractions by the tourism industry. The adoption and restoration of the Tinnars’ Way will therefore provide hitherto neglected access to an unsung gem of the peninsula: the unique and often spectacular Penwith Moors, with its remarkable wealth of archaeology, wild-life and unrivalled viewpoints.

It is acknowledged that a route of just 12.9 kilometres may be considered too short to be adopted as a National Trail. However, it must be recognised that the peninsula itself is of restricted size, and that the benefits of this route more than warrant serious consideration regardless of length.

Route requirements

Devil’s Lane (SW 3738 3273 to SW 3823 3268): This leads eastward from near the northern end of No-Go-By Lane, a few hundred metres south of its junction with the B3306, and is the central one of three parallel lanes leading onto Carnyorth, Botallack and Truthwall Commons. The flanking pair, Carnyorth Lane and Kenyhton Lane are clearly recent in origin, with some artificial surfacing and probably not predating the 18th century, but Devil’s Lane is clearly ancient. As mentioned above, the line of its original westward route, extending to Botallack and beyond, remains preserved by a straight hedge. Devil’s Lane is a “green lane”, with no artificial surfacing and is far from level. Its surface noticeably undulates, a feature that should be carefully preserved, and for at least part of its length, is a hollow way. Prehistoric remains flank its upper route (as well as a remarkable “crow”, probably of 18th century date), and its name links with legends of the moor at its eastern end, where the devil on horseback is said to hunt lost souls at night.

Until 2009, Devil’s Lane was in frequent use by local equestrians, which tended to keep it clear of vegetation. Since the installation of a heavy gate at its eastern end, this use has markedly decreased, thus increasing the risk of the lane being choked by vegetation. This will need to be sensitively addressed. Also, at its upper, eastern end, the route is at almost all times, an impassable lake. This sunken area requires filling with rab, and may also require the cutting of drainage channels into the pasture to the south to prevent water collection.

Devil’s Lane is completely unclassified, apart from the usually flooded eastern end (public footpath) and requires formal designation as a bridleway throughout. Expiry of the current High Level Stewardship regime may end its requirement for grazing of the moor by longhorn cattle, in which case, the heavy gate at SW 3823 3268 can be removed, thus restoring the open and unrestricted end of Devil’s Lane onto the moorland.

Botallack and Carnyorth Commons (SW 3823 3268 to SW 3900 3307): From the eastern end of Devil’s Lane, the route turns north as a recognisable path, past a silted pond known as the “Isle of Pippy” on its western side then, where it meets another path leading west to east, continues north-eastward as a well-used path to the brow of the hill west of Carn Kenidjack. A linear bank, part of a post-medieval enclosure, defines its north-western side from SW 3853 3294 to SW 3878 3306. The path is in generally good condition throughout, and requires little attention except that vegetation cutting should increase its usable width to 2 metres. It is presently a public footpath for all of its length: this requires upgrading to bridleway. Waymark guide stones should be installed at SW 3823 3268, and at SW 3830 3286.

Water Lane (western section) (SW3900 3307 to SW 3925 3304): If expiry of the current HLS scheme leads to the cessation of moorland grazing, then the two gates and lengths of hedging erected in 2009 at the western end of the lane should be removed from the site. This part of the trackway is wide, hedged on both sides, and largely choked with vegetation, leaving only a narrow path for the public to negotiate. Vegetation clearance to form a 2 metre wide path will be necessary. The unmetalled surface is deeply rutted and rab infilling will be required for the sake of public safety. Its lower part has a metalled surface in reasonable condition to provide access to Higher Carnyorth Farm. Its current status as a Public Footpath should be upgraded to Public Bridleway.

At SW 3925 3304, the trackway is crossed by another old track leading from north to south and on the southern side of this ancient crossroads stands the Boslow inscribed stone, which is of international importance but currently endangered by recent tractor activity. This activity needs to be restricted to the western side of the stone in order to protect the 7th century grave detected by Professor Charles Thomas on its eastern side.

Water Lane (eastern section) (SW 3925 3304 to SW 3958 3308): This is much like the upper part of the western section of Water Lane: wide, hedged on both sides but choked with vegetation for much of its length and fairly level. Again this requires clearance to form a 2-metre wide thoroughfare. Rab infilling is required in two places; halfway along its length, and at the eastern end close to the B3318, as both are frequently almost impassible due to standing water. The current Public Footpath status should be upgraded to Public Bridleway.

The Gump (to Pella Corner) (SW 3958 3308 to SW 3991 3323): Running along the southern edge of Woon Gumpus (The Gump), this is a wide, open track with earth and rab surface, hedged on its southern side but largely unbordered on the north side. Currently a Public Footpath, to be upgraded to Public Bridleway. This part of the trackway requires minimal attention, with some rab infilling of larger puddled areas.

At Pella Corner, the original trackway divides into two parallel routes for a distance of two miles before reuniting near the Four Parishes Stone. It is not practical to create a Bridleway for the northern, higher route between Pella Corner and the unclassified Madron-Morvah road at SW 4151 3473. Equestrian use is therefore restricted to the southern route as far as that road at Bosullow Common. The north and south routes will now be considered individually.

Northern route

Pella Corner to Backs Lane (SW 3991 3323 to SW 4071 3411): An unofficial path leads north-eastward from the track at SW 3991 3323 to the Pella Corner Bronze Age barrow at SW 4013 3355, which it passes close to its north-western perimeter. At this point, the unofficial path bends northward towards Chun Quoit, but the original track continued north-eastward to the Castle. No path currently exists on that line and, therefore, a new one will need to be cut through the vegetation to a width of 1 metre. A low, fragmentary linear feature defined the south-eastern side of the original track. The new path should be kept at least a metre clear of the north-westward side of this linear feature, which is of archaeological importance, and stop at SW 4043 3390, at least a metre short of the slight ditch and bank feature 25 metres southwest of the Castle, which is likely to represent the remains of an earlier hilltop enclosure.

While keeping clear of the extended circuit of this feature, a new 1 metre wide path should be cut around the circumference of the Castle, and kept at least 3 metres clear of its outer ditch. From the Castle’s north-eastern perimeter, a new path, 1 metre wide, should be cut along the line of the parish boundary from SW 4056 3399 to the opening of Backs Lane at SW 4071 3411.

Work to this part of the route from the Pella Corner barrow to Backs Lane must be carried out in close liaison with the Cornwall Wildlife Trust, which owns the north-western moorland area of this hill and also, as the entire moorland area of the hill is Scheduled Ancient Monument, with the Cornwall Archaeological Unit.

The entirety of this new path, from the Pella Corner barrow to Backs Lane, should be designated as a Public Footpath.

Backs Lane to the Madron-Morvah road (SW 4071 3411 to SW 4151 3473): Under the former Environmentally Sensitive Area scheme for West Penwith, the whole of this section of the route became a footpath under a prescriptive agreement which may still be in place. Both ends of this section are hedged green lanes, and the line of the field hedge that link them indicate that the whole of this route was formerly a hedged lane, the remaining sections of which are of considerable antiquity and must be treated with care. The two sections of lane may require vegetation clearance to maintain a pathway 1 metre wide, and the whole of this section then formally designated as a Public Footpath.

Madron-Morvah road to Jeraw Lane (SW 4151 3473 to SW 4192 3506): The route continues up the maintained track to Garden Mine (designated as a Public Bridleway) to SW 4168 3496, where an unadopted path leads north-eastwards across Trembath Common to the opening of Jeraw Lane at SW 4192 3506. This should be cleared of vegetation to a width of 2 metres. It then continues along the full length of Jeraw Lane, a green, hedged trackway, with no public right of way designation. Some attention may be required to control vegetation and ensuring unhindered passage to a width of 2 metres. The entirety of this section should be formally designated as a Public Bridleway.

Southern Route

Pella Corner to Trehyllys Farm (SW 3991 3223 to SW 4092 3365): This remains as a firm and long-established stony lane which is formally designated as a Public Footpath, but will require upgrading to Public Bridleway.

Trehyllys Farm to Bosulow (SW 4092 3365 to SW 4181 3445): The entirety of this section is a metalled Public Highway and requires no further attention or redesignation.

Bosulow to Four Parishes (Men-an-Tol Lane) (SW 4181 3445 to SW 4298 3241): A long, firm-surfaced, well-used but unmetalled hedged lane, currently designated as Public Footpath only. This requires upgrading to Public Bridleway and, ideally intervening gates, installed since 1990, should be removed. South of Men Scryfa, at approx. SW 4275 3526, this track is prone to flooding, often being impassable on foot. This section needs to be infilled with consolidated rab, with drainage through the hedge to the south, into the adjoining croft.

The Reunited Route

Four Parishes to Ventonigga Lane (SW 4298 3241 to SW 4440 3532): The divergent routes of the Tinnars’ Way reconverge at Four Parishes Piece which also requires attention regarding areas of mire and/or flooding. The Public Footpath ceases at the Four Parishes Stone (SW 4298 3541). Other Public Footpaths leading north and south from this point indicate that this is a further crossroads of ancient trackways. The Tinnars’ Way route is currently indicated by an indistinct path running close to, and parallel to, the parish boundary which lies a few metres to the north. At SW 4357 3533, this path moves away from the parish boundary and leads south-east to join Ventonigga Lane at SW 4409 3530. This is an unsurfaced hedged track in good condition and used as access to Ventonigga (now called Brook Cottage). This entire path should be cut to provide a 2-metre wide throughfare and, with Ventonigga Lane, east of the path’s junction with the lane, designated as a Public Bridleway throughout.

It is likely that the original route followed the parish boundary from SW 4357 3533. Restoration of this, westward to the track from Bodrifty to Bosporthenis, is impractical due to the development of wetland conditions in its lower part.

Bodrifty to Venton Gilberts (Grove Corner) (SW 4440 3532 to SW 4519 3605): Topography requires a brief division of the route. Presently, the unadopted path past the Bodrifty Iron Age settlement is used by walkers, and this should continue, with the path being formally adopted as a Public Footpath. Because of the need to conserve field hedges, this cannot be used by equestrians. For those, the route should run north from the foot of Ventonigga Lane along the Bodrifty-Bosporthenis towards the parish boundary (Madron-Zennor) then, at SW 4434 3566, strike off in an east-north-easterly direction to join the aforementioned path at SW 4479 3582. This will be close to the original route, and vegetation cut to a 2-metre width. This stretch of the route, and the Bodrifty-Bosporthenis track from the foot of Ventonigga Lane to SW 4434 3566, should be adopted as a Public Bridleway. The current path from SW 4479 3582 to the Newmill-Gurnard’s Head road is currently unadopted, save for its final 200 metres (Public Footpath). This should also be cut to a width of 2 metres and formally adopted as a Public Bridleway.

Venton Gilberts (Grove Corner) to Higher Kerrow (SW 4519 3605 to SW 4579 3619): This stretch of the route is an adopted but unclassified metalled highway and requires no further work, or redesignation.

Higher Kerrow to Bishop’s Head and Foot (SW 4579 3619 to SW 4639 3623): This is a well-used, unadopted access lane, hedged on both sides and unmetalled. It requires no further work, but should be formally adopted as a Public Bridleway.

