

## Frequently Asked Questions regarding the HEATH project and heathland management

The project has received a number of enquiries over the past four years covering a wide range of our activities: access, archaeology, biodiversity and nature, grazing and livestock, funding and others.

This document is a compilation of all our responses to key questions and should answer most general queries.



### Project Partners



### Project Supported by



## **Won't the livestock damage the moor?**

If they are managed appropriately, stock will benefit the moor. Currently, much of the moor is covered either by dense gorse scrub, bracken and rank grass, or by old heather. There is very little of the open ground or short vegetation that is essential for many heathland plants and animals. As long as animals are used in the right numbers, at the right times of the year, and in combination with cutting and controlled burning, they will help the moor to develop a much more open vegetation. This should improve the biodiversity, for example providing more nesting habitat for birds like the Nightjar and Dartford warbler and feeding sites for the Chough. It will also make access on the moor easier, and provide opportunities to appreciate a lot more of the archaeology in the area, much of which is currently lost under the dense vegetation.



Farmers are being advised on what we consider to be appropriate grazing, and sites will be monitored to ensure that they are not mis-managed

## **Are cows dangerous? Are there times of the year when cattle are more nervous of people and dogs?**

All large animals are potentially dangerous. Farmers work to reduce this risk by ensuring that the cattle they own or breed from are of a normally quiet temperament. All the farmers involved in the project use this approach. However, when under stress, e.g. because of the weather, illness, unusual disturbance, or when maternal instincts are aroused, even normally placid cattle can become aggressive. Animals can also be very inquisitive, especially young stock. Dogs can be particularly interesting to cattle. Even gentle knocks from cattle can result in people being injured. All animals should be treated with respect.



That said, roughland grazing typically uses low numbers of grazing animals so the likelihood of getting close to animals is limited. In addition, we are recommending to land owners that they consider taking cattle off the heath land at the busiest times of the year e.g. May Bank Holiday. Farmers are aware that before grazing animals are re-introduced to an area a risk assessment is required.

The HEATH project produces a leaflet, “The HEATH Project: top tips for walking amongst livestock”, that provides advice for people walking in areas where animals are grazing. Available from our website: [www.theheathproject.org.uk](http://www.theheathproject.org.uk)

Farmers are required to operate within the legislative framework and abide by good practice advice and guidance. In this instance two documents are particularly relevant - **HSE Agriculture Information Sheet 17EW ‘Cattle and public access in England and Wales’** and **CA210 ‘managing public access; a guide for land managers’**.

**HSE AIS 17EW** includes the following:

“Section 59 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 bans bulls of recognised dairy breeds (e.g. Ayrshire, Friesian, Holstein, Dairy Shorthorn, Guernsey, Jersey and Kerry) in all circumstances from being at large in fields crossed by public rights of way. Bulls of all other breeds are also banned from such fields unless accompanied by cows or heifers, but there are no specific prohibitions on other cattle. ‘Fields’ in this legislation does not include areas such as open fell or moorland.”

Although moorland does not fall within this restriction farmers benefiting from the project are requested to adopt this approach



### **Will the cattle damage the archaeology of the area?**

Cattle do not pose a particular risk to the archaeological remains. The project partnership includes several archaeological specialists and they are not concerned about cattle damaging archaeological sites if the animals are used appropriately. The moors have been grazed for centuries, and the historic remains have stood for sometimes thousands of years within this grazed landscape with little or no damage. The greatest examples of damage to archaeology in the area were due to human activity. Again, sites will be monitored to ensure that grazing animals do not damage the archaeology and stock keepers will be advised if there are concerns.

