



# Up on the Downs

## The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme



**Landscape Conservation  
Action Plan**



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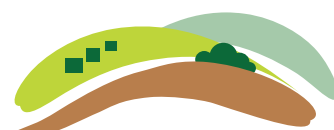
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## Executive Summary

The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme area hosts some of the most instantly recognisable landscapes in Britain including the iconic White Cliffs of Dover. The scheme area's interior includes quintessential and distinctive chalk landscapes with a wealth of built and archaeological heritage and a richness of wildlife unmatched by many parts of Britain.

However, very few people realise that this is a landscape under threat: often poorly managed and not understood in an area of significant social and economic decline. This lack of understanding, changes in agriculture, the legacy of deprivation and the pressure of development are all threats to this landscape.



Photo: Dan Tuson

*Downland near Lydden*

Through extensive consultation with local communities and organisations a narrative for this landscape emerged, leading to an agreed set of priorities for its conservation and long-term care.

Principal among these are conserving and restoring the chalk downland landscape and its cultural heritage for the future; and increasing access to, and understanding and enjoyment of, its historic origins and importance as a heritage asset.

The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme will work with local communities to deliver a programme of action that will achieve these priorities. The scheme will encourage local communities to participate in caring for and celebrating the landscape and its heritage, helping them to make decisions about it and providing them with the skills to contribute to its long-term care.

The momentum and enthusiasm generated by the scheme will provide a legacy for the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership and ensure that the benefits are sustained into the future for all.



Figure 1: The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme area

# Introduction

This Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) relates to an area of approximately 122.5 km<sup>2</sup> in the south east of Kent that runs from Kingsdown in the east, along the coastline to Folkestone and the Etchinghill escarpment in the west. The scheme area extends north to Denton to create a roughly triangular shape that covers two local authority areas: Dover and Shepway.

Although the focus of Landscape Partnerships is on the rural landscape, the scheme area contains the whole of Dover town and parts of Folkestone. This is in recognition of the significance of urban fringe areas and communities in the conservation of the historic landscape character.

## Plan Author

The LCAP has been written by Richard Haynes, Development Manager for the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme (WCLPS). Richard has over 10 year's experience of working in the environmental sector; most recently he was responsible for delivering an integrated range of landscape and heritage projects as part of the delivery team for the Valley of Visions Landscape Partnership Scheme.

The development stage and the production of the LCAP has been overseen by the WCLPS Board, the members of which have dedicated time and advice to the development of the scheme:

- Nick Delaney – Dover District Council (DDC)
- Richard Pollard – DDC
- Dave Johnson - Eurotunnel
- Kate Phillips – Kent County Council (KCC)
- Nick Johannsen – Kent Downs AONB Unit (KDAONB)/ Chairman of the Partnership
- John McAllister – Kent Wildlife Trust (KWT)
- Christina Dandison – Natural England (NE)
- Dan Tuson – NE
- Brian Whittaker – National Trust (NT)
- David Illsley – Shepway District Council (SDC)
- Kirk Alexander – White Cliffs Countryside Partnership (WCCP)



In addition, a number of individuals have provided support and advice which has been invaluable: Andrew Richardson and Keith Parfitt (Canterbury Archaeological Trust), Paul Holt (WCCP), Josie Newman (WCCP), Kim Norton (DDC), Jon Iveson (DDC), Tim Owen (KDAONB), Ian Norman (Pent Valley Technology College), Peter Fellows (West Wight Landscape Partnership), Joanna Jones and Clare Smith (Dover Arts Development), Zachary Cooke (Folkestone Film Factory), Doug Taylor (National Farmers' Union), and Anita Sedgewick.

### Participation and Consultation

As illustrated above a wide range of organisations and individuals have participated in and been consulted about the development of the LCAP. In addition, further key officers, individuals and community and special interest groups have been consulted to understand their priorities for the heritage of the scheme area – this has been influential in shaping the scheme.

Consultation working groups were set up to develop themes and projects. These included a schools working group, a heritage working group and a community engagement and environmental education working group. Presentations have been made to parish councils and at the local National Farmers' Union AGM to inform and consult with people about the proposals.

In addition, two surveys were carried out to get a better understanding of how local people use and value the local heritage and their level of understanding about it.



WCLPS consultation event

Photo: Anita Sedgewick

A local centre survey randomly selected people at key locations in the scheme area, including town centres, post offices and sports centres, to participate in a face-to-face survey. More than 1,000 people were approached, with 470 taking part. An online survey was undertaken asking similar questions; this had 131 respondents.

In addition, more in-depth consultation was targeted at hard-to-reach groups, who were not really represented in the earlier surveys. Specifically, eastern European communities, the Gurkha community and young people aged 13-19 were consulted and engaged in the development of the scheme.

Once the results of the consultation had been collated and used to help shape the scheme, a consultation open day was held to present project proposals to local communities. Attendees were able to participate in a range of activities that could be run as part of the delivery phase. They were encouraged to provide opinions on individual projects and the scheme in general.

### Some comments received from attendees were:

“Excellent project and very important. Hopefully this will encourage people to help in the development of these ideas. Good luck to all those involved.”

“Really looking forward to seeing the project in action.”

“Great work – enjoy the walks. Would like to help one day.”

“It’s good, keep everything original. Don’t go over the top!”

“It’s nice to see something for younger people to get involved in that benefits the environment and the community.”

“Great to see funding available to engage young people in caring for the environment.”

### The WCLPS Vision

The WCLPS will deliver a suite of projects to achieve its vision:

Through creating, developing, deepening and strengthening partnerships with local communities and organisations, investing in the area and increasing skills and knowledge, we will provide a sustainable future for the landscape and heritage of one of Britain’s most significant and threatened landscapes. By using new ways to engage with new and existing audiences, increasing understanding about the landscape and the different values attached to it, making participation fun and providing a sense of achievement, we will make a lasting difference.