At this point, an early trackway – almost certainly prehistoric in origin – leaves the Tinnars’ Way and leads off in a south-easterly direction and ultimately to a point at Marazion opposite St Michael’s Mount. The lower part of this route is almost wholly superseded by public highways; the upper part from Bishop’s Head and Foot to the B3311 at Castle Gate, should be considered for future restoration and adoption as a Public Bridleway.

Bishop’s Head and Foot to Lady Downs (SW 4639 3623 to SW 4685 3667): Also a well used and largely unadopted access lane requiring no further work. From Mill Downs Cottage at SW 4662 3667 to the prominent rock on Lady Downs at SW 4685 3667, this is already adopted as a Public Bridleway, and the remainder of this stretch requires the same designation.

Lady Downs to Embla Vean (SW 4685 3667 to SW 4815 3737): The ultimate stretch of the Tinnars’ Way route being considered under this project is already adopted as Public Bridleway throughout. Its final part, known as Badger’s Lane (SW 4763 3737 to 4815 3737), is an extremely ancient hollow way between high hedges, and is prone to suffer wash-out in extreme weather conditions. It will need to be monitored accordingly.

Waymarking and Interpretive Panels

The need for waymarking and interpretive panels at key points of the route is plain. However, these need to be thought through very carefully, in order not to cause detriment to the high visual quality of the West Penwith moors and downs.

Local materials should be at the forefront of any design, and also the need for as unobtrusive a style as possible. Interpretive panels should not be oversized or mounted higher than an average person’s waist level. If these are mounted on a canted surface at waist-height, rather than vertically at eye-height, then they should not be obtrusive if carefully sited. They should also be kept away from any significant feature of the landscape. Interpretive panels should include a small map of the entire route, and one at much larger scale showing the relevant section of the trackway with nearby points of interest located and simply explained. Texts should be bilingual, in Cornish and English in accordance with Cornwall Council policy, and in order to highlight the linguistic feature of Cornish heritage. Each section of the route should have interpretive panels at either end.

Waymarking will be required in several places along the route, preferably in granite, perhaps wedge-shaped and standing to no more than knee-height. It is clear that the timber guide-posts by prescriptive paths erected during the term of the West Penwith ESA were both out of character in both material and style, and obtrusive by reason of their height. These would require no more than a directional arrow, and the words Hyns an Stenoryon: The Tinnars’ Way.

The design and positioning of both waymarks and interpretive panels, and the extent of each section of track they will serve, will be determined at a later date.

Craig Weatherhill, Feb. 2016.

Appendix D

Henwyn-tylleryow a'n Hyns an Stenoryon

Place-Names of the Tinner's Way

No-Go-By to Embla Vean

The Tinner's Way (formerly known as 'The Old St Ives Road') is a trackway of prehistoric origin that follows high ground along the spine of the West Penwith moors. Originally, it led from the coast near St Just to St Ives, with a major offshoot leading towards St Michael's Mount, and several minor ones linking with other coastal locations, or to other ancient trackway networks.

Study of the place-names along the route, or within easy reach and sight of it, reveals much about the long history of this valuable ancient route, and is therefore of great value to our understanding of it. The following list is in west to east order.

The orthography of the Cornish language utilised below is the Standard Written Form of Cornish (SWF), devised in 2008. Both its permitted Main form and Traditional form are shown. Preference of adopting one or the other is entirely the choice of the Penwith Landscape Partnership. However, in this list, the differences that occur are only twofold: Traditional or historic Cornish writes C, for the hard consonant, before back vowels, L and R; the Main Form writes K universally. Also, stressed MM and NN often became BM and DN in the Late Cornish that survived in West Penwith well into the 19th century; a development known as "pre-occlusion" (found only in Manx among the other Celtic languages). This is accepted as a Main form variant.

Reconstructed forms of each name, for modern use, are shown under the head place name in the form: <Ke Knavas>. The traditional form is shown first wherever a difference in orthography occurs.

NO-GO-BY (lane, SW 374327)

<Ke Knavas>

Eng. "knave go by", or "Go by, knave!" Found elsewhere in Cornwall, this name reflects Anglican hostility to itinerant late 18th century Methodist preachers (the "knaves" referred to).

NOON AN GROAS (field name, SW 375326)

<Goon an Grows>

Noon an Grous 1778, Noon an Groas c.1841

goon, "downs, downland" + an "the, of the" + crows/krows, "cross". Mutation of the feminine singular of a noun occurs after a definite article. Correct Cornish would not also include the abbreviated definite article of "Noon" (an woon, "the downland"), so this is in error. A medieval wayside cross, probably marking a churchway, must once have stood nearby: there is no sign of it today.

DEVIL'S LANE (lane, SW 374327 to SW 382327)

<Bownder an Jowl>

Eng. name related to legends of the Devil hunting lost and restless souls over Carn Kenidjack and the surrounding moor. He was said to catch them at an unspecified stile that the lost souls could not cross.

CARN BEAN (topographical, SW 383332)

<Carn Bian/Karn Bian>, or <Carn Yorgh/Karn Yorgh>

Carnvean 1700; Carn Bean 1782; Carn Bean, Carn Yorth 1852

Pronounced “carn BEE-un” carn/karn, “tor, crag” + bian, “little, small.” The 1852 entry suggests that an alternative name, perhaps the original, for this hilltop was carn/karn, “tor, crag” + yorgh, “roe deer, roebuck,” now preserved as the name of a settlement at its western foot, CARNYORTH.

CARN KENIDJACK (topographical, SW 388330)

<Carn Ujek/Karn Ujek>

Kern-nusack, Carn-usack 1584; Kern-usack c.1600; Carnijack 1700; Karn Nusack c.1740; Carnidjack, Kenijac, Carn Kenijack 1842; Carn Kenidjack 1861; Cairn Kenidzhak 1861, 1876, 1880; Carn Nidgi, Carn Jinny 1893.

The current name results from a mistake first made in 1842, adding a spurious, preceding “Carn” to a name that already began with the word. carn/karn, “tor, crag” + ujek (earlier: usek>, “hooting, howling”, from the sound effects generated by high winds through narrow fissures of this weirdly shaped natural outcrop. Early spellings show this to be a completely different name from the settlement of KENIDJACK, two miles to the west, which derives from: cunyjek/kunyjek, “fuel-abundant” (the “fuel” being furze). Confusion between the two names may well have been a factor in the 1842 mistake that created the modern and tautologous name of the hilltop tor.

THE BOSLOW STONE (archaeological, SW 393331)

<Crows Ust/Krows Ust>

Krowze East 1613

An Early Christian inscribed stone dated to the 7th century AD, standing at the crossroads of two ancient trackways, bearing the inscription TAETVERA and a contemporary cross with expanded terminals. The name (British: Taethuere), means “exalter of the journey”, and may have been a religious pseudonym taken by a Celtic priest. St Just himself is associated with travelling to his other two churches at Gorrán Haven and St Just in Roseland, and in visits to his colleague St Achebran (St Keverne) on the Lizard peninsula. The stone stands at the western end of a stone-lined grave (discovered by probing), and its Cornish name: crows/krows, “cross” + Ust, “St Just”, might hint at the possible identity of the priest who was buried here, although the stone is also on the boundary of St Just and Sancreed parishes.

BOSLOW (farm, SW395327)

<Boslow>

Boslwe 1655; Boslow 1778, Buslow c.1841

bos, “dwelling” + probably, glow, “charcoal”. This might relate to the oak forest that once existed in the bowl-shaped valley below, now Bostraze Bog, which may have provided material from which charcoal could be made. Another possibility for the second element is: lo, “spoon”, from the shape of the valley. logh, “pool”, rarely found in inland place-names, can be ruled out as no such feature exists nearby.

DRY CARN (topographical, SW 402326)

<Tricarn/Trikarn>

Tricarn c.1300; Trei Carn 1778, Try Carne 1849; Tri Carn c.1841; Top and Dry Carn 1842

tri, “three” + carn/karn, “ here meaning “artificial cairn”. A group of three Bronze Age barrows formerly stood here, but the hilltop is now dominated by the Civil Aviation radar beacon locally known as the “flying saucer”. “Top and” in the 1842 form is a corruption of Late Cornish: tobmen, “mound”. Under strict rules of Cornish, aspiration should occur after tri, “three”, making the name <Triharn>, but six historic spellings fail to show this. This name is regrettably omitted from modern maps.

THE BOSWENS STONE (archaeological, SW 400329)

<Men Boswyns>

A handsome 2.6m Bronze Age menhir named after the estate on which it stands. BOSWENS is recorded as: *Boswens 1300, 1349, 1655; Bosewens 1321; Boswyns 1329; Boswins 1361, 1386; Buswyns c.1570*. bos, “dwelling” + gwyns, “wind”, in mutated form.

WOON GUMPUS COMMON (topographical, SW 397335)

<An Woon Gompes>

Nun Compez 1782

Locally “The Gump”. an woon, “the downland” + compes, “flat, level”, with correct mutation of C to G.

LONG STONE CROFT (topographical, SW 399330)

<Croft an Menhir/Kroft an Menhir>

Long Stone Croft c.1841

Eng. “longstone”, after the Boswens Stone, a Bronze Age menhir, or standing stone, + Cornish: croft/kroft, “enclosed rough grazing”.

THE PILLAR (field name, SW 401334)

<An Pella>

The Pillar c.1841

an pella, “the farthest”, being the farthest field from its parent farm, Bojewyan.

CHÛN QUOIT (archaeological, SW 402339)

<Coyt Ji an Woon/Koyt Ji an Woon>

Cornwall’s best preserved Neolithic dolmen, constructed in the period from 3500-3000 BC, and named for the estate on which it stands. The term ‘Chûn Cromlech’, sometimes seen, was exclusively used by 19th and early 20th century antiquarians, and the existence of fields to the north of the site called ‘Quoit Croft’ c.1841 shows that ‘Quoit’ was the traditionally used term for these structures (Cornish: coyt/koyt, “dolmen”, feminine noun). CHÛN (pronounced: ‘choon’) is recorded as: *Cheiwone, Chiewone 1283; Chyone 1503, 1508; Chywone 1508, 1623; Chywone 1841; Ch’ûn 1861*. The name derives from chi, “house” + a’n woon, “at/of the downs”.

CHÛN CASTLE (archaeological, SW 405350)

<Castel Chi an Woon/Kastel Chi an Woon>

Karn Choone 1700; Castle Choon c.1740; Chywone Castle C18.

Like CHÛN QUOIT, this famous stone-built Iron Age hill fort takes its name from the estate on which it partially stands, details of which are given in the above entry.

BACKS LANE (lane, SW 407341 to SW 409343)

<Bownder an Bagas>

Backs Lane c.1841

‘Backs’ is probably an Anglicisation of bagas, “group, bunch, team”, perhaps from the packhorse teams that once plied the ancient route that is here preserved as a green lane edged by dry stone walling, and which leads downslope to the Late Iron Age village of BOSULLOW TREHYLLYS.

TREHYLLYS FARM (farm, SW 409336)

<Tregrellas>

Bosullow Lane End 1878, 1963; Trehyllys c. 1970.