The HEATH Project has received advice from Ann Preston-Jones, Cornwall's Historic Environment Field Advisor for English Heritage, who has given her support to the re-introduction of extensive grazing for example for Carn Yorth (Carn Kenidjack). Ann wrote:

"I personally do not have any objections to the grazing of Carn Kenidjack, and believe that it has the potential to be of benefit to both archaeology and wildlife. The area would have been grazed in the past and I understand was grazed within the last century. Grazing is the traditional, best and most sustainable way of ensuring that the common does not become totally overgrown and also of ensuring that there are not any more uncontrolled fires up there, of the sort we have seen in the past, that leave huge areas blackened and burnt".



Photo David Hughes, Trethewey, Mousehole © Penlee House Gallery & Museum Collection

### **What will be done to keep the cattle in good condition?**

The welfare of livestock is the duty of the owner/keeper of the animals. Animals must be checked regularly while on the moor. All the farmers involved in the project are experienced in stock husbandry, and have the skills to ensure that their animals thrive whilst on the moor. Choosing the right stock will be important: there are a number of breeds of cattle that are recognised locally as being able to thrive on this landscape, and the farmers in the project are using this local knowledge to inform their choice of stock. Each holding has 'fall-back' land (grass fields) available close to the moor for their animals to be moved onto once the available grazing on the moor has been used.



### **What breed of cattle will be used and why?**

Farmers are looking for animals that are known to do well on this landscape and are recognised as having a good temperament. Choices so far include a number of hardy traditional breeds - Belted Galloways, Ruby Reds, long Horns, Guernseys – and other breeds have been considered – Dexters, White Park. The project does not require farmers to use a specific breed, only to choose animals that should do well and are considered placid.



### **What exactly will the cattle be grazing on?**

Mostly the grasses in the area, and the new growth of gorse and bramble that comes after burning and cutting through grazing and trampling the dominant species and enabling the heathland ecosystem to re-establish and flourish.

### **Was grazing really part of the old management system?**

There is a quantity of evidence to show that grazing has been common on the moors for hundreds, probably thousands, of years, with the unimproved 'rough' land forming an important element of the farmstead. Farmers also cut fuel and other useful materials and burnt the old vegetation to improve the grazing. This combination of cutting, burning and grazing created and then maintained the open heath land environments.

It is important to realise however that we are not looking to bring back grazing just because it is a traditional land use. Modern management of the moor has different aims – we are trying to optimise the conservation, historic and recreational values of the landscape rather than the farming productivity. The management tools, however, remain largely the same; cutting burning, and grazing.



**How exactly will grazing help manage the moor? What about other management choices?**

Much of the moor is currently covered either by dense gorse scrub, bracken and rank grass, or by old heather, often in very large, even-aged stands. These rank stands have developed since grazing ended. Bare ground and short turf is largely absent, and there is little structural variation. Many heathland plant and animal species can only thrive on these areas of bare, open or diverse vegetation and it is these species that have been struggling in west Cornwall.

The proposed management is a combination of cutting, burning and grazing. None of these techniques alone will deliver the habitat improvements we are looking for.



Cutting will temporarily reduce the cover of rank gorse, bracken, bramble and grass, but as the rootstocks remain in place they grow back the following year and there is little if any opportunity for heathers and other plants to re-establish. The opportunity to use machinery for large scale cutting is very limited, as the area has such a widespread scattering of low archaeology, natural erratic boulders and the humps and hollows left by the mining industry.

Burning can create areas of temporary bare ground but the release of nutrient encourages everything – gorse, grass, bracken, bramble, heathers and other plants - to grow back thickly. The gorse, grass, bramble and bracken are more vigorous than the heathers so they soon dominate the sward once more.



Grazing animals preferentially eat the grasses, young gorse and young bramble, and generally avoid heathers, providing an opportunity for the heathers to re-establish. They also trample some of the bracken fronds as they grow back but the biggest impact on the bracken is probably that the grazing animals prevent the cover of gorse and grass redeveloping over the bracken stands – bracken does not do well when exposed to cold weather, and suffers significantly when the vegetation layer is removed. However, grazing animals will not venture far into the stands of dense gorse or bracken to graze, so we rely on cutting and burning to open up the sward, and for cattle to keep it open and influence which species come to dominate the sward in the long term.