The projects have been arranged into four programmes that will each contribute to the realisation of the vision and achieve the priorities for Landscape Partnerships:

- A. Conserve and restore the built and natural features that create the historic landscape character
- B. Increase community participation in local heritage
- C. Increase access to and learning about the landscape and its heritage
- D. Increase training opportunities in local heritage skills

## Gaps and Limitations

The sheer quantity of important heritage in the scheme area and its associated needs, mean it is impossible and impractical to address all the issues facing the WCLPS landscape and its heritage. The process of producing the LCAP has allowed us to focus on the key needs of the landscape and communities that can be best addressed through a Landscape Partnership Scheme.

A significant amount of consultation has been carried out as part of the development stage and a reasonable picture of the needs and values of local communities has been built up. Inevitably, there will be gaps in our understanding on this subject, but increasing our understanding of the different values people place on heritage is one of the key aims of the scheme.

## Key Documents to be Read with the LCAP

A number of documents have been produced during the development phase to provide information for, and to support the production of, the LCAP. The LCAP summarises key findings; for those who want to know more or to understand the evidence base the following documents will be useful and are available on the WCLPS website:

- *The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme Landscape Character Assessment*, Dover District Council
- *The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme: Statement of Significance of Heritage*, Canterbury Archaeological Trust
- *A Report on the Findings of the Local Centre and Online Surveys*, Anita Sedgewick and White Cliffs Countryside Partnership
- *Community Consultation with BME Groups in Dover and Folkestone*, Anita Sedgewick
- *Participating Up on the Downs: following the participation of local young people in the design of the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme*, KCFN

## Up on the Downs

During the development of the scheme and throughout the LCAP, the scheme is referred to as the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme. For the delivery stage the scheme will be referred to as Up on the Downs: the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme, to increase accessibility for people to the scheme but also to create more of a distinction between the Landscape Partnership and its partner organisation, WCCP.

# Section 1:

## Understanding the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme Area

### 1.1 Landscape Character

The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme (WCLPS) area includes some of the most instantly recognisable landscapes in Britain including the dramatic White Cliffs of Dover. The interior of the scheme area includes quintessential and distinctive chalk landscapes with a wealth of built heritage and containing a richness of wildlife unmatched by many parts of Britain. Covering approximately 122.5 km<sup>2</sup> in the south east of Kent, the scheme area is a chalk landscape and includes two stretches of Heritage Coast – Folkestone to Dover and Dover to Kingsdown. The scheme boundary is determined by the characteristics of the landscape and areas particularly rich in landscape heritage, but also where there is a need for investment.

The WCLPS area lies predominantly within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), but includes areas outside of the AONB boundary. These are highly important urban fringe areas where landscape and communities are intricately and inextricably connected.



View towards South Foreland Lighthouse

Photo: National Trust

The WCLPS area has been subject to extensive landscape characterisation. This includes the Countryside Commission Landscape Character Assessment of the Kent Downs AONB and the Babbie/Kent County Council Landscape Character Assessment of Kent. These are supplemented by local landscape assessments, such as the Dover Landscape Character Assessment, green infrastructure planning at various stages of the Dover and Shepway Local Development Framework processes and additional work carried out for the Kent Downs AONB Statutory Management Plan. The results of the various landscape characterisations have been collated and augmented in *The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme: Boundary and Landscape Character Assessment* (2011, Dover District Council).

The WCLPS area can be broken down into 11 Landscape Character Areas (LCA). See Figure 2 on page 12.

White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme  
Landscape Character Areas