A modern name, coined from the nearby Late Iron Age village of BOSULLOW TREHYLLYS. In its present form, the word resembles: tre, “farm, settlement” + hellys, henlys, “old ruin, court, administrative centre” but, in fact, is a corruption of crellas/krellas, “courtyard houses”. The spelling may have resulted from confusion with another Cornish word, crehyllys/krehyllys, “shaken”.

BOSULLOW TREHYLLYS (archaeological, SW 409342)

<Crellas Boschiwolow/Krellas Boschiwolow> or ,

<Boschiwolow Coth/Boschiwolow Koth>

Bosullow Crellas, Old Bosullow C19.

A magnificent example of the Late Iron Age courtyard house settlements that are exclusive to West Penwith (except for a late example on the Isles of Scilly), and named after the large estate on which it stands. The name BOSULLOW is explained below, while TREHYLLYS is a corruption of crellas/krellas, “courtyard houses”.

KERROW (farm, SW 413342)

<Keryow>

Cayrou 1327.

keryow, “forts, enclosed settlements”. The farm is named from archaeological features that are no longer in evidence.

KERROW MENHIR (archaeological, SW 415343)

<Men Keryow>

A bulky Bronze Age standing stone 2.1 m tall, and incorporated into a more recent field wall. Named after the nearby KERROW farm.

THE CARN (topographical, SW 412346)

<Carn Morvedh/Karn Morvedh>

Carnmorvah 1884.

carn, karn, “tor, crag” + place and parish name MORVAH. This is recorded as: *Morveth 1327, 1333, 1347, 1348, 1377, 1500, 1584; Morneth 1342; S. Morvede 1349; S. Morveth 1374, 1390; S. Brigida et Morvetha 1390; S. Morwetha 1409; S. Morpha 1435; Morvathe 1562; Morva 1565, 1580, 1611, 1613, 1699, 1794; Morvath 1584, 1613; Morvaghe 1611.* Historians and hagiographers agree that ‘St Morwetha’ is fictitious (compare LUDGVAN and ‘St Ludevanus’), while toponymists agree that the name is derived from: mor, “sea” + bedh, “grave”, with initial mutation of B to V.

BOSULLOW (settlement, SW 417344)

<Boschiwolow>

Botuolo bichan 1224; Botilwoelou 1238; Botuolo 1241; Bossywoelou 1296; Botuelou 1327; Boschiwolou 1301; Boschiwolou-bigha 1302; Bosuoylagh wartha, Bosuoylagh goiles 1313; Botywoelou 1319; Bosiwolou 1333; Bossuolou, Bossuolou-bihan 1334; Bosywolow 1336; Boswolowebyan 1457; Bossewolowvyan 1447; Bossowolo-meour 1517; Bussolowe 1561; Great Bosolo, Little Bosolo 1794; Great Bosullow c. 1870.

bos, “dwelling”, + a lost place-name Chiwolow (chi, “house” + golow, “light”, probably a reference to its south-facing aspect), so “dwelling at Chiwolow”. Some historic forms contain bian, byghan, “small, little” (Little Bosullow);

(g)wartha, “higher” (Higher Bosullow); goles, woles, “lower” (Lower Bosullow), and meur, “great”, (Great Bosullow).

BOSULLOW COMMON (topographical, SW 417347)

<Gonyow Boschiwolow>

Gunneau Bosolo c.1680.

gonyow <downs, downlands> + place-name BOSULLOW, explained above. These were utilised as upland grazing areas for the Bosullow estate.

TREMBATH COMMON (topographical, SW 417349)

<Goon Trevian> or <Goon Trenbagh>

Trembath Common c.1841.

This area of upland grazing was probably once “Trevean Common”, from its parent farm situated to the north, tre “farm, settlement” + bian, “small”, with lenition of B to V following the feminine generic element. Trevean was occupied by the Trembath family from 1571 until the 19th century, and temporarily gave their family name to the farm, as it is recorded as Trembath in 1782 and c.1841, after which it reverted to its former name which been recorded since 1314. The family name derives from the place-name Trembath in Madron parish. This was: *Trenbagh 1327; Trembaigh 1333; Trenbagh wartha 1334; Trembaghwoles 1361; Trembagh 1361, 1523; Trembaghe 1522; Trembagh Wollas 1587; Trembagh, Trenbath 1668*: tre, “farm, settlement” + an bagh, “(at) the hook, (at) the corner”. The farm is situated at a 90-degree bend of the Newlyn River and river valley between Buryas Bridge and Stable Hobba, this being the “hook” or “corner”. Some forms of the Madron place-name contain (g)wartha, “higher”, and goles, woles, “lower”.

PILLARS CROFT (field name, SW 420346)

<Croft Pylas/Kroft Pylas>

Pillars Croft c.1841.

croft/kroft, “enclosed rough grazing” + pylas, “naked oats (*avena nuda*)”. “Pillas”, as it was called in local dialect, was once extensively grown in West Penwith for fodder, but is now believed to be extinct.

DAKOTA (farm, SW 419347)

<Dakota>

Docoto House 1908; Dakota 1977.

A farm established c.1900 on the Bosullow estate, probably by a local man returning from mining or other occupation in the US state of Dakota. Some other place and field names in West Penwith are similarly named from other US locations.

CROFT AN STRIFE (field name, SW 420350)

<Croft an Strif/Kroft an Strif>

Croft an Strife c.1841.

croft/kroft, “enclosed rough grazing” + an strif, “the strife, the struggle”. This may be the “Bloody Croft” mentioned in a local tale; a small and virtually worthless scrap of land that was reputedly fought over, to the death, by two unnamed brothers at some unspecified date.

CORONATION HOUSE (farm, SW 423351)

<Chi Curunans/Chi Kurunans>

A small farm formed on the Bosullow estate in 1901, and named after that year’s coronation of the former Duke of Cornwall, Edward VII.

JERAW LANE (lane from SW 419351 to SW 428354)

<Bownder Hewoserow>

Jeraw Lane c.1841.

The name is probably a contraction of “Hewcherow”, Hewcherow Croft being recorded to its north c.1841. This would appear to be hewos, havos, “shieling, summer pasture” + erow “acre” (a Cornish acre in West Penwith equalled 120 English acres), S often becoming J in late Cornish.

WATCH CROFT (topographical, SW 420357)

<Carnan Bygh/Karnan Bygh>

Carnonbigh 1584, 1695; Carn Veyagh, Carn Veigfe (for ‘veighe’) 1750; Carn an Vyth 1752; Watch Croft c.1841; Trevean Hill, Morvah Hill 1872.

At 827 feet/252 metres, West Penwith’s highest point, the Cornish name of this hill is: carnan/karnan, “artificial cairn” + bygh, “small, little”. It was renamed Watch Croft (including croft/kroft, “enclosed rough grazing”) during the Napoleonic Wars, when a stone lookout hut, still evident, was constructed on a summit outcrop. The summit itself is marked by a Bronze Age stone cairn, with a contemporary menhir, or standing stone, sited nearby. In the late 19th century, the hill briefly took on the names of Trevean, the farm estate immediately to the west (see TREMBATH COMMON above), and of Morvah, the parish in which it is situated (see THE CARN above).

MÊN-AN-TOL (archaeological, SW 426349)

<Men an Toll>

Meane an Toll 1613; Men an Toll 1696; Men an Tol 1754.

men, “stone” + an toll, “(of) the hole”. This famous, enigmatic holed stone of the Early Bronze Age, with its reputed powers of healing and divination, has recently been shown to be an integral element of a stone circle.

NANGIDNALL CROFT (field name, SW 428351)

<Goon Ajwa Ydnyal>

Goon Agga Idnyal 1670; Adjidnall Common 1778; Nangidnall Croft c.1841; Anguidal Downs, Gendhal Moor c.1870.

goon, “downs, downland” + ajwa, aswa, “gap, pass” + ydnyal, ynnyal, “desolate”. The site of a legendary battle, in which the Rialobran, named on the nearby Mên Scryfa inscribed stone, is said to have been slain.

GOON MAYON SCREEPS (field name, SW 427353)

<Goon Men Scrifys/Goon Men Skrifys>

Goon Mayon Screeps, c.1841.

goon, “downs, downland” + the name of the inscribed stone standing there, variously known as MÊN SCRYFA and MÊN SCRYFYS, explained below.

MÊN SCRYFA, MÊN SCRYFYS (archaeological, SW 427353)

<Men Scriffa/Men Skriffa>, also <Men Scrifys/Men Skrifys>

Mean Scrifvez c.1670; Men Skrepha 1700; Men Skryfa 1754; Menscryffa 1778; Mayon Screeps c.1841.

men, “stone” + scriffa/skrifa, “writing”, and: scrifys/skrifys, “written, inscribed”. A 2.0m tall granite standing stone set close to the bifurcation of the ancient trackway. Its northern face bears the very legible mid 6th century inscription to RIALOBRAN (British: rigalo-brano-s, “royal or regal raven”) CVNOVALI (Br. cuno-ualo-s, “worthy or valiant hound”) FILI (Latin, “son of”). The final word is below present turf level and cannot be seen. In modern Cornish, the two Celtic names would be written: Rielvran and Kenwal. The latter occurs in other West Penwith place-names, such as Roskennals, Sancreed, (*Resconwals 1372; Roskenwal 1560*: res, “ford” + personal name Kenwal).

FOUR PARISHES STONE (bound stone, SW 430354)

<Men Crows/Men Krows>

Meane Crouse 1613; Mene Croose 1696; Four Parishes Rock at Praze Maen Crowze 1788; Four Parishes Bound Rock 1839.

A small incised cross on the surface of this elongated earthfast natural boulder has a small drill hole at the intersection of its arms. This marks the meeting point of four ecclesiastical parishes: Morvah (NW); Madron (SW); Gulval (SE) and Zennor (NE). It also stands at a crossroads of two ancient trackways. The Cornish name derives from: men, “stone” + crows/krows, “cross”.

VENTON BEBIBELL (well, SW 4235)

<Fenten Byghbobel>

Venton Bebibell 1613.

The true source of the Newlyn River, a spring bubbles up beneath twin capstones set on smaller stones beside an ancient stone hedge. The name appears to be: fenten, “well, spring” + a compound byghbobel, consisting of bygh, “small” and pobel, “people”. A tradition of baptising dolls in this spring each Good Friday has been revived in recent years since the well’s rediscovery in the 1980s. pibel, “pipe, conduit” can be discounted as no such feature has been recorded and would serve no purpose in such a remote location.

MEANE TOLL (bound stone, SW 433354)

<Men Toll>

Meane Toll 1613; A Rock 1696.

The name of this feature would literally mean “boundstone”, as toll, “tax, tithe”, was derived from the same Cornish word that means “hole” as the traditional form of “bounding” land was to dig holes at relevant boundary points, piling the turves alongside. men, “stone” + toll “tax, tithe”. The stone marks the boundary of the Zennor and Gulval ecclesiastical parishes (and of the Zennor and Madron civil parishes).

CARN GALVA (topographical, SW 428360)

<Carn Golva/Karn Golva> or <Carn Golowva/Karn Golowva>

Carngalva 1699; Carn Galver 1748, 1826; Karn Gollewa 1754; Carn Galva 1840, 1880; Carn Gallowa 1841.

carn/karn, “tor, crag” + golva, “lookout”, or golowva, “beacon”. The latter is supported by a 19th century record of the hill having once been a site for a signal beacon. This name would strictly apply to the northernmost of the hill’s twin peaks; the following name applying to the larger and taller southern peak, which is West Penwith’s second highest point at 817 feet/249 metres.