So the combination of cutting, burning and grazing will produce a more diverse sward, with more heathers, open heath and bare ground and, that in turn will support a lot more of the typical heathland plants and animals.

This more open structure will make access across the moor much easier, enabling people to exercise their ‘right to roam’ more freely without be limited to the tracks and pathways between the gorse and bracken stands.

It will also make the low historic landscape remains much easier to find and appreciate – at present a lot of the field patterns and less prominent archaeology is hidden by the dense vegetation.

Management will also reduce the risk of wild fire, as the sward is broken up into a more diverse series of communities and the fuel load of gorse and dead bracken is not allowed to build up indefinitely.

Left alone the moors will continue to scrub over, reducing the biodiversity and denying future generations the experience of accessing and enjoying them



### **What rights do you have to graze?**

The project partners, land owners and their tenants are entitled to graze on all of the moors where the HEATH Project is active. Generally across the rough landscapes of west Cornwall this entitlement lies with landowners and their tenants. On some sites there are also commoners rights to graze stock. These rights and entitlements relate to the fact that this is historically a farmed landscape.

Various other rights and entitlements may exist on the same land, for example, the right of access under the Countryside and Rights of Way act 2000. Such rights do not replace the entitlement to graze; rather they sit alongside.

### **Why not graze areas such as surrounding fields instead?**

The project is not about increasing the number of grazing animals in west Cornwall: The project aims and objectives are all related to developing sustainable management for the heathland landscape. Grazing fields will not achieve this.



## **How intensive will the grazing be?**

Our standard guidance suggests that an average of approximately 25 cattle per 100 hectares per year will be sufficient to meet the conservation grazing needs of these sites, and we expect animals to be grazing for 4-6 months of the year from late spring until late summer. We do not expect farmers to be working outside of the guidance rates, but we do not require farmers to use a specific stocking rate – rather we have set limits based on outcomes and require the farmers to work within those limits. For example, we want to see the animals graze off the available ‘bite’, but we don’t want to see poaching of the ground. This allows the farmers, who understand their own land better than anyone else, to assess how many animals are required, when they can go on and when they should come off.

Grazing densities and times will be monitored, to assess the effectiveness of the grazing programmes.

## **Won't grazing affect the magical effect of changing plant types and colours?**

This is a very personal, subjective feeling and for some people no doubt it will change the way they see the landscape. We believe that a more diverse mosaic of plant communities, especially one containing a good representation of heathers, with less bracken and gorse scattered throughout instead of in huge stands, is far more magical.



## **Will the grazing area increase in size and will changes be monitored?**

The HEATH project will not be introducing grazing to any more sites through the project. However, land owners, their tenants and many commoners are entitled to graze the moors regardless of the HEATH project, so we cannot guarantee that no more moors will see stock reintroduced.

The moors will be monitored for change – the HEATH partners want to see how well this is working as much as anyone.

## **What will the impact of fences be?**

In West Penwith almost all of the fencing erected by the project has been to reinforce existing stock boundaries, usually Cornish hedges which are no longer stock proof. When they first go in they will be very evident, as they are new in the landscape, the posts are pale and the vegetation has been cleared from the fence-line to assist the work, but in time the visual impact will reduce as the posts weather to a darker shade and the fence-line vegetation grows back – we will encourage farmers to allow a strip of scrub to develop along their boundary fences specifically to obscure the fences and reduce the visual impact. Remember that these are not the first fences erected in West Cornwall: there are many miles of older stock fences already across this landscape. By and large these are not seen as intrusive as they have weathered and grown in. There are areas where we have had to fence across open land, but we have worked to minimise the need for these. Typically they relate to a safety issue, for example along the edge of Bog In on Carn Yorth.

On the Lizard the fences are more visually intrusive as we were required to use more roadside fencing. These fences were purposefully set back 5-10m from the road, and will become less obvious as the vegetation grows back.