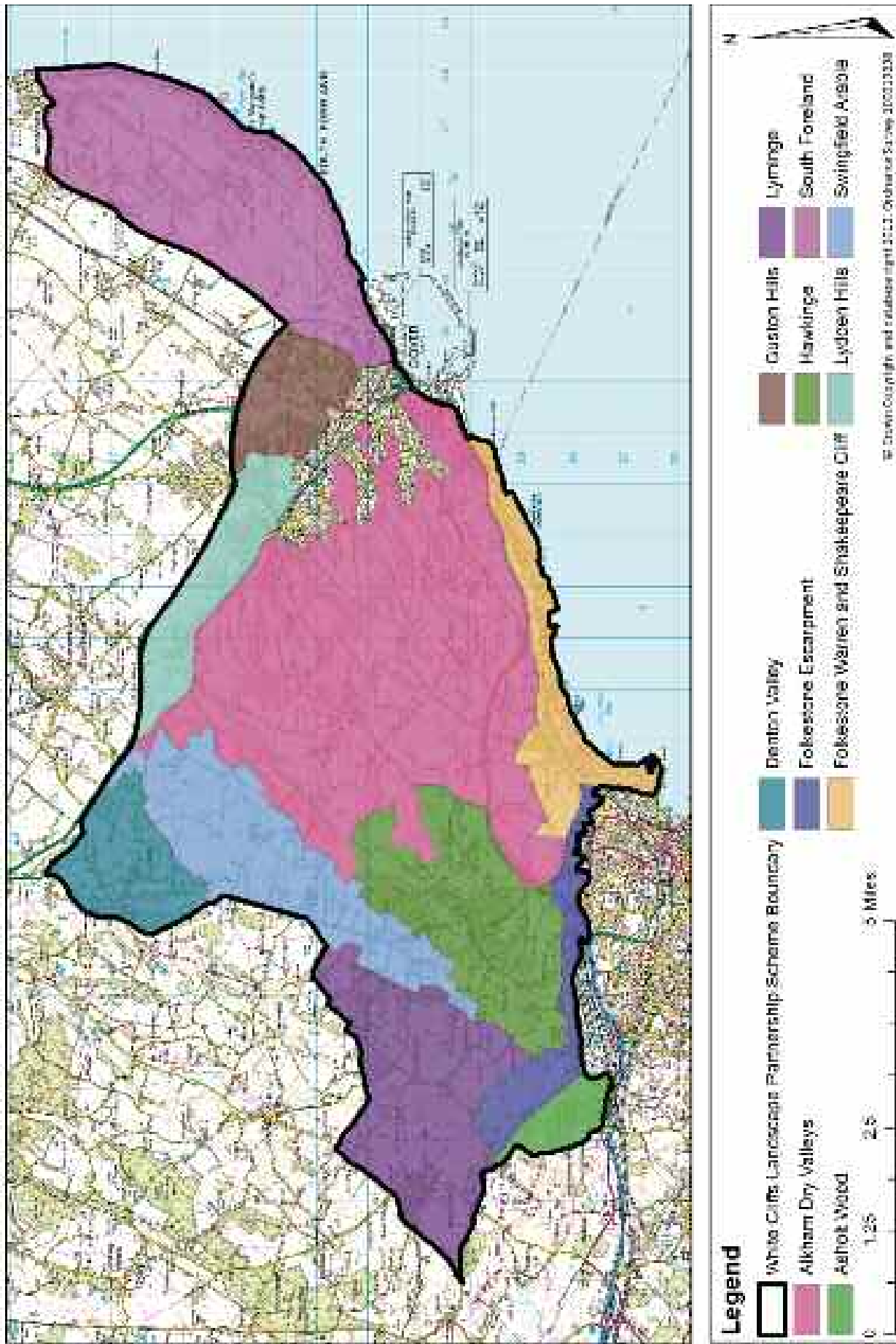


Figure 2: The WCLPS area can be broken down into 11 Landscape Character Areas (LCA)

South Foreland LCA

The South Foreland LCA contains a number of iconic features of the WCLPS area: the White Cliffs of Dover, Dover Castle, South Foreland Lighthouse and the Dover Patrol Memorial. These features alone, with their cultural and historical associations, give the area a unique and internationally important aspect. Interestingly, these famous landmarks cling to the seaward side of the LCA, located in ecologically rich chalk downland. This internationally important cliff-top grassland is being squeezed by the intensity and extent of arable farming, which, together with its increasing popularity with walkers, leads to concerns regarding its ecological integrity.



Photo: National Trust

South Foreland LCA

The intensity of arable farming has led to an open landscape with few trees or hedges. This lack of cover and the rolling, open countryside allow the area's iconic features to stand out, but it also makes the landscape vulnerable to any form of development.

Towering above the LCA are the Chain Home radar masts. These tall masts are controversial elements in the landscape; considered by some to be visual intrusions, the site is just one of five where these important Battle of Britain structures survive. From Dover Castle to the WW2 structures at South Foreland Valley, this area is testament to the defence of these islands; the remaining monuments and structures are integral to the character of the area. Interventions should seek to conserve.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- vegetation management at Dover Castle, Bleriot Memorial, Northfall Meadow and Broadlees Bottom
- arable reversion on the cliff-tops
- improve ecological connectivity in intensive arable areas
- manage access on the coastal strip
- maintain/restore significant buildings and manage WW2 structures. Increase understanding of the role of these buildings and structures



### Lydden Hills LCA

The Lydden Hills form the eastern side of the Dour Valley. The LCA takes in the Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs, a sweeping chalk scarp comprising of a National Nature Reserve (NNR), a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) for its orchid-rich chalk grassland. Managed predominantly by cattle grazing, the chalk downland escarpment is bound to the north west by a clay-with-flints plateau and the A2. Below the downland are the villages of Lydden and Temple Ewell, together with the mainline railway and the B2060 which alternate in forming the boundary to the Kent Downs AONB.

In the 19th century the core of Lydden village was near the Bell Inn. In the early 20th century the Stonehall colliery was dug directly below the escarpment and the village spread eastwards in a ribbon development as a consequence of this. Corsican pines, grown as a shelter belt for pit props, traverse the downland and form a distinctive part of the area's character.

The village of Temple Ewell was predominantly south of the B2060 but started spreading up the escarpment in Edwardian times and continued into the 1950s. This urban development is topped by Lousyberry Wood, which was planted in Napoleonic times and contains three Bronze Age round barrows on a chalk spur. The wood is now maintained as screening for the village. There is sporadic development between the two settlements and the continuing separation of them is important to local character.

Further along the escarpment the LCA takes in the discrete Whitfield Valley, a coombe bounded by development at its base, with the A256 to the southeast forming a boundary with Old Park. The coombe itself is sheep grazed in the upper part and has amenity grassland on the lower slopes. Old Park wraps around a bluff and comprises a mix of woodland and chalk grassland with much scrub. It provides spectacular views through the Dour valley to the Dover Straits and, on a fine day, the coast of France. Scrub development accompanying lack of grassland management is incrementally changing the landscape character here.