CASTLE ANOWTHAN (archaeological, SW 428360)

<Castel an Oghen/Kastel an Oghen>

Castle Owthan 1580; Castle Anowthan 1584.

castel/kastel, “castle” + an oghen, “(of) the oxen”. Described by John Norden in 1584 as: “a craggy rock on the top of hill near Zennor, upon the north sea, sometime trenched about, and built with stone, as appeareth by the ruins of its walls”, and subsequently lost, the tumbled walls and internal terraces of this Neolithic tor enclosure were rediscovered in 1984 after a major gorse fire.

LITTLE GALVA (topographical, SW 433359)

<Golva Vian> or <Golowva Vian>

A small but prominent natural outcrop of granite, named in comparison to the larger CARN GALVA to the west. The name appears to be historically recent.

HANNIBAL'S CARN (topographical, SW 432363)

<Carn Honybal/Karn Honybal>

carn/karn, “tor, crag” + a personal name believed to be that of Hannibal Thomas, farmer at nearby Bosporthennis in the 18th century. The personal forename is attested as having a Cornish form: Honybal, a name adopted from tales of the famous Carthaginian general, and doubtless popularised by unfounded stories, coined in the Elizabethan period, of Phoenicians visiting the Cornish coast in prehistory.

NINE MAIDENS (archaeological, SW 434351)

<Meyn yn Dons>

Mein yn dans 1700; The Ninemaids c.1740.

meyn, “stones” + yn dans, “in a dance”. An Early Bronze Age stone circle. The theme of “dancing stones” and maidens turned to stone by divine wrath, is common to Cornish stone circles. The site is the only British ancient monument to become the subject of an opera; *Iernin*, written in 1933 by father and son team William and George Lloyd at Trewey Mill, Zennor, and running for a record season in London in 1934-5.

TUBAN BROZE (archaeological, SW 437352)

<Tobmen Bras>

Tuban Braz c.1740; Tuban Broze C18, 'The Deadman' 1904.

tobmen, “mound” + bras, “great”. A substantial Bronze Age barrow some 20 metres in diameter. In “Wild Life at the Land’s End” (1904), J.C Tregarthen refers to it as “The Deadman” (a corruption of tobmen), and chillingly describes the barrow emitting an unearthly shriek when a death occurs in the locality.

CARRAC VUROSE DAN VENTAN EGO (bound stone, SW 439353)

<Carrek Vras yn-dadn Fentenigow/Karrek Vras yn-dann Fentenigow>

Carrac Vurose dan Ventan Ego 1613; A Great Rock 1696.

carrek/karrek, “rock” + bras (lenited to vras), “great, large” + yn-dadn “under” + place-name VENTONIGGA: fentenigow, “little springs”. Ventonigga (*Ventan Ego 1613; Venton Niggo 1741; Venton Ego 1732; Venton Nigga 1788, 1831; Venton Negger 1886; Ventonigga 1957*) was a small, but ancient, tin mine recorded in 1732, that was eventually absorbed into the much larger sett of Ding Dong Mine.

CARRACK PEDDEN MELLEEN (bound stone, SW 443357)

<Carrek Pedn Melyn/Karrek Pedn Melyn>, or

<Carrek Keyn Hogh/Karrek Keyn Hogh>

Carrack Pedden Melen 1613; Carrack Kine Hoh 1696; Karrak an Ow 1788.

carrek/karrek, “rock” + pedn, “head” + melyn, “yellow” in 1613, after which it was renamed: carrek/karrek, “rock” + keyn, “back” + hogh, “pig, hog”, i.e. “hog’s-back rock”.

BODRIFTY (farm, SW 446352)

<Bodrudhgi>

Bodrythekey 1344; Botrithky 1456; Bodryghtye 1534; Bodrifkye 1570; Bodrethkie 1610; Bodriftye 1623; Bedrifty 1696.

bod, “dwelling” + personal name *Rythki, presumably meaning “red dog” (modern Cornish :Rudhgi). bod would normally have assimilated to bos at around 1200, but the R of the qualifying personal name prevents it from doing so. The same occurs in other western Cornish place-names such as Bodriggy and Redruth. BODRIFTY is also the name given to the well-preserved Early Iron Age round house village to the north of the farm, close to the Tinner’s Way at SW 445354. A suitable and separate Cornish name for this would be <Bodrudhgi Coth/Bodrudhgi Koth>, “Old Bodrifty”.

PEELE MYNE (bound stone, SW 448359)

<Pil Meyn>

Peele Myne 1613.

pil, “heap” + meyn, “stones”.

MULFRA HILL (topographical, SW 452354)

<Molvra>

Moelvre 1260, 1284, 1302, 1327; Molvre 1284, 1317; Mulvera 1403; Mulvra 1513; Mulfra 1621; Molfra 1842

molvre, molvra, “bare-hill”, a compound of mool, “bare, bald” and bre, “hill”.

MULFRA QUOIT (archaeological, SW 452354)

<Coyt Molvra/Koyt Molvra>

coyt, koyt, “dolmen” at MULFRA.

TREEN COMMON STONE CIRCLE (archaeological, SW 444366)

<Lowarth an Dyji>

Luach an Dygee, Luan Dyche c.1740; Senar Cirque 1752.

lowarth, “garden” + an dyji, “(of) the farmstead”. The 1752 entry is a fanciful pseudo French name coined by the antiquary Dr William Borlase. The site is most likely the remains of an Iron Age settlement enclosure wall, as suggested by the recorded Cornish name, rather than an Early Bronze Age stone circle.

TOLL CREEG (field-name, SW 452361)

<Crug Toll/Krug Toll>

Bridge (for ‘Cridge’) Toll 1613; Tolgreek 1831; Toll Creeg 1843.

crug/krug, “barrow, tumulus” + toll, “tithe boundary”. A large chambered cairn, or entrance grave, of the Early Bronze Age once stood here: the low bulge of its former site can still be seen at the top of the field and close to the Madron-Zennor civil parish boundary (Gulval-Zennor ecclesiastical boundary). The earliest entry has the words in traditionally Cornish order; the later two have them reversed in English word order. For this reason, toll is preferred over tal, “brow, hillbrow”, which is normally used as a generic, or opening, element of a name, even though the site is close to the crest of the ridge.

HIGHER KERROWE (farm, SW 458363)

<Nanscarow Wartha/Nanskarow Wartha>

Situated at the highest extremity of the holding of KERROWE, the parent farm of which is located on lower land, at the mouth of a short valley leading SE towards Higher Kerrowe. KERROWE is recorded as: *Kaerou, Carou 1327; Kerow 1376; Keyrowe 1712; Nancarrow 1738; Caro 1699, 1794; Kerrowe, Nancarrow 1837.*

These initially suggest: keryow, “forts, enclosed farmsteads”, but later forms suggest: nans, “valley” + carow/karow, “stag”.

TOLL AN CREENE (bound stone, SW 458362)

<Toll an Creun/Toll an Kreun>

Toll an Creene 1613.

toll, “tithe boundary” + an creun/an kreun, “(at) the artificial pool/pond”.

HIGHER TRYE (farm, SW 460361)

<Trefri Wartha>

Situated on higher land at the northern limit of the TRYE holding. TRYE was recorded as: *Treury 1321, 1326, 1327; Trewry 1324; Trevry 1325, 1342; Trefry 1331; Trefrye, Trewrye 1523; Trefry, Try 1610, 1727; Trye 1610, 1624; Trevrye 1727: tre, “farm, settlement” + personal name Fri.*

TRYE ROUND (archaeological, SW 462357)

<Corlan Trefri/Korlan Trefri>

Round Plantation c.1841; Try Round, The Roundings C19.

A circular enclosure 91 m/300ft in diameter, with some evidence of unassociated mine workings, and of medieval rather than prehistoric date. Strong traditions persist that this was a corral (Cornish: corlan/korlan) for relief mules and packhorses plying the trade routes of the Tinnars’Way and its offshoot track to Mount’s Bay, the junction at BISHOP’S HEAD AND FOOT being close by. One version of this claims that, at one time, the pack animals corralled there were camels!

BISHOP’S HEAD AND FOOT (bound stone, SW 464362)

<Men Crows an Epscop/Men Krows an Epskop>

Meene Crouse an Especk 1613; Bishop’s Foot 1839; Bishop’s Head and Foot 1876.

men, “stone” + crows/krows, “cross” + an epscop/an epskop, “(of) the bishop”. This referred to a former stone cross that stood at the junction of Zennor, Towednack and Gulval ecclesiastical parishes: the latter was co-terminous with the Bishop of Exeter’s Manor of Lanisley. The “head” and “foot” of the later English language names seems to refer to the head and base stone of a cut-down cross, which has now totally disappeared. All that now remains on the site is a square, flat stone laid flush with the unmetalled surface of the track, and marking that same parochial boundary junction.

LADY DOWNS (farm, SW 465364)

<Goon Leti>

Lady Downe 1623; Lady Downs c.1815, c.1841.

goon, “downs, downland” + leti, “dairy, milkhouse”. Until the 1623 reference was found, it had been surmised that the name might result from a 19th century sale of the farm on Lady Day (a traditional date for farm sales). It is now believed to take its name from the open roughland of Lady Downs, centred at SW476365).

MILL DOWNS (farm, SW 465368)

<Gun Melinwyns>

Mill Downs c.1841.

Eng. mill + downs, a farm founded in the 19th century and named after a former windmill.

PARK VENTON (field name, SW 468365)

<Park Fenten>

Park Venton c.1841

park, “field” + fenten, “well, spring”. No spring is currently evident here.

MEENE IN POOLE DOWER (bound stone, SW 469367)

<Men yn Polldowr>

Meene in Poole Dower 1613.

men, “stone” + yn, “in” + polldowr, “pool of water”.

POLLAN IN TOLL (bound stone, SW 471367)

<Pollen yn Toll>

Pollan in Toll 1613.

pollen, “small pool” + yn, “in” + toll, “hole, hollow”.

THE RADELL (bound stone, SW 472368)

<Poll Atal>

The Radell 1613; A Pool 1696; Addle Pool 1838.

rajel, “scree, boulder-field” does not fit the location, and the word would appear to be atal, :”mining waste heap”.

MEANE AN TOLL (bound stone, SW 472369)

<Men an Toll>

Meane an Toll 1613; Men an Toll 1696; Maen Toll 1839.

men, “stone” + an toll, “(at) the tithe boundary”.

NOONVEOR (farm, SW 470372)

<An Woon Veur>

an woon, “the downs”, + meur, “great”. A 19th century smallholding.