We have tried to minimise the impact on physical access created by the new fences. We have erected gates (or occasionally stiles) on all tracks and pathways, and where we have reinforced a boundary running across the moor we have put in crossing points every c. 300m. Most of our gates are fitted with ‘trombone’ latches to enable horse riders to open gates from the saddle.



### **Will the introduced cattle grids be noisy/obstructive?**

The current British Standard designs of cattle grid have been used in the project. These have flat topped rails which significantly reduce the noise generated from the old rounded style. There are access gates for people, horses and pony and traps next to each cattle grid.



**Won't the stock proofing be alien to the area?**

No. Stock proofing has been carried out around and across the moor for centuries, from the old Cornish 'hedges' to more modern fences and gates. This landscape is primarily agricultural, and as such there are works in place to make stock management easier for the farmer.

**Will the cattle grids be safe for horses?**

There are provisions made to enable the horses to bypass the grid through a side gate. The latches on these gates are 'horse rider friendly', recommended by the British Horse Society.



### **What will be done to safeguard dogs and people in reference to electric fencing?**

Stock keepers using electric fences are required to provide adequate signage around the live fences to ensure that people are aware, and there are extensive health and safety guidelines and advice on signage of the fences to minimise the likelihood of contact. For example:

“Electric fencing alongside roads, public rights of way or other routes open to ridden or driven horses should carry warning signs where it starts and ends alongside the route and at suitable intervals along its length, normally 50 to 100 metres apart.”  
(British Horse Society)

Dog owners are responsible for the safety and behaviour of their animals, and must decide for themselves how to safeguard their pets on sites where electric fencing is being used.

### **Will I be able to access the moor as freely as I could?**

Yes, with the proviso that you might have to go through a gate or over a stile if you are following a track or path. You are welcome to climb over the fences on CRow land if you are walking across the open moor, as long as you do no damage (see

below); alternatively, there should be a crossing point within 150m of any point on the fence-lines across the open landscape erected by HEATH.

### **What about my 'Right to Roam'?**

The 'Right to Roam' is covered by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW 2000). You have the right to roam over land designated as Open Access although this right also comes with responsibilities such as not damaging the area you are walking in and keeping your dog under control. You also have the right to cross fences and hedges if the land on both sides is designated open access under CROW, as long as you do no damage.

The only animal you may have with you while exercising your rights under the Act is your dog. All other animals would constitute a breach of the law.

### **What about access for Pony and Trap drivers?**

Provisions have been made for pony and trap drivers in the form of bypass gates next to cattle grids on highways that have been specifically built to be wide enough to accommodate a pony and trap. This provision has not been made where pony and traps have no right of access (e.g. footpaths and bridleways)



**As a responsible dog owner will I still be able to have my dog(s) off the lead?**

Under the CRoW Act, dogs must be kept on a lead no longer than 2m whilst on CRoW designated land from March to July to prevent disturbance to ground breeding birds, and at any time when livestock on that land.

So dogs can be walked on CRoW land off the lead from August to February as long as there is no stock on the land.

Dog walkers can walk on public rights of way without their dogs being on a lead as long as the dog is under close control, but the recommendation is to keep dogs on leads if there is any doubt about their obedience. More information is available in the country side access code for the public.

[http://www.countrysideaccess.gov.uk/things\\_to\\_know/countryside\\_code](http://www.countrysideaccess.gov.uk/things_to_know/countryside_code)

### **Who is paying?**

The European Regional Development Fund through INTERREG III B, the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), and partner organisations.

### **Whose best interest is at heart?**

Everybody who enjoys the moors and the wildlife, landscape and archaeology on the moors. The project is to benefit all those people in the present and the future who will gain enjoyment and pleasure from these areas.