There are a number of detractors: the postwar development at Buckland Valley, increasing visibility of industrial development on the plateau at Old Park, the lighting columns of the A2 and the constant noise of traffic. Bisecting the downland, apart from the static presence of the settlements, the A256 is a constant source of noise, visual intrusion and air pollution. However, apart from the A256 itself, the other detractors are all peripheral factors and the core of the landscape area retains a rural character. Interventions should seek to conserve and restore.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- selective vegetation management on the downland
- increased screening of the A2
- improve ecological connectivity where roads and settlements intersect the downland
- maintain, restore and increase understanding of Bronze Age features



Photo: Dan Tuson

View towards Lydden Hills LCA

### Guston Hills LCA

The Guston Hills continues the transition from the Lydden Hills LCA from linear escarpment into a pronounced series of bluffs and coombes, before meeting the AONB boundary at the Dover Castle bluff. The LCA boundary includes the clay-with-flints ridge above the Dour Valley, which is currently being developed for the White Cliffs Business Park (WCBP). It is a small but highly complex urban fringe area.

South of the WCBP there is arable and pasture; hedges traversing the hillside are an important feature in the upper valley as are those lining the North Downs Way, which cuts up through the hillside.



Photo: Nick Delaney

Guston Hills LCA

Buckland Valley, a post-war housing estate, is included and defines the western boundary. It is adjacent to an area of unmanaged chalk grassland, which is slowly progressing through to scrub. Further east is the Dover to Deal railway line, which forms part of the southern boundary before swinging to the north east into a tunnel, demarcated by an air shaft near Frith Farm and a nearby rural incongruity – a short terrace of houses. To the east of this, Burgoyne Heights and Coombe Hole comprise a highly modified landscape containing an old three-stepped quarry (chalk for building Dover docks) now a playing field, council depot and capped landfill; a complex of cemeteries; a Victorian formal park; former barracks with a cattle-grazed training ground and associated housing estate; the playing fields and school grounds of the Duke of York's Military School; and, last but not least, Fort Burgoyne - a Palmerston fort.

Throughout the area there are sporadic detractors, such as overhead power lines. The Long Hill television mast is surprisingly unobtrusive. The LCA cannot be said to be visually unified, but this is often the case with urban fringe landscapes. Interventions should seek to conserve and create.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- under-grounding of 33kv power lines
- increasing hedge presence to lessen blandness of arable fields; and to increase ecological connectivity through arable landscape
- restoration of field boundaries
- management of pastures and grassland to east of railway
- restoration of Buckland Valley chalk grassland
- provide landscape buffer for WCBP development
- integration of the urban edge

### The Folkestone Warren and Shakespeare Cliff LCA

The Folkestone Warren and Shakespeare Cliff LCA largely follows the boundary of the Dover to Folkestone Heritage Coast. The coastal downs of the Heritage Coast form a dramatic landscape of open cliff-top fields, exposed chalk cliffs and tumbled, scrub covered rock-falls along the under cliff.

Bounding this LCA to landward is the intrusive A20. Seaward there is the Folkestone to Dover railway line at the base of the cliffs with its attendant massive sea defences, both holding back the sea and stabilising the Warren landslip. The North Downs Way and National Cycle Route 2 - promoted as the Chalk and Channel Way with sculpture and poetry installations - follow the cliff tops between Dover and Folkestone.

Shakespeare Cliff rises sharply from Dover town and leads to a cliff-top landscape with few trees or hedges, which has a real sense of wildness. Scattered along the cliff top are relics of WW2 observation posts, the earlier acoustic mirror at Abbotscliff and Lydden Spout rifle range, along with occasional Napoleonic remains. Beneath the cliffs at this point is Samphire Hoe, a new part of England built from the spoil of the Channel Tunnel and now a country park.

To the west of Abbotscliff, the LCA opens up into the Folkestone Warren landslip below Capel-le-Ferne. The Warren is, by and large, an inaccessible tumble of chalk, scrub and tree cover, with the railway line running along the base. The Warren landslide is one of the largest on the English coast and is a compound mechanism involving the action of erosion on the chalk-Gault clay interface. The whole area is designated as a SSSI for its terrestrial and coastal biodiversity and its geodiversity. The Warren supports two campsites, which are relatively discrete intrusions; it is a popular recreational site for local communities and visitors alike.

On the cliff tops above are far more intrusive campsites associated with Capel-le-Ferne. Capel-le-Ferne itself is a quiet, rather sprawling village of low-rise dwellings,



Photo: White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

Folkestone Warren and Shakespeare Cliff LCA

which is excluded from the AONB. The Battle of Britain Memorial, which is located on the site of the Capel Battery, is an important part of the local heritage and has a positive impact on the landscape. To the west of Capel-le-Ferne, which sits on the clay-with-flints plateau that separates the dry valleys that lead to the Dour Valley, the LCA includes some arable farmland. The western end of this plateau ends at Creteway Down above Folkestone, while a spur of the underlying bands of Gault clay above Greensand topped with municipal grasslands, tennis courts and a pitch and putt course runs southwards to Copt Point. This spur features the remains of a Roman Villa which is currently the subject of investigations through the Folkestone: A Town Unearthed community archaeology project, and the eastern end of the Napoleonic Martello Towers. Below the point at low tide, the blue-grey Gault, with its wealth of fossils, is exposed. While a popular open space, coastal erosion and anti-social behaviour at East Cliff has led to a sense of decay in places which detracts from its role as the western entrance to the Dover-Folkestone Heritage Coast.

Landscape interventions should seek to conserve and restore. Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- maintain, restore and increase understanding of military heritage
- improve and maintain access in Folkestone Warren and along the cliff tops
- landscape repair at Folkestone Warren and East Cliff

- scrub and grassland management at Folkestone Warren
- improve ecological connectivity in arable areas and maintain links
- restrictions on further campsites
- sensitive development management of the village edge
- landscape restoration of cliff top area at Capel-le-Ferne

### Alkham Dry Valleys LCA

The Alkham Dry Valleys is a large LCA which has a unified character, although there are distinct differences where the LCA leaves the AONB and takes in the urban fringe of Dover. Therefore, these areas will be described under separate sub-headings.