AMALVEOR DOWNS (topographical, SW 475376)

<Goon Amal Veur>

“Downs on the AMALVEOR estate”. An expanse of moorland enclosed by a curvilinear hedge of considerable antiquity. The name of the parent farm is recorded as: *Ammalvoir 1337; Emlenuer 1342; Emlenur 1354; Annuelver 1502; Ammelvear 1699; Amalveor c.1841*; Amal (river name) + meur, “great” in lenited form. Amal, “edge, boundary” is considered to have been the former name of the Red River from source near Towednack as far as Nancledra (it is also found as a river-name in North Cornwall). AMALVEOR and neighbouring holdings formerly came under a manor named as Ammall Trilly 1438, and Amylle-an-Trylle 1748, river-name Amal + an tri-le, “(of) the three places”, the three being the nominally related trio of holdings called Amalveor (“Great Amal”), Amalwhidden (“white/fair Amal”) and Amalebra (“lower Amal”).

ÛN BEACON (topographical, SW 474371)

<Tanses an Woon> or <Golowva an Woon>

Ûn Beacon 1838; Tehidy Croft 1838, 1841

At 780ft/238m, the highest point of Amalveor Downs, and marked by the wreck of a large Bronze Age barrow. This name would be pronounced “oon”. It is not a recorded beacon site, but would be a most appropriate place for one. “Tehidy Croft” is a mystery as the site has no known connection with the Tehidy estate, some 7 miles to the east in the parish of Illogan.

BADGER’S LANE (lane, SW 476374 to SW 481373)

<Bownder an Bagas>

Embla Lane c.1841

Like BACKS LANE (Morvah-Madron), detailed earlier in this list, the apparently English name probably contains a corruption of bagas: “team, bunch, band” referring to the packhorse (or pack-mule) trains that plied this ancient route from prehistory to the 19th century. Its antiquity is confirmed by its deeply hollowed nature.

EMBLAVEAN (farm, SW 481373)

<Amal Vian>

Amal (river-name meaning “edge, boundary”) + vian, “little”, i.e. “Little Amal”. Its parent farm of EMBLA lies just to the south. This was: *Emle 1301, 1342; Embla 1522*. Its earliest form shows an identical spelling to the element shown in the 1342 and 1354 records for AMALVEOR, showing that the word is, in fact, amal, and not a plural or other variant of the word.

© Craig Weatherhill 2017

Rosemary House/Chi Rosmari
Newbridge/Hal an Tegen
Penzance/Pennsans
Cornwall/Kernow

Appendix E: Refs and websites referring to Tinners Way

<https://www.cornwalls.co.uk/walking/the-tinners-way.htm>

Pretty pics and description – no maps

<http://www.oliverscornwall.co.uk/tinnersway.html>

Good and comprehensive but very lengthy.

Referenced on

<http://www.open-walks.co.uk/Directory/Cornwall/I68-Tinners-Way/View-details.html>

**[https://www.ldwa.org.uk/ldp/members/show_path.
php?path_name=Zennor+Churchway+and+Tinners+Way](https://www.ldwa.org.uk/ldp/members/show_path.php?path_name=Zennor+Churchway+and+Tinners+Way)**

Long Distance Walkers Association references CW and Ian Cooke etc.

<http://www.picturetheuk.com/uk-tourism/things-to-do/tinners-way-cornwall-3595.html> and

<http://www.picturetheuk.com/uk-tourism/explore-maps.html?att;3595> general brief description

[http:// http://www.intocornwall.com/engine/azabout.asp?guide=Tinners'+Trail](http://http://www.intocornwall.com/engine/azabout.asp?guide=Tinners'+Trail)

not much information, no map

<http://www.bhsaccesscornwall.org.uk/Tinners.php> British Horse Society

Adrian’s map: <http://www.bhsaccesscornwall.org.uk/Routes/RideukI.htm> and

<http://www.walkingbritain.co.uk/walk-1081-description>

St Ives Coastal Path to Zennor no details of TW

Project 2.3

Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan

Project Name	Ancient Penwith		Stage	Delivery		
Project Theme	Economy, Farming and Wildlife		Year			
Reference No	2.3		Project Start Date	January 2018	Project End Date	December 2022
Main Contact	Ancient Penwith Officer		Lead Organisation	The project will be led by the Cornish Ancient Sites Protection Network (CASPN), with management support provided by the Lead Partner, Cornwall Wildlife Trust and support from Ancient Penwith Project Group which will follow the model of the Archaeology Working Party established in development stage with representatives from Cornwall Archaeological Society, Save Penwith Moors, National Trust, Historic England, Cornwall Council Strategic Historic Environment Service and local volunteers. CASPN will provide the Chair and/or Secretary.		
Contact Details	Tel		Partners / Contractors	The main partnership will be with landowners and farmers who manage the Penwith landscape. Many of these are already known to the PLP through engagement over stewardship agreements (Farm Cornwall and Natural England), site management (CASPN, Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Historic England) or general access and land management issues (Save Penwith Moors, National Trust). Practical works will be tendered to local contractors. The key organisations supporting PLP and CASPN in the delivery of the project will be: Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service, Historic England, Natural England, Cornwall Council Countryside Service. In addition, Cornwall Wildlife Trust as landowner and as co-deliverer of Wild Penwith, the National Trust as landowner and PAROW as local contractor. Other external partners will include: Visit Cornwall, Old Cornwall Societies, Local History Groups, Parish Councils, and Akademi Kernewek, the Cornish language body.		
	Email					
	Address					

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

HLF Outcomes	Outcomes and Benefits	Outputs
Heritage	<p>Key heritage sites will have better more inclusive access both physically and intellectually through interpretation and will be linked by trails.</p> <p>Local volunteers will have adopted local heritage sites for maintenance and monitoring</p> <p>Condition of Penwith’s heritage resource will be better understood through a programme of survey and monitoring</p> <p>Management issues that currently threaten key sites making up Penwith’s unique landscape heritage will have been addressed, managed and controlled</p> <p>The management needs of Penwith’s heritage will be better understood and management better co-ordinated</p> <p>Sites in poor condition will have been restored</p>	<p>Volunteer clear-up sessions</p> <p>Contractor led clear-up sessions</p> <p>Digital interpretation materials</p> <p>Selected bespoke management works at key sites</p> <p>Photo archive of sites and management works</p> <p>Increased protection through designation review</p> <p>Regular, effective liaison with site owners and farmers</p>
People	<p>Volunteers will have been skilled and trained in the maintenance and restoration of heritage sites</p> <p>Voluntary activity to manage Penwith’s heritage will be expanded</p> <p>The local community will have learnt about their landscape heritage and will on an ongoing basis volunteer time toward maintaining and sharing their landscape heritage</p>	<p>Skills training in management of vegetation on historic sites</p> <p>Skills training on basic repairs to earthworks and walling</p> <p>Skills training on basic excavation and survey techniques</p>
Communities	<p>A greater number of people from a wider range of backgrounds will have engaged with and understood their landscape heritage.</p> <p>Overall the Penwith landscape will be a better place in which to live, work or to visit</p> <p>Historic features and landscapes will have been interpreted and better understood by a wide range of groups</p> <p>Capacity will be built within CASPN to enable it to continue the clearance and recording work beyond the project</p> <p>Intellectual access will have been widened and the heritage of Penwith will have been sensitively promoted in order to support the visitor economy</p> <p>Physical access to a wide range of heritage sites and features will have been improved</p>	<p>Range of digital interpretation available through the PLP website</p> <p>Walking festival promoting sites through the trails</p> <p>Capacity building of CASPN through a greater understanding of its aims and pool of volunteers</p>
PLP Objective	<p>1) To conserve, protect and enhance Penwith’s ancient farming landscape and field systems, its archaeology and built heritage.</p>	

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

Key Issues Addressed	<p>Changes in farming practices have resulted in a number of significant risks to heritage:</p> <p>The dominance of scrub and woody plant species which obscures heritage features and disturbs archaeology.</p> <p>Scrub also increases the risk of intense moorland fires, potentially hugely damaging to monuments, buried archaeology, the moorland surface and peat deposits.</p> <p>Erosion results on paths where scrub concentrates footfall. Surface erosion frequently occurs at ‘honeypot’ sites and on areas subject to regular horse riding.</p> <p>The decline in the farming population brings a significant risk of loss of knowledge of traditional management skills and methods distinctive to the area and of orally-transmitted knowledge of the land and places within it.</p> <p>Bracken, Japanese knotweed, rhododendron and other invasive species pose a threat to biodiversity and landscape on rough ground and are also very damaging to archaeology through penetration of root systems and physical damage to structures.</p>
Project Description	<p>Aim: To ensure that the ancient sites of Penwith are able to withstand the impact of increased visitor numbers and changes in local land management and are preserved for future generations.</p>
Scope and Purpose	<p>The key objectives of the project were set out in the Stage One submission:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect landscape heritage by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoring ancient sites into beneficial management - Recording ancient sites to monitor their condition over time and guide management - Creating volunteering and training opportunities to build a reservoir of the skills needed for the future care of Penwith’s heritage 2. To communicate landscape heritage by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrating the relevance of the past to the current living working landscape - Building on the strong sense of pride and place within Penwith - Embedding understanding, enjoyment and pride within the local community 3. To provide better access to the landscape heritage by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing awareness of the wealth of sites in Penwith through increased physical and intellectual access (using the medium of trails based on existing PRoW and digital media) - Creating opportunities for people to have fun learning about and celebrating their heritage - Building upon the genuine enthusiasm of local people for communicating knowledge with others
Location	<p>The target sites are scattered throughout Penwith but have been drawn together in clusters through proposed trails. A large number are situated within rough ground , primarily as these are the locations that often require enhanced management, as opposed to those sites within grassland. When brought together, they give a good cross section of sites of all periods within the varied landscape contexts of Penwith (coastal, rough ground, down land, cultivated farmland, permanent pasture, wooded valleys, high rocky outcrops etc.).</p>
Planned Activities	<p>See Activities, Outputs, Outcomes and Indicators</p>

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

Beneficiaries	Who/What	How	
	Farming community	By taking in hand the beneficial management of Scheduled sites and help reduce their ‘at risk’ rating; the onus on the farmer/landowner to instigate remedial repairs themselves will be reduced. By providing advice on the location and management of historic features . Ability to engage with the ancient time depth of the farmed landscape and to increase a sense of place and connection with the past through a continuation of farming. Scrub and bracken clearance will help in the overall management of areas of rough ground and the spread of invasive species. Potential for linking subsidiary farm businesses with visitors to the sites through farm diversification (eg B&B, produce sales etc.).	
	Local resident community	Opportunity to increase understanding of local heritage assets. Increased ability to interact with sites and take on active care. Opportunity to learn new skills in techniques of vegetation management on historic sites, simple survey and excavation, remedial earthwork/wall repairs and digital recording of sites. Ability to engage with the ancient time depth of the surrounding landscape and to increase a sense of place and connection with the past. Social interaction within ‘green gym’ style healthy activities.	
	Young People	Engagement with the past on their doorstep, infusing a greater sense of place and ownership. Increased understanding of site types and periods and how they have shaped the landscape. Appreciation of the need to care for historic sites and the types of methods used.	
	Visitors	Increased awareness of ancient sites beyond the ‘honey pot’ focus sites. Greater appreciation of the range and density of sites within their landscape context. Ability to experience the Penwith landscape in an informed way, with information collated by local people.	
Communi-cation	Task	Audience	Communications Medium
	Project publicity	Farming/landowner and local community	Social media platforms (Twitter/Facebook and relevant forums), PLP website, CASPN/FOCAS, CAS newsletter, Cornwall Wildlife Trust magazine, Farm Cornwall, Parish Magazines, Engagement events, Face to face interaction, Local Heritage organisations, PLP sister projects
	Awareness raising of value of heritage features within Penwith	Farming/landowner and local community	Social media platforms, PLP website, CASPN/FOCAS, CAS newsletter, Cornwall Wildlife Trust magazine, Farm Cornwall, Parish Magazines, That’s Our Parish events, Face to face interaction, Local Heritage organisations, Volunteer events, PLP sister projects
	Recruitment and retention of volunteers	Local community	Outstanding Penwith forums, Social media platforms, PLP website, CASPN/FOCAS, CAS newsletter, Cornwall Wildlife Trust magazine, Parish Magazines, Engagement events, Face to face interaction Local Heritage organisations