### **Will anyone make money from this project? Is it economical?**

Contractors who carry out any of the works of the HEATH project will be paid for their work, but otherwise no-one is 'making money' from the project – this was not an objective of the scheme. The project does include an element of research into how the Penwith farming communities could improve their agricultural incomes by better understanding and using the resources they have available, but farmers themselves have received no direct payment from HEATH.

Natural England also runs the Environmental Stewardship (ES) Scheme, the Countryside Stewardship Scheme (CSS) and the Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) scheme. Landowners and occupiers can apply to enter these schemes and can receive grants to support positive land management for up to 10 years. All of these are totally independent of HEATH.



**What compensation will there be for locals?**

None.

**What happens in 10 years time? Will the funding change?**

The HEATH project ends at the end of March 2009, with all substantive works completed by the end of December 2008. Any other funding from Natural England in the area will come through the schemes mentioned above – ES, CSS and ESA. The CSS and ESA schemes are closed to new applications, but can still offer support to existing agreements. We have no additional information available over the potential longevity of Environmental Stewardship, other than to say that both CSS and ESA have run for at least two terms.

**Why shouldn't this money be spent on affordable housing and keeping the post offices open?**

This money is not available to support either of these issues – the funds used by the project are for the restoration of our heritage, in this case our natural heritage, to develop a stronger ecological infrastructure and protect our cultural heritage

**How can this expense be justified in these times of economic downturn?**

The actions of the project will in fact help the economy as this is an investment in the future of tourist and agricultural sites. The benefits of the project will create more money and a more stable local economy.



### **Who will pay if someone is hurt by cattle interaction or fencing contact?**

Under the Animals Act 1971, the keeper of an animal is held responsible for the actions of their stock, but there are exemptions – for example, if an animal can be shown to be behaving exceptionally out of character, or if the injuries sustained were due to harassment of the animal either by the injured person or a third party, then the keeper may not be considered liable.

Under the Occupiers Liability Act 1984 it is the occupier of land who would normally be responsible for the state of their fences. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 put limits on the responsibilities of owner/occupiers under the Occupier's Liability Act where people are exercising their rights under CRow.

It would be up to the courts to decide if anyone should pay.

### **Who is liable if archaeological remains are damaged?**

The archaeological remains are only under protection if they are scheduled. The vast majority in the area is not. The archaeological organisations that we have consulted and are partnered with us on this project are all more than happy for the plans to go ahead. They have no concerns about potential damage to the remains by cattle at the low levels of grazing density and times of year that are planned, as long as sites are monitored and management is adjusted appropriately. Human damage is far more likely than livestock.



### **What will the impact on tourism be?**

We do not predict any significant adverse impact, and we can only foresee a growth in tourism and as a result the local economy, as access is opened up and the moors become better managed.

### **Why is public money being used on private land?**

All the land in the project, including private land, has been designated under CROW 2000 as Open Access land. This means that the public have the right to use the land for quiet enjoyment on foot. The primary beneficiary of the money invested in the Cornish landscape by the HEATH project is the public, even when that investment was made on private land.

### **What will be done about the Japanese Knotweed?**

Cornwall County Council leads the project tackling invasive alien species in Cornwall.



**How will grazing, cutting and burning affect the already present biodiversity? What about the safety of existing flora and fauna that is unique, sensitive and irreplaceable?**

It is the 'unique, sensitive and irreplaceable' species that have been suffering from the expansion of scrub on the moors. The project was specifically designed to bring about a favourable change in the ecosystem so that these heathland species, many of which are nationally and internationally important and under threat, will have a greater chance to survive than they already have. It is possible that some of the common 'generalist' species that have responded well to the expansion of scrub on the moor will be displaced, but it is unlikely that we will see any significant losses. We will be monitoring the ecology to watch for changes.



### **How will birds in the area be affected?**

The rarer heathland species such as Nightjar, Dartford Warbler and Stonechat will benefit as the landscape will contain much more of the habitat niches they require. The Chough in particular should benefit from more grazing along the coast. Some generalist species such as the Wren and Robin may reduce in numbers as they have increased with the dense vegetation, but they are found frequently on more open heath too, so they should still be here.