#### Dry Valleys

The LCA is dominated by the long ridges and isolated valleys, through which flow occasional chalk winterbournes, feeding into the Dour Valley. Near the coast, the ridges become increasingly narrower and the valleys closer. There are fewer woodlands here than in the west, and most occur on the steep valley slopes, where cultivation has been uneconomic. Many, therefore, are very old and of high nature conservation value. Much of the hedgerow network on the plateau, which was largely a 19th century creation, is being replaced by post and wire fence, so that gradually the former unenclosed landscape is being unintentionally recreated.



Photo: White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

Alkham Dry Valleys LCA



The long plateau views, enclosed by ancient woodland and woodland shaws are very characteristic, as are the ancient hedge-lined 'hollow' lanes that climb between valley and ridge. Settlements tend to be of isolated farmsteads or hamlets throughout the landscape. An increase in equine management and its associated fencing and structures are having a negative impact on landscape character.

As the alternating valley and plateau formation progresses inland to the north west, the features become broader up to the Alkham Valley. Beyond that, the Lydden Valley becomes more constricted before meeting the large clay plateau of the Swingfield Arable LCA. Here, there are extensive Ministry of Defence (MOD) training grounds, which tend to be sheep-grazed, and include bands of conifers used to recreate particular conditions unobtainable elsewhere locally.

A major detractor in the landscape is the scar caused by the new route of the A20 at the far west of the Alkham Valley and its tunnel portals from where it descends towards Folkestone; however, the impact is relatively limited in the wider landscape. The only other substantial detractors are the large telecommunications masts, at Hougham and, to a far lesser extent, those at Aycliffe. Interventions should seek to conserve and reinforce.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- enhancing or recreating chalk grassland
- woodland management, including coppicing and the creation of rides to support the movement of species
- encourage the removal of MOD conifers
- control of off-road vehicles
- promote and improve public access
- encourage understanding of local landscape history and support community-led landscape enhancement, including the restoration of field boundaries
- encourage best practice in equine management

### Dover Urban Fringe

The dry valleys run to the Dour Valley within Dover town, and the accompanying chalk spurs reach into Dover like a series of green fingers. The valleys have become variously developed with housing and industrial estates, which also climb the lower slopes of the chalk spurs. At the end of the Alkham Valley are Kearsney Abbey and Russell Gardens, two very popular Dover parks, which have a mixture of formal and informal ponds fed from the Dour and the Alkham winterbourne.

The spurs themselves are well used by local communities for various forms of recreation, including as short cuts. They are managed through grazing for their chalk grassland interest.



Photo: Nick Delaney

Alkham Dry Valleys LCA – Dover Urban Fringe

Despite this management, scrub encroachment is a continuous problem affecting the character of the area; two pairs of Bronze Age round barrows sit atop the prominent Whinless Down, currently covered in scrub.

The Western Heights is a landscape curiosity. A highly modified ridgeline overlooking Dover town, facing Dover Castle across the Dour Valley, its character has undergone constant change. Prior to the 19th century it was predominantly a grazed chalk downland; the 19th century saw it transformed into a massive half-sunken fortress with the Citadel to the west and the Drop Redoubt to the east above chasm-like connecting ditches. An indication of the magnitude of the fortress was given by William Cobbett, writing in 1823: "More brick and stone have been buried in this hill than would go to build a neat cottage for every labouring man of Kent and Sussex."

Since WW2 the fortress has fallen into decline, with its chalk grassland slopes subject to scrub invasion and woodland growth, predominantly of Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, occurring wherever it can get a foothold. Abandonment has led to demolition of parts, vandalism and a general aura of neglect, except for the area around the Citadel which is owned by the Home Office and has been used variously for secure holding of people. This use has been accompanied by the presence of highly intrusive fencing.

The Western Heights is well-used for recreation by local residents. It is currently managed for conservation of the chalk grassland and public access.



Interventions for Dover Urban Fringe should seek to conserve and restore. Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- scrub management on the chalk downland spurs – restoration of the open military landscape
- encourage community involvement in managing the chalk downland and other types of heritage
- maintain and improve public access
- maintain, restore and increase understanding of Bronze Age features
- maintain, restore and increase understanding of military features
- maintain formal parkland areas

### Swingfield Arable LCA

The Swingfield Arable LCA sits upon the clay-with-flints plateau that separates the Elham Valley from the Alkham Dry Valleys; it has a reasonably unified character. It is an area dominated by arable farming, which near Swingfield Minnis attains prairie dimensions with fields being nearly 1km in length. To the south east the field systems adopt a more 'human' scale and, around settlements such as Denton, are further reduced to horse pastures, which can have a negative affect on the character of the area. Woodland, which is more associated with upper valley sides, does not occur to any great extent; the most notable wood is Cobham's Rough south west of Densole, an area of sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa* coppice. To the north, between Selsted and Wootton, the plateau gives way in places to small valley forms and ancient woodland occurs on their slopes, such as at Park Woods. The large field systems with boundary hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* hedges tend to reflect enclosure, whereas lanes where they leave the plateau indicate a more ancient origin, some having floristically rich hedgerows.

The building type reflects 20th century ribbon development with few reminders of the more ancient landscape. Perhaps the most remarkable building is St John's Commandery, which dates from the 13th century and is the only remains of a small community of The Knights Hospitaller.