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

	Advertisement and promotion of clear-up sessions	Local community	Outstanding Penwith forums, Social media platforms, PLP website, CASPN/FOCAS, CAS newsletter, Cornwall Wildlife Trust magazine, Parish Magazines, Local Heritage organisations, Wild Penwith forums
	Advertisement and promotion of special site works	Local community	Outstanding Penwith forums, Social media platforms, PLP website, CASPN/FOCAS, CAS newsletter, Cornwall Wildlife Trust magazine, Parish Magazines, Local Heritage organisations, Wild Penwith forums, Penwith Hedges events
	Advertisement and promotion of interpretation activities	Farming/landowner and local community	Outstanding Penwith forums, Social media platforms (Twitter/Facebook and relevant forums), PLP website, CASPN/FOCAS, CAS newsletter, Cornwall Wildlife Trust magazine, Farm Cornwall, Parish Magazines, Local Heritage organisations, PLP sister projects
	Advertisement and promotion of walking festival	Local residents and visitors	Visit Cornwall, PAROW, Cornwall ramblers, Social media platforms (Twitter/Facebook and relevant forums), PLP website, CASPN/FOCAS, CAS newsletter, Cornwall Wildlife Trust magazine, Parish Magazines, Engagement events, Local Heritage organisations, PLP sister projects
	Liaison with education providers/youth groups for education visits	Individual schools, youth group leaders	Cornwall Council Schools liaison, Penwith Community Development Trust forums, Cornwall Scouts, One to one contact, Social media platforms (Twitter/Facebook and relevant forums), PLP website, Parish Magazines, Local Heritage organisations
Project Buy-in	Development stage has been supported by many individual farmers and landowners, who have been contacted throughout the period using existing knowledge and contacts within the PLP Board and Working Groups. All sites covered by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit (CAU) assessments were preceded by a letter to each landowner/farmer covering a basic introduction to the PLP, aims of the assessment and request for permission to visit. CASPN, Cornwall Wildlife Trust and National Trust representatives have used their own existing contacts to approach landowners/farmers. Representation at events at St Just and Madron resulted in direct approaches from farmers keen for their sites to be included. Over 50 farmers attended a meeting in Madron in July 2016 where the aims of the PLP and this project in particular were outlined. Subsequent PLP newsletters have been sent to over 250 individual farmers and landowners, many of whom have then made contact with the LP team directly. This baseline of support from within the farming community was enhanced by the work of the Archaeology Working Party		

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

<p>Project Development Policy changes / changes in context which affect this project</p>	<p>The main changes have been a) the downgrading of heritage as a target feature for Natural England and b) the EU referendum. Together these have increased the uncertainty regarding future agri-environment schemes within Penwith. Agri-environment funding has been one of the key inputs to support the positive management of the historic environment. During the submission stage, the status of the historic environment as a target theme was downgraded for the Countryside Stewardship scheme, making it harder to target beneficial works on heritage features in their own right. The results of the EU referendum places an added level of uncertainty to potential future funding of heritage management through agri-environment, and new arrangements post Brexit are awaited. Within the context of this background of current uncertainty, it is more pertinent that the Ancient Penwith strand of the PLP develops and consolidates the ability to help local landowners/farmers look after Penwith’s historic sites through a network of skilled local volunteers, supported by good experience and professional advice.</p>
<p>Changes in focus of work from first stage submission</p>	<p>The core focus of the project has not changed since the first submission. One of the key elements of the development phase was to sensibly target key sites with management requirements. With individual sites numbering into the hundreds, the majority set within complex but complete prehistoric and historic landscape patterns, the challenge of identification was immense. Set within this landscape are 261 Scheduled Monuments, of which 174 have been identified as High or Medium risk. Numerous sites which may be considered exceptional in some parts of Britain still remain undesignated, including entrance graves and hut circle settlements. The working party set out to systematically approach this issue by a number of means. Firstly the background of this being a Landscape partnership was upmost, with the need to present the sites within this wider context and not as isolated sites. To this end it was decided that areas would be targeted by the creation of a number of trails in order to encourage people to walk through the landscape and visit several sites at a time. These trails drew heavily on the experience of the CASPN and CAS representatives on the group. A pro-forma reporting sheet was created which was then taken out on each of the proposed trails by the working party. This was populated with information on the sites directly on or visible from each trail, plus wider consideration of the opportunities each of the trails and sites would present towards HLF outcomes. (See Appendix A Sample Trail Assessment). Once viable trails had been established, the working party concentrated on the sites covered by them. High Risk Scheduled Monuments which were not already covered by the trails were also added. This resulted in a list of a total of 157 sites (See Appendix B Complete List of Sites). Each of these sites was revisited, again using a reporting template to look at the management issues and potential opportunities for further outreach or enhancement at each site. To enable this work to be completed in time, the contracting unit of Cornwall Council, Cornwall Archaeology Unit, was employed to assess 46 of the more complex sites. The remainder were assessed by volunteer members of the working party (See Appendix C Sample Site Assessment, also CAU Final Report). This assessment programme resulted in the compilation of the project activities and outputs.</p>

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

Progress in gaining consents / approvals	<p>There has been a systematic approach to gaining consent/approval of proposed works as outlined above. It has been possible to identify owners (or potential contacts in a couple of instances) of all key sites. With the creation of the detailed works programme, further contact will be required with relevant landowners/farmers to outline requests for works to take place. It is key that this takes place in conjunction with the project officers and works programmes for Farming Futures, Wild Penwith, At the End of the Land and Up with the Downs, to prevent duplication of visits and information where the projects overlap in aims. Rather than duplicate effort, through a focused work programme the PLP projects will be able to improve relationships and liaison with farmers and landowners to the benefit of everyone. Some of the identified sites will require Scheduled Monument Consent or Listed Building Consent (dependant on the outcome of further survey for the proposed management works in Stage Two). Historic England, as a member of the Archaeology Working Party, are aware and supportive of the Scheduled Monument works and provision for Listed Building consent advice has been worked into the programme. Given the extensive number of sites within Penwith, there is flexibility within the works programme to substitute any sites where proposed works cannot be taken forward should this occur.</p>	
Wider Context	Project Name and Number	Links
Links with other projects within	Outstanding Penwith 1.1	Core relationship for supply of and support to and training of volunteers, key to the delivery of the Ancient Penwith Programme
	Up with the Downs 3.5	Moorland scrub and bracken clearance is a key objective on many of the sites. Ancient Penwith has identified larger tracks which require contractor led clearances plus many sites for volunteer clearance, which will help support farmers with management of sites on their rough land
	Wild Penwith 3.3	Supporting advice on land management of historic sites on target farms; complimentary volunteer clearance programmes and other activities
	Taking Names 4.2	Clear integration of place name and field name evidence to past land use and setting/identification of ancient sites
	At the End of The Land 2.1	Strong crossover of works programme delivering robust access to key sites, within the framework of the trails
	That’s Our Parish 1.2	Key source of local volunteer interest, activities and surveys based around ancient sites on a parish basis
	Making Tracks 2.2	Direct link between sites along route of the Tinnars Way requiring beneficial management
	Penwith Hedges 3.4	Hedges provide the framework of the prehistoric landscape within which the ancient sites sit. Input to Hedge project to show hedges as historic features.
	Farming Futures 3.2	Support on recognising heritage features and their recommended management on demonstration farms
	Landscape Hub & Seeing the Landscape 4.1 & 4.3	Key strands for delivery of interpretation materials based around the sites and trails
	Buildings in the Landscape 3.1	Support on recognising heritage value and key features on target buildings

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

Links with other projects and initiatives within West Cornwall	<p>Cornwall Archaeology Society Monument Watch – area representatives monitoring a select number of monuments within Penwith</p> <p>CASPN Adopt a Site – local volunteers monitoring the condition of key sites</p> <p>Tin Coast – cross-over with one of the trails within this National Trust/World Heritage Site/local Council led initiative to promote the mining heritage of the far west.</p> <p>South West Coast Path Association – circular walks guiding visitors to heritage features</p> <p>CASPN Pathways to the Past – walks and talks held over one weekend every May which the proposed PLP Autumn walking festivals will complement</p>				
Monitoring & Evaluation	Qualitative		Quantitative		
	See Section 9 of LCAP		According to HLF LP Output Data workbook		
Legacy and Maintenance of Benefits	<p>Increased and skilled volunteer pool for management of heritage sites</p> <p>CASPN in a robust position to deliver enhanced management of sites</p> <p>At Risk status of Scheduled Monuments reduced within Penwith</p> <p>Increased protection of sites through awareness raising and designation programme, enabling better access to grant funding for management.</p> <p>Increased protection of sites through awareness raising and designation programme, enabling better access to grant funding for management.</p> <p>Updated information on individual sites held in Cornwall Historic Environment Record, as part of Kresen Kernow</p> <p>Updated information on individual sites held in Cornwall Historic Environment Record, as part of Kresen Kernow</p> <p>Point in time condition surveys and photographs created to evaluate future condition of sites and target management requirements</p> <p>Increased local awareness and engagement with sites</p> <p>Increased access to sites</p> <p>Opportunities for greater engagement and promotion of local sites to visitors</p>				
Risk Management	Type of Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Person Responsible
	Access not possible to target sites	Low	Medium	List of substitute sites ensures availability of sufficient sites	Ancient Penwith Project Officer
	Works programme too extensive for successful delivery	Medium	Low	Working party to support Ancient Penwith Project Officer to address issues before they	Ancient Penwith Project Officer
	Insufficient volunteers recruited to deliver works programme	Low	High	Robust volunteer recruitment programme, flexibility of programme will enable delivery of baseline level of works as a minimum output	Ancient Penwith Project Officer
	Sites require more intensive management than initially thought	Low	Medium	Flexibility of works programme, ability to use PLP as facilitator to pull down additional grant sources to enable delivery of larger projects, use of PLP Small Grants Fund	Ancient Penwith Project Officer and LP Programme Manager

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Full Project Plan (continued)

Management Plans / Policy Statements /	See Appendix 2.3
Project prepared by Ann Reynolds with extensive assistance from Archaeology Working Party	