### **Will chemicals be used to manage Bracken?**

There are herbicides available and approved for use on bracken, the one most commonly used on heathland being Asulox. Farmers, commoners and land managers can use these if they choose, as long as they work within the relevant legislation, and the amount of bracken spread across the heaths and moors is such that chemical control may be necessary.

There are, however, a number of non-chemical management techniques which can also be used to manage bracken, variations of cutting, bruising and exposure, which could make a significant difference without the use of chemical. The HEATH project has made land managers and farmers aware of all these options, and demonstrated several.



### **How will changes in the environment be monitored?**

Natural England and other conservation organisations – National Trust, Cornwall Wildlife Trust, RSPB - will be surveying to follow changes in the vegetation, bird and key butterfly communities. Such surveys have been done for many years already and will continue. These surveys plus aerial photography will enable us to monitor the effectiveness of the scheme.

### **Don't the priorities of outdoor leisure outweigh those of schemes for enriching biodiversity?**

No. The needs of a number of interests – ecological conservation, archaeological preservation, agricultural business viability, access and recreation, and others – must all be considered equally. We have international responsibilities for the ecological conservation of our heaths and moors, and legal requirements for the care of our scheduled archaeology and designated ecological sites. Farmers are entitled to farm their land, and try and make a living out of their holdings. We have rights of access under a number of Acts but these do not require the landscape to be set aside solely for recreation

Thankfully, these interests are not in direct competition. Opening up the dense swards and bringing the land back into positive cutting, burning and grazing management will improve the nature conservation value on the heaths and moors, improve access, enable the archaeological remains to be more easily appreciated and offers the farming community another element to their farming businesses.

Working to meet the needs of so many interests simultaneously of course requires a degree of compromise, and we believe that the project represents a fair balance.

Enriching biodiversity in this way is increasing the quality of life for future generations as well as our own. This compliments the benefits of outdoor leisure time.



**What about the areas status as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty/Heritage Coast/Area of Great Historic Value/Site of Special Scientific Interest?**

All the designations were taken into account when the project was planned and delivered. The areas are being enhanced for their interests, not built upon or developed into something they were not.

It is in the nature of some of the hedging and fencing works that they initially have a negative impact on the landscape. This should be temporary and will disappear as the vegetation grows back.

**Won't the feeling of wilderness/spirituality be lost?**

Over the long term we do not believe it will, for most people. We understand that some people will feel differently, especially in the short term, but the works are intended to benefit the biodiversity of the area and in the process enhance the experience for people visiting the sites.



### **Won't the necessary signs ruin the views in the area?**

The signs in the area have been specifically designed to have as little visual impact as possible. They have been sensitively placed.

### **What about the argument that the area has never been heathland and is in fact ancient moorland?**

'Heathland' and 'Moorland' are cultural terms, relating primarily to where the land is and how it has historically been used. Both are found in West Cornwall. Both typically supported large areas dominated by heathers, western gorse, bilberry and other plants growing in mosaic with acid grassland, scrub and bracken communities.

The problem is that, through a lack of management in recent years, our heaths and moors are losing their typical plant communities. Instead we have large areas of gorse scrub, bracken, and rank grass.

The project is not trying to impose 'English' heathland, or moorland, on a Cornish landscape – rather, the project is attempting to reinstate healthy Cornish heath and moor from under the expanse of encroaching scrub and bracken



### **Shouldn't the area be granted further status as Area of Great Cultural Significance?**

There is no such current designation. West Cornwall is included in the 'Areas of Great Historical Value' and there is no expectation for this to change.

### **Why make changes now when it has been unchanged for centuries?**

The rough lands of West Cornwall are not 'unchanging' – they are in fact very dynamic and change constantly in response to weather and human influences. It is the rate, and scale, of change in recent years, since management largely ended, that caused the partners to develop this project.