Some detractors occur, such as the Swingfield Mast and the quality of the public open space at Swingfield Minnis, which is currently the subject of a community-led enhancement project, as well as large agricultural buildings. The village of Densole sprawls somewhat untidily along the road network. Interventions should seek to create and reinforce.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- enhance the hedgerow structures
- encourage and seek to connect and expand the extent of chalk grassland in the limited places it does occur



Photo: Nick Delaney

Swingfield Arable LCA

- enhance biodiversity interest of arable prairies and improve connectivity
- encourage understanding of local landscape history and support community-led landscape enhancement
- encourage restoration of field boundaries and historic field patterns
- re-establishment of woodland management
- encourage best practice in equine management

### Denton Valley LCA

The Denton Valley LCA features a complex set of valleys draining towards the Nailbourne. Most of the land is arable, being on light chalky soils. A few ancient woodlands are present, but there is also more recent woodland associated with Denton Court and Wootton Park. The scheme boundary runs through Denton itself, a small village bisected by the busy A260. To the southeast of Denton, up on higher land where clay-with-flints dominates, is the village of Wootton. Here there are oaks of considerable age as well as a specimen of *Wellingtonia* from the old Wootton Park standing alone in the middle of an arable field which helps locate the village from afar.

The main historical feature is the 18th century house of Denton Court, discretely tucked into a fold in the hillside. The area has a complex arrangement of old lanes, with species-rich hedgerows.

The very nature of the valley folds enclose and limit views, but this is a unifying feature which contrasts with the long unenclosed views that are available in the Swingfield Arable LCA to the south.

A major detractor is Lydden Race Circuit which not only has a rather ugly physical presence, but is a source of noise on race days. The eastern boundary of the LCA is the A2, which is another detractor. Landscape interventions should attempt to conserve and create.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- encourage enhancement of surrounds of Lydden race track
- improve ecological connectivity in arable areas
- woodland management, including coppicing and the creation of rides to support the movement of species
- encourage understanding of local landscape history and support community-led landscape enhancement
- expand and connect areas of chalk grassland
- restoration of historic field patterns and boundaries



Photo: Nick Delaney

Atlantic cedar, relic of Wootton Park



Photo: Nick Delaney

Denton Valley LCA

### Folkestone Escarpment LCA

The Folkestone Escarpment is a striking hillside to the north of Folkestone. Until the Channel Tunnel was constructed there was a plain separating the town from the hills containing the ancient wet woodland of Biggin's Wood. The plain is now under the tunnel terminal.

Numerous features occur in the landscape: Dover Hill, where the B2011 climbs from Folkestone towards Dover, abandoned chalk quarries at Wingate Hill and Peene, The A20 tunnel at Round Hill, Caesar's Camp, Motte and Bailey at Castle Hill, water reservoirs at Cherry Garden Hill and the White Horse at Cheriton Hill. These reflect the long and varied use to which the escarpment has been used. Mesolithic remains have been found at Creteway Down.



Photo: Paul Holt

Folkestone Escarpment LCA

Caesar's Camp on Castle Hill, is of especial landscape interest in its history, changing over the years from Bronze Age barrow to Norman Motte and Bailey, being the most complete example in the south of Britain. Other, much less noticeable, barrows occur at Arpinge and Cherry Garden. Holywell Coombe with its spring was an important Beaker settlement. Along the escarpment from Peene to Dover Hill is a WW2 tank trap – a 5m wide v-cutting in the upper escarpment that is particularly noticeable at Castle Hill.

The vegetation is predominantly orchid-rich chalk grassland and the escarpment itself is a SAC, managed by cattle grazing. Woodland occurs at Cherry Garden Hill and the steepest

slopes at Holywell Coombe. Gorse scrub is found above Creteway Down, where the chalk is capped by clay-with-flints. Hedges are few and far between, reflecting the pastoral heritage. The ridgeline woodland feature that is found in the Alkham Dry Valleys LCA does not occur here, and there is closer affinity to the Shakespeare Cliff and Warren LCA in that respect.

At the base of the escarpment springs arise between the chalk and Gault clay and feed streams that then cut through the underlying Greensand and run to the coast. Fields below the escarpment tend either to be arable or cattle-grazed.

The escarpment has a limited number of internal detractors: the A20 and B2011 have a profound effect, both day and night and, in an otherwise very rural spot, the White Horse is prominent. The Cherry Garden reservoirs, although of considerable size, are discrete in their location. Outside the LCA, but having a major adverse effect are the masts at Creteway Down (Alkham Dry Valleys LCA, but which has little impact on that LCA) and Tolsford Hill. The other external detractor is the Channel Tunnel terminal. However, even with these detractors, the scale of landscape is such that the escarpment dominates. Landscape interventions should seek to conserve and restore.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- maintain and enhance chalk grassland areas
- maintain, restore and increase understanding of the ancient landscape
- maintain, restore and increase understanding of military structures
- maintain and improve public access to certain areas
- enhance ecological connectivity

### Asholt Wood LCA

Although not on the chalk itself, this area, dominated by Asholt Wood, has close associations to Copt Point, being on the Gault clay. Asholt Wood, itself part of the larger SSSI associated with the chalk escarpment, is considered to be one of the best examples of ash *Fraxinus excelsior* coppice in Kent. It is a wet woodland, traversed by the Seabrook Stream. The boundary with the Folkestone Escarpment LCA is the relic Elham Valley Railway line, which closed in 1947 and is now a woodland corridor.