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Activities, Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Output	Measurable indicators	Outcomes
1 Project Set-up			
Recruitment of Ancient Penwith Project Officer (APPO)	Contract March 2018 to Dec 2022	Appointment made and contract in place beginning March 2018	Officer in post to manage Ancient Penwith programme of works and support other PLP projects with heritage input and support
Set up Project Working Group	Working group managed by CASPN to advise APPO on Ancient Penwith Works	Working group in place January 2018 Quarterly programme of meetings established	Firm establishment of the community led output to the Ancient Penwith strand through the auspices of CASPN Significant local knowledge provided to support APPO
Project familiarization and review of issues relating to sites	Supporting APPO in understanding scope of Ancient Penwith strand and their role within the PLP	Site visits, workshop and meeting with Board members and project staff as appropriate by mid May 2018	Full understanding of rationale behind works programme. Appreciation of the 'golden thread' of all projects interlinking with Ancient Penwith and heritage integrated where appropriate with APPO fully engaged with other project strands
2 On-going Site Management Activities			
Site improvements:			
Contracted bracken work	Target site clearance of Bracken on priority sites	Contracts awarded for clearances of up to 14 sites/16.84 ha	Below ground archaeological remains are protected from damaging root growth Above ground archaeological/historical features are more visible within the landscape
Contracted scrub work	Target site clearance of Scrub on priority sites	Contracts awarded for clearances of up to 13 sites/14.4ha	Below ground archaeological remains are protected from damaging root growth Above ground archaeological/historical features are more visible within the landscape
Volunteer Scrub and Bracken work	Clearance of detrimental vegetation on priority target sites	Annual programme of weekly site clearances established @ 40 sessions per year with 10 volunteers per session	Below ground archaeological remains are protected from damaging root growth Above ground archaeological/historical features are more visible within the landscape. Local communities are more aware and engaged with their heritage Awareness of damaging vegetation on ancient sites and skills to manage this are developed amongst the volunteers
3 Education Programme			
Outreach programme and materials	Educational walks based on the archaeological and landscape heritage of Penwith, aimed towards young people. Online educational pack to support visits	Five educational visits completed per year 2019-2022. Education pack compiled based on key trail/sites	Historic sites, landscapes and archaeology will have been interpreted and better understood by young people Site visits will enable active engagement with the sites in their landscape by the children.
4 Programme of works - All Sites			
Detailed works programme for target sites	Timetabled works programme based on proposed target sites and activities	Detailed Gantt chart produced for works programme each year	Work will have been programmed to enable successful delivery, taking into account environmental factors which may affect delivery such as weather and ecological restrictions of scrub clearances. Programme will dovetail with complimentary activities being produced by other project strands of the PLP for effective team working and representation of the PLP within the local community
Agreement to plans (Landowners and Farmers)	Liaison with farming/landowning communities	Specific liaison with Farming Futures, Wild Penwith and Access Officers for joined up consultation with key individuals during development of annual works programme. On-going individual liaison where required to facilitate delivery of works on target sites	Farmers and landowners will be fully briefed on the proposed works on target sites. Concerns can be aired and acted upon. Support of individual relevant farmers/landowners gained to enable works to proceed. Work plans can be rescheduled and difficult sites substituted if necessary following consultation to enable works programme to continue.
Agreement to Plans (Community groups and local residents)	Liaison with local groups and residents regarding activity proposals within their areas	Specific liaison with That's Our Parish and Access Officers for joined up consultation during development of annual works programme	Concerns of local residents and communities can be aired and acted upon. Full appreciation of the aims and outcomes of targeted works will have been presented to interested parties, ensuring full community support of PLP work as far as possible.

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Activities, Outputs and Outcomes (continued)

Targeted site management	Sites identified with management issues over and above normal scrub/bracken clearances have been addressed by specific works.	29 sites identified with specific issues: 23 surveys carried out, 7 minor excavations to aid management carried out, repair works carried out on 12 sites, 3 management plans produced Contract/s issued for professional help from additional archaeologist for 6 target sites	By completing the additional 'over and above' works, sites will be better understood, facilitating more transparent and easier future management, within the capabilities of a community volunteer workforce under the auspices of CASPN.
5 Interpretation			
Target site recording (Photography)	Point in time recording of upstanding features for management purposes Increased intellectual access to sites through detailed images	5 x 3 day training sessions, 2018-22 Establishment of volunteer recorders supported by photogrammetry professional. Estimated 200 volunteer days based on 25 monuments recorded by 3 skilled volunteers per site	Sites will be better understood and presented through digital resources, increasing intellectual access. A point in time record will be established of the condition of monuments to help guide future condition surveys. Preservation by record created. Volunteers will be trained in recording sites by photogrammetry, including general use of cameras/smartphones for this activity. Potential for an on-going programme of recording in conjunction with CASPN beyond 2022
Target Site recording (Dowsing)	Introduction to accessible alternative survey methods	Contract issued for professional delivery 8 x half day sessions per year for up to 12 volunteers each session - 480 people	A wider understanding of ancient sites and their location in the landscape will be gained through the practice of dowsing Volunteers provided with an enjoyable means to gain a completely different perspective on the complexities of an ancient site Volunteers will have the confidence to go out and dowse on their own or join local groups to further their experiences with this survey technique Increase in number of active dowers within Penwith
Target Site Recording (Historic photos/paintings (augmented reality)	Compilation of historic images to increase understanding of past perspectives on ancient sites	Historic images for 10 key iconic sites collated from local archives Images uploaded using augmented reality technology to demonstrate 'then and now' perspectives	Past perceptions of historic sites through artistic means will be visible Changes in surrounding landscape setting/land management will be visible and will help guide future management
Target Site Recording (Artistic Reconstructions)	Creation of reconstructions of a range of sites that would be otherwise hard to interpret/appreciate	Contract issued for production of 14 reconstructions	A greater appreciation and understanding will be gained of each of the individual site types. The setting of the sites within their immediate landscapes will be better appreciated
Target Site Recording (Interpretation Boards)	Creation of targeted information boards at gateway points to key landscapes	Content for 6 boards designed and fabrication commissioned	These boards will provide key information at 6 established gateway points, aiming to raise awareness of the work of the PLP and the surrounding historic sites, drawing people beyond the usual places and into the wider landscape.
Online Resources - Web Based Info	Creation of background text and images to support digital interpretation	APPO researches and prepares user friendly information to populate digital resources, supported by 300 hours of skilled volunteer input over 5 years	A package of information on each of the sites and key landscapes is created to increase the understanding and interpretation of Penwith by residents and visitors
Online Resources - Design and preparation of digital resources	Creation of digital resources linking to further information on Ancient Penwith sites	Contract issued for professional development of online digital resources.	Creation of the main interpretive output for the Ancient Penwith strand. Modern digital imagery, leaning extensively on drone and ground photography with information pop-ups and links to survey/events and images produced by the volunteer teams.
Trails	Support Access Officer in creation of trails, supporting materials and walking festival	Creation of resources, launch of trails years 2 to 5, walking festivals held autumn 2018-22	Sites will be presented, interpreted and understood within their wider landscape People will be encouraged to experience a wider variety of Penwith sites
6 Legacy			
Photo archive	Creation of point in time year one and year five photo record of target sites	Fixed point photography of 55 target sites at beginning and end of work	A detailed record will exist of target sites at the start and finish of the PLP, demonstrating the visible effect of the programmes works
Designation reassessment	Review of current Scheduled Monument designation of key sites	Working with Historic England and landowners, identify 38 mis-mapped designated sites and unprotected features	Sites will be better defined and protected Volunteers will be trained in completing designation requests using the online Historic England process Future opportunities for accessing funding streams to assist management increased due to designation status

Project 2.3 Ancient Penwith

Activities, Outputs and Outcomes (continued)

Archive Creation	Target management works and surveys deposited within public archive maintained to national standards	Enhancement of the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record, part of the Kresen Kernow team, through 50 volunteer days spent on updating the online archive for Penwith based on Ancient Penwith outputs. Support from Cornwall Council HER officers.	Volunteers trained to input data to national standards. Record of practical interventions and surveys publicly accessible on the maintained and recognised data set for this type of information. New information adding to future research programmes within Penwith and national thematic research agendas.
------------------	--	---	---

Project 2.3

Ancient Penwith

Appendices

Appendix

Project Number: 2.3

Project Name Pennwydh Koth Ancient Penwith

Appendix A Sample Trail Assessment

Appendix A Sample Trail Assessment

TRAIL NO: _____ **NAME:** _____

Assessment Date: _____ **Assessor:** _____

Landowners / farmers: _____

Heritage

1. Better managed – enhanced management with a secure long term future
2. Better condition – will there be a physical improvement to the state of the landscape heritage – are there sites in need of management and is this management achievable and sustainable? Would this management come from elsewhere?
 - How many sites does it include that would need active management
 - is this management likely to be sustainable (incl. footpath maintenance) both within delivery phase and afterwards
 - Does it encompass wider landscape vistas

Range of sites along trail: Listed in approx. order of priority	1.
Level of survival of sites: Grade as Excellent, V good, Good, Fair, Poor, V poor for each site	
Sites <u>accessible</u> by PROW on trail needing management	
Type of management needed: Immediate – pre-2018 During delivery phase – 2018 to 2022 Long term - after project ends i.e. 2023	
Sites/landscape features visible from trail (but not accessible from trail)	
Sites with potential for permissive access negotiations	
Links with other projects (eg downland management, hedge repair, historic building, parish audits) - list by PLP Project Number	

3. Identified/recorded – will it create a record of heritage available to the public, will it identify special places, make new records of them, does it have heritage that was previously unknown/accessible/hidden; are there opportunities to link with language and/or people’s memories. Does the trail link specific landscapes or themes that can tell the story of Penwith?

Appendix A Sample Trail Assessment

Site name	Does the site tell us about Penwith? (All sites should do this)	Is there information available about the site? Where?	Any folklore associations?	Oral histories?	Language opportunities?

Are there learning themes possible for the sites on this trail	
Are there opportunities to learn about the landscape	

Other comments on Heritage outcomes

People

1. Developed skills – are there opportunities for training in new skills offered by any of the sites?
2. Volunteered - will it create opportunities to allow people to volunteer time in a number of varied ways

Site name /section	Practical skills opportunities?	Monitoring opportunities?	Good for guided walks?	Good for individual events?	Good for language workshops?	Creative arts opportunities?	Any other skills opps?

Appendix A Sample Trail Assessment

Any local stables?	
Distance from nearest centre of population and pop size.	

2. More and a wider range of people will have engaged with heritage – will it reach a more diverse audience than currently visits the site (age/ethnicity/social background/disabled)?

Any reduced mobility access opportunities (part or whole route)	
Any sensory access opportunities (part or whole route)	
Parent/toddler friendly route or sections	
Opportunities for high tech (eg augmented reality)?	
Opportunities for diverse audience participation?	

3. The area and community will be a better place to live/work and visit – will it increase the sense of identity of the landscape, the sense of belonging and understanding, and increased understanding of the landscape having different values to different people.

Will the landscape have directly improved and will this be visible to people?	
Will the benefit of the landscape to society be evident?	

Any other Community outcomes comments?

Appendix A Sample Trail Assessment

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Learnt about heritage – does the trail meet the needs of a variety of users* or target a particular visitor? What can it offer in terms of new learning about the landscape
(To include i) visually / physically / auditory- impaired ii) levels of fitness and health iii) different ages (incl. children and elderly) and iv) special interests e.g. bird recorders)

Likely user demographic	
Learning opportunities	

Other comments on People outcomes

Communities

1. Reduce negative environmental impacts – will the trail contribute to a change in or improvement in visitor transport within a given area or site?