### **Is it true that the heaths and moors want to revert back to woodland?**

Yes. This process is known as succession and has been widely documented. Paleobotanical records show that the area was once largely covered with oak, willow, birch, lime, alder, hazel and several other tree species. Trees would not grow were the soils are too thin or too waterlogged, but very little of west Cornwall falls into this category. Without the intervention of people, eventually we would expect woodland to re-establish. Long before that, however, we would expect the heaths and moor to disappear under scrub and bracken – something that can be clearly seen today.



### **What is in this for Natural England?**

Natural England is here to conserve and enhance the natural environment, for its intrinsic value, the wellbeing and enjoyment of people and the economic prosperity that it brings. The HEATH project falls squarely within our remit.

### **Why is Natural England involved and not a Cornish equivalent?**

The project is being delivered by a partnership including a number of Cornish organisations such as Cornwall County Council, Penwith District Council and the Cornwall Wildlife Trust. Natural England leads and administers the partnership.

### **What if I have a complaint about Natural England?**

There is a complaints procedure - please see our website: [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

### **Is there an application form for Common Land Use?**

There is an application process for consent for works on common land. Please see the website of the Planning Inspectorate.

[www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/common\\_land/](http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/common_land/)

### **Isn't this just another case of EU interfering in local issues?**

No. The partnership approached the European Regional Development Fund through the INTERREG III B Community Initiative, not the other way round.

### **Is this not a heavy handed approach?**

It is certainly a significant body of work, but not unnecessarily so. Scrub and bracken encroachment have reached a point where small scale efforts will have little or no

effect. We need action on a scale that will tackle the problems in an ecological, economic and culturally sustainable way.

**Is Natural England experienced/knowledgeable enough to implement this project?**

Yes. We, our founding bodies and our partners have a long history of successful heathland and access management.



**Why are organisations such as Natural England not publicly accountable?**

We are accountable through the Minister of the Environment.

**Aren't laws being broken by Natural England in this process?**

The project is clearly within the guidelines and regulations set out in all the relevant legislation, including The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, The Commons Act 2006 and The Highways Act 1984.

There have been a few instances where mistakes have been made in the implementation of individual works – these have been identified and are being ratified.

## **Why have some National Trust regions declined the project whilst others have taken it up?**

The National Trust is involved in natural environment projects in every region in the UK, including most projects in the Tomorrow's Heathland Heritage programme. HEATH is part of THH. No National Trust region has declined an invitation to be involved with either HEATH or THH.

## **Will project changes avoid the existing mine works?**

Mine workings cover a significant area of the Penwith landscape. Where there are concentrations of open mine workings that have caused animal welfare concerns we have in fences to keep the stock away. Elsewhere stock will be grazing across the mined landscape.



## **Why weren't more 'local experts' consulted?**

At least 25 specialists were consulted, across all elements of the project, including representatives of Cornwall County Council Historic Environment Service, Penwith District Council, The National Trust, Cornwall Wildlife Trust and Natural England.

## **Why do the public have no rights to view Ancient Monument Consent?**

We do not know - this is not within the remit of the project partners. Please contact English Heritage about this. [www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

## **How will illegal motor vehicle use be tackled?**

The police deal with vehicle crime, and this issue would be best taken up with them. Elsewhere, the reinstatement of management has helped to dissuade many people from carrying out a number of illegal acts on the moor, and has helped demonstrate to the police that this land is no longer neglected and that vehicle offences are worth pursuing. We cannot guarantee that the problem will disappear, but the project's work should help.



### **How will fly tipping and rubbish dumping be tackled?**

Again the erection of stock proofing and the reinstatement of management will act as a deterrent.



### **What will be done about arson related fire incidents?**

Uncontrolled burns can be a serious problem on the heaths and moors, although it is often difficult to separate accidental fires from arson. The proposed cutting, controlled burning and grazing regime reduces the availability of fuel, making uncontrolled burns less likely and easier to control.