Asholt Wood LCA

Photo: Nick Delaney

Apart from the hamlets of Frogholt and Newington the LCA is essentially woodland and farmland - arable and pasture, with associated farmhouses. Landscape interventions should seek to conserve and reinforce.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- enhance ecological connectivity in arable and pasture land
- enhance public access



Lyminge LCA

Photo: Nick Delaney

### Lyminge LCA

Above Asholt Wood sitting on a low ridge between the Elham Valley and the coastal plain is the village of Lyminge. Topographically, this is a break in the run of the North Downs escarpment. Here the source of the Nailbourne occurs and runs northeast to Elham. To the south the ridge drops down to the hamlet of Etchinghill. The sweep of the fall on both sides of the North Downs is wide here, with a rather incongruous golf course built across the rural gap between the settlements and up the hillside to the east towards Paddlesworth. Paddlesworth hosts the Norman church of St Oswald's, the highest church in the North Downs. The gentle slopes continue northwards between Shuttlesfield and Lyminge, although this land form is traversed by a subsidiary valley at Shuttlesfield, which contains SSSI chalk grassland. To the west, Tolsford Hill rises as a bluff above the Postling Vale.

Both Lyminge and Etchinghill expanded with the late-Victorian Elham Valley railway and Lyminge, in particular, reflects this in the street scene. The northern boundary of the LCA is at the hamlet of Ottinge, running across to Acrise, through a landscape



of undulating sheep pastures with enclosure field patterns having either post and wire or hawthorn hedges. Prominent trees are oak *Quercus robur*, while woodland, which is quite limited in extent, is sweet chestnut coppice. Ponds occur at a higher frequency than to the east and several were relined with Gault clay in the late 1980s. It is thought that their original purpose was for steam-driven threshers. Much of the land is military training ground. There are few visual detractors – the occasional grain silo, or utilitarian modern barn. Landscape interventions should aim to conserve and reinforce.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- improving and replacing hedgerows
- encourage the management of woodlands
- creating chalk grassland scrapes
- encourage understanding of local landscape history and support community-led landscape enhancement
- improve biodiversity potential of ponds
- encourage landscape restoration at Etchinghill Golf Course

### Hawkinge LCA

The Hawkinge LCA, whilst adjacent to Lyminge is of entirely different character. Topographically, it is more akin to the Swingfield Arable LCA, being on the clay-with-flints plateau, but it has undergone such development over the last two decades that even that association has been lost.

Originally a hamlet set east of the main Canterbury road, Hawkinge combined with Uphill and then developed along the A260 as early 20th century ribbon development. At this time the plateau area around it remained patterned according to the Enclosure Acts, with hawthorn hedging. After WW1, the fields to the west of Hawkinge were converted into an airfield which was the nearest operational site to France during the Battle of Britain. After WW2 the airfield fell into disuse and became sheep pasture. In the late 20th century, the population of Hawkinge expanded rapidly, now being 9000, with most new houses built across the old airfield.

To the south west and north east, the farmed countryside remains untouched by the new developments, with narrow lanes, some of considerable age. The field patterns reflect topography and may have escaped the Enclosure Acts, with hedges bounding them. Land use here is mixed farming. The ancient woodland of Reinden Wood lies also to the northeast and contains a Bronze Age round barrow. It is currently used for MOD training.



Photo: Nick Delaney

Hawkinge LCA

The modern Hawkinge now determines the character area. As such it is more the new roads and incomplete development that provide the detractors to the landscape. Landscape interventions should be to create.

Positive actions to address the needs of the landscape could be:

- strengthen urban fringe buffers with native planting
- maintain, restore and increase understanding of Bronze Age features
- increase understanding of the historic military landscape
- improve and replace hedgerows
- encourage understanding of local landscape history and support community-led landscape enhancement
- increase ecological connectivity

## 1.2 The Heritage of the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme Area

### 1.2.1 Introduction

Dating from the earliest parts of history through to modern times the WCLPS area can boast significant heritage assets through the ages from prehistory, the beginnings of recorded history, the medieval and post-medieval periods and the modern era, including a wealth of heritage from the 20th century. To cap it off the area possesses dramatic landscapes and a rich diversity of wildlife and habitats. The following sections provide a brief description of the different types of heritage found here.



### 1.2.2 Biodiversity

The principal habitat in the WCLPS area is calcareous grassland, more commonly known as chalk grassland, which supports a particularly rich flora and fauna. Typically the grassland is dominated by tor grass *Brachypodium pinnatum*, upright brome *Bromus erectus* and sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*. Many of the characteristic downland herbs, such as squinancywort *Asperula cynanchica*, horseshoe vetch *Hippocrepis comosa* and salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, are present as well as orchids, such as fragrant orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea* and pyramidal orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*. The warmth on the south facing slopes in summer allows species more at home in southern Europe to survive, like the late spider orchid *Ophrys fuciflora*. Indeed many species found in the scheme area are at the tip of their northern range and a number of plants that are nationally uncommon can be found here.



Fragrant orchid

Photo: Paul Holt



Great green bush cricket

Photo: Grant Hazellhurst

A rich diversity of insects and small animals is supported by this vegetation including the Adonis blue *Polyommatus bellargus* and silver-spotted skipper *Hesperia comma*; and other rarities, such as the straw belle moth *Aspitates gilvaria*. Much of the diversity has been created through grazing management and many species associated with the habitat require short turf; however, areas of taller grass are essential for many invertebrates, such as the great green bush cricket *Tettigonia viridissima* and the marbled white butterfly *Melanargia galathea*, small mammals and reptiles, such as the adder *Vipera berus*. Scrub on the downland provides essential habitat for native birds including whitethroat *Sylvia communis*, linnets *Carduelis cannabina* and yellowhammer *Emberiza citrinella*; and, in more coastal locations, tree and scrub cover provide welcome respite for huge arrivals of migrants like thrushes and warblers.