Public transport links?	
Refreshment and public facilities available? Or nearest?	
Any local businesses close by?	
Links with cycle route or hire centre?	
Car parking availability	

Appendix A Sample Trail Assessment

Any other comments on the trail and sites as a whole?

Appendix B Complete List of Sites

No.	SITE		AWP Trail No	On Scheduled Monuments At Risk List - High/Med risk
1	Sancreed	Well	5	√
2	Madron	Well	20	√
3	Madron	Baptistry	20	√
4	Mulfra	Courtyard houses	12	√
5	Mulfra	Quoit	12	√
6	Mufra	F.A.Ds (settlements and fields)	12	√
7	Boskednan	Circle		√
8	Boskednan	Barrows		√
9	Portheras Common	Barrow		√
10	Tregeseal	Circle	8 and 9	√
11	Tregeseal	Holed Stones	8 and 9	√
12	Tregeseal	Barrow	8 and 9	√
13	Tregeseal	Entrance Grave	8	x
14	Boscawen-Un	Stone Circle plus Cregg Tol	5	√
15	Boscawen-Un	Field Stone	5	√
16	Boscawen-Un	Hedge Stone plus Tregonebris Standing Stone	5	√
17	Bosulow Trehyllys	Settlement	TW	√
18	Bodrifty	Settlement	12	√
19	Lesingey	Round	Cycle	√
20	Bosiliack	Barrow	19	√
21	Bosiliack	Settlement	19	√
22	Boswens	Menhir		√
23	Tresvannack	Menhir		√
24	Kerris	Menhir	1	x
25	Kerris	Round	1	x
26	Kerris	Crosses	1	x
27	Chyenhal	Menhir	1	√
28	Faugan	Round	1	√
29	Lanyon	Quoit	19	√
30	Lower Boscaswell	Fogou	10	√
31	Lower Boscaswell	Well	10	x
32	Men-an-Tol		19	√

No.	SITE		AWP Trail No	On Scheduled Monuments At Risk List - High/Med risk
33	Men Scryfa		19	√
34	Fenton Bebibell	Well	19	x
35	Merry Maidens	Stone circle	Cycle	√
36	Tregiffian	Barrow	Cycle	√
37	Tregiffian	Holed Gate Post	Cycle	√
38	Gun Rith	Menhir	Cycle	√
39	Pipers	Menhirs	Cycle	√
40	Tregiffian	Barrow	Cycle	√
41	Tregiffian	Wayside Crosses	Cycle	√
42	Tregiffian	Damaged Barrow	Cycle	√
43	Boscawen Ros	Menhir		√
44	Kemyel	Stones	21	x
45	Swingate	Stones	21	x
46	Castallack Carn	Menhir		x
47	Castallack	Roundago		√
48	Castallack	Barrow?? Site needs clarification		X
49	Zennor	Quoit	13	√
50	Zennor	Stone Row	13	x
51	Sperris	Quoit	13	√
52	Sperris Hillside	Quoit	13	x
53	Sperris	Settlement	13	√
54	Trendine	Barrows		√
55	Wicca	Round	13	√?
56	Chapel Carn Brea	Barrows (NLB)	7	x
57	St Just	Balowall Barrow	-	x
58	St Just	St Helens Oratory	-	x
59	St Levan	Chapel	4	√
60	St Levan	St Levans Stone (Merlin Stone)	4	x
61	St Levan	Well	4	√
62	St Levan	Rospletha Cross	4	√
63	St Levan	Chapel Curnow	4	x
64	St Levan	Treryn Dinas	4	√
65	Maen Castle	Cliff castle	23	√
66	Mayon Cliff	Barrow	23	x
67	Nanjulian	Barrows, Carn Cris, Carn Polpry	6	√

No.	SITE		AWP Trail No	On Scheduled Monuments At Risk List - High/Med risk
68	Nanjulian	Settlement	6	
69	Sancreed Beacon	Barrows	7	x
70	Caer Bran	Hill fort	7	√
71	Carn Euny	Courtyard houses	7	
72	Chapel Euny	Well	7	x
73	Bartinney Hill	Barrows / Cairn	7	√
74	Goldherring	Courtyard houses	5	√
75	Brane	Cross		√
76	Chun	Quoit	9	√
77	Chun	Castle	9	√
78	Chun	Field Systems	9	√
79	Carnyorth	Inscribed Stone		√
80	Pendeen	Fogou	10	√
81	Pendeen	Beaker Pit	10	x
82	Pendeen	Counthouse	10	
83	Carn Galva	Propped stone	11	
84	Bosporthennis	Courtyard house and beehive hut	11	√
85	Bosporthennis	Beehive Hut	11	√
86	Bosporthennis	Ancient Field Systems	11	√
87	Bosporthennis	“Quoit”	11	√
88	Little Galva	Cairn	11	√
89	Porthmeor	Stamps	11 and 18	x
90	Porthmeor	Crow	11 and 18	x
91	Bosigran East	Courtyard houses	11 and 18	x
92	Bosigran West	Courtyard houses	11 and 18	x
95	Treen	Circle Enclosure		√
96	Treen	Cairns		√
97	Treen	Courtyard Houses	-	√
98	Treen	Chambered Cairn	-	√
99	Zennor	Ruined Chapel and Cottage	14	x
100	Rosewall Hill	Barrows	13 and 14	x
101	Rosewall Hill	Logan Stone	14 and 13	
102	Castle-an-Dinas	Iron Age Fort	15	√
103	Rogers Tower		15	√
104	Bakers Pit		15	

No.	SITE		AWP Trail No	On Scheduled Monuments At Risk List - High/Med risk
I05	Trencrom Hill	Iron Age Fort	16	√
I06	Trencrom Hill	Earlier Neolithic findspots	16	
I07	Gurnards Head	Cliff Castle	17	√
I08	Gurnards Head	Chapel Jane	17	√
I09	Gurnards Head	Roundhouses ??	17	
I10	Madron	Trewern Round and Stone	-	x
I11	Morvah	Chypraze Barrow	22	x
I12	Morvah	Tregaminion Well	22	
I13	Madron	Settlement NW Middle Carnaquidden	-	√
I14	Madron	Hut circles and FS SW of Little Higher Bosulow	-	√
I15	Madron	Courtyard Houses NE of Newmill	-	√
I16	Madron	Boswarva Carn ancient village	-	√
I17	Madron	Round NE of Newmill	-	√
I18	Sancreed	Church	-	√
I19	Sancreed	Botrea Barrows	-	√
I20	Sancreed	Chirgwidden Vean hut cluster	-	√
I21	Sancreed	Boswens Common field system	-	√
I22	Sancreed	memorial stone and cross Sancreed churchyard	5 and 7	√
I23	Sancreed	Hut circle settlement and field system NW jericho Farm	-	√
I24	St Levan	little Trethewey methodist chapel		√
I25	zennor	Porthmeor ancient village		√
I26	Zennor	Bosigran Castle	18	√
Cycle trail sites				

No.	SITE		AWP Trail No	On Scheduled Monuments At Risk List - High/Med risk
127	Pennance	Chambered Round	4	
128	Higher Treen		4	
129	Porthmeor	Standing Stone	6	
130	Carn Gulva	Engine Houses	7	
131	Rosemergy	Crows	9	
132	Rosemergy	Cliff Castle	9	
133	Morvah	Querns	10	
134	Botallack		11	
135	St Just	Plen an gwarry	12	
136	Crows an Wra		16	
137	Trevorgans		16	
138	St Buryan Centre		18	
139	Morcroft Cross		19	
140	Boskenna Cross		20	
141	Tregiffian	Entrance Grave	21	
142	MM		22	
Other sites - Misc				
143	Trevalgan Hill	Cairn and settlement site?	2	
144	Zennor	Church/coffin path	14	
145	Zennor	Giants Rock	14	
146	Madron	Boswarthen Cross		
147	St Levan	Stile, coffin rest, crosses	4	
148	St Levan	Churchyard cross	4	
149	Zennor	Barrow S of Zenoor Quoit	15	
150	Zennor	Mine ruin Zennor Carn	13	
151	Zennor	Zennor Carn stone splitting	13	
152	Madron	Trengwainton Carn cross site	20	
153	Zennor	Mill farm deserted settlement Bosigran	11 and 18	
154	Morvah	Tregaminion chapel and well	22	
155	Morvah	Giants Grave	22	
156	Morvah	Coastal field system	22	

No.	SITE		AWP Trail No	On Scheduled Monuments At Risk List - High/Med risk
157	Morvah	Chypraze Stamps	22	

Appendix C Sample Site Assessment

Ancient Penwith Site Assessment Form

Site name:

Parish:

NGR:

Designation: walk

Ref number:

Recorded by:

Date:

Condition:

- Optimal, the best we can expect
- Generally satisfactory but with minor local problems: minor erosion/intrusive vegetation affects less than 15% of monument
- Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems: more significant damage apparent, eg burrowing, erosion
- Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems: severe damage, eg part-collapse of a structure, animal burrowing
- Extensive significant problems: widespread damage affects > 60% or more of the monument. E.g. dense vegetation, erosion, severe structural problems extensive burrowing
- Unknown. Not possible to visit.
- Access issues (identify):

Existing management:

- CASPN clear up site
- National trust
- Agri-environment scheme
- Other

Trend:

- Improving Stable Declining Unknown

Vulnerabilities: √1 = principal √2 = secondary

- Animal burrowing: localised, moderate, extensive
- Animal poaching: localised, moderate, extensive
- Coastal erosion: : localised/limited, moderate, severe
- Collapse (structural)
- Flooding
- Natural erosion: localised/limited, moderate, severe
- Plant growth (bracken, heather, gorse, weeds like nettles and ragwort, ivy, valerian)
- Scrub/tree growth
- Invasives (Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, Montbrecia)
- Subsidence
- Digging
- Dumping
- Metal detecting
- Visitor erosion: limited, extensive, moderate
- No known threat
- Other

SM Existing risk assessment:

Appendix C Sample Site Assessment

High (At risk) Medium (Vulnerable) Low (Not at risk)

Consents required: Yes (details): No

Management priority:

1. Immediate: an ‘at risk’ site needing careful vegetation removal or other management including capital works
2. Short term 1-2 years: A vulnerable site, less urgent than 1, but needing careful vegetation removal or other management
3. Medium Term 3-5 years: A vulnerable or low risk site requiring some management during the life of the project but not immediately urgent
4. Long Term 5 years plus: A vulnerable or low risk site requiring some management but beyond the scope of the immediate project
5. Management not a priority

Management recommendations:

	Principal	Secondary	Seasonality Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Provider Skilled Paid	Skilled volunteer	Unskilled volunteer
Scrub; careful hand cutting									
Scrub: careful machine cutting acceptable									
Bracken: chemical treatment									
Bracken: mechanical treatment									
Invasives									
Grazing as part of overall management									
Specific capital works (identify):									

Details:

Appendix C Sample Site Assessment

Long term/post project management comments:

Opportunities/Training requirements

Estimated costs of delivery

Site notes:

Supporting photos