Areas of woodland occur on the ridgelines of the clay-with-flints plateau. Typically these are ash and hazel *Corylus avellana* woodlands, with field maple *Acer campestre* occurring on the more calcareous soils and hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* on the

heavier clay. The ground flora is varied and includes plants such as yellow archangel *Lamiastrum galeobdolon* and wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa*; uncommon plants also occur, particularly on the chalk, including herb paris *Paris quadrifolia* and lady orchid *Orchis purpurea*. Some of the woods support dormice *Muscardinus avellanarius* and birds, such as marsh tit *Poecile palustris* and great spotted woodpecker *Dendrocopos major* are present.

The scheme area also boasts a range of marine and terrestrial habitats associated with the chalk cliffs and the underlying Gault clay and Greensand. These habitats support outstanding assemblages of plants and invertebrates, including species that are nationally uncommon. There are a number of springs and flushes at the foot of the downs, where the chalk meets the Gault clay, creating a variety of interesting habitats and niches, as well as chalk rivers and streams, which support, among other things, white clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* and brown trout *Salmo trutta*.

### 1.2.3 Archaeology

The archaeological record within the WCLPS area is extensive and varied and extends from the Palaeolithic through to modern times. Excavation at a site near Kingsdown has produced worked flints that have been dated as being 380,000 years before present (BP). There is particularly rich archaeology from the Bronze Age and Roman periods.

Important archaeological sites exist across the scheme area, most notably above and around Dover (substantial defensive earthworks and fortifications) and Folkestone (Neolithic and Medieval earthworks) and at Lydinge (Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon occupation and burials). Buried archaeological deposits occur across much of the area and vary considerably in depth and extent. Cultivation may have eroded some sites to the point where they only survive as scattered artefacts in the soil; in contrast, areas like the mouth of the Dour Valley contain very deep waterlogged deposits. Several hundred archaeological sites are recorded in the Historic Environment Record, along with 500 records from the Portable Antiquities Scheme.



Castle Hill, Folkestone

Photo: Phil Green

In the hinterland there has been relatively little in the way of archaeological sites or finds; but this is probably a reflection on the extent of fieldwork and research rather than a genuine absence of remains.

### 1.2.4 Buildings

The WCLPS area contains a wealth of built heritage of which the earliest is the Roman lighthouse or Pharos set within the walls of Dover Castle. Probably dating to the 2nd century AD, the Pharos stands to a height of 13m, making it the tallest surviving Roman building in Britain. Remaining from the Anglo-Saxon period is the substantially complete church of St Mary in Castro, also at Dover Castle, dating to around 1000 AD. The complex church building at Lyminge incorporates some elements of Saxon work.

The scheme area boasts some highly impressive structures from the Norman period, of which the walls and keep of Dover Castle are the most extensive. The parish church at St Margaret's-at-Cliffe is less well known than it should be. The 12th century church of St Oswald is untouched by any significant later works; significant Norman work is also contained within Lyminge church.

From the later medieval period there are the impressive ruins of St Radegund's Abbey at Hougham and the chapel of the Knights Hospitaller at Swingfield, backed up by a fine range of local parish churches. Dotted throughout the scheme area there are good examples of period buildings and farmsteads; there is also the lighthouse at South Foreland standing prominently in the landscape (see Section 1.2.7).

### 1.2.5 Military Heritage

The WCLPS area has been at the front line of the nation's defences for centuries and this has left a time-deep landscape of defensive structures. Dover Castle was a significant defensive structure through the medieval period but also played a significant role in the Civil Wars and Commonwealth. As well as being an important



Roman Pharos, Dover Castle

Photo: Keith Parfitt

naval base, Dover became pivotal in a defensive system developed between 1700 and 1914, particularly in response to the threat posed by Napoleon in the late 18th century. Components of this system included the castle itself, Archcliffe Fort and the Western Heights – one of the most impressive fortifications in Britain, comprising of a series of forts, strong points and ditches on a hill above Dover. At Folkestone, Martello towers were also built as part of a string of defensive positions.

During the 19th century further developments were made to the system including Fort Burgoyne and Citadel and Langdon Batteries, as well as continuing work to the Western Heights. In WW1 further defences were built, including a concrete sound mirror at South Foreland, airfields at Hawkinge, Swingfield and Guston Road, and an airship base at Capel-le-Ferne. WW2 saw defences continue along similar lines, with new additions at Capel Battery and South Foreland Valley, but were developed into a massive complex of air, ground and coastal defence. The evidence of the military's presence is not only restricted to the coast, the whole scheme area reveals evidence, such as pill-boxes and observation posts, of these times.

### 1.2.6 Earth and Industrial Heritage

The origins of the chalk landscape of the scheme area are marine, having been derived from micro-organisms that deposited calcite as sediment in the sea of the Cretaceous period. This sediment solidified and was uplifted during the same tectonic shifts that created the Alps. The uplift resulted in the dome of the North Downs, which through weathering and erosion has created the landscape forms that we see today. There are various strata of chalk representing different periods of Cretaceous geology and these all occur in the cliffs between Folkestone and Kingsdown. Capping the chalk in places throughout the scheme area are deposits known as clay-with-flints, which are little understood.

The coastline between Folkestone and Dover contains important reference sites for stratigraphic studies of certain stages of the Cretaceous period. The formations present are important for the vertebrate and invertebrate fossils which they yield; in addition the succession of coastal landslips at Folkestone Warren are of geological and geomorphological interest.

The coming of the railways had a major impact on rural and urban life and landscape in the area. The building of the railway between Dover and Folkestone in the 1840s required tunnelling through Shakespeare and Abbot's Cliff and the demolition of the face of the cliff of Round Down using explosives.

In the late 19th century the first attempts at creating a Channel Tunnel were made; shortly after, coal was discovered under Shakespeare Cliff and the Dover Colliery was created in 1892, finally closing in 1915. The unsuccessful Stonehall Colliery at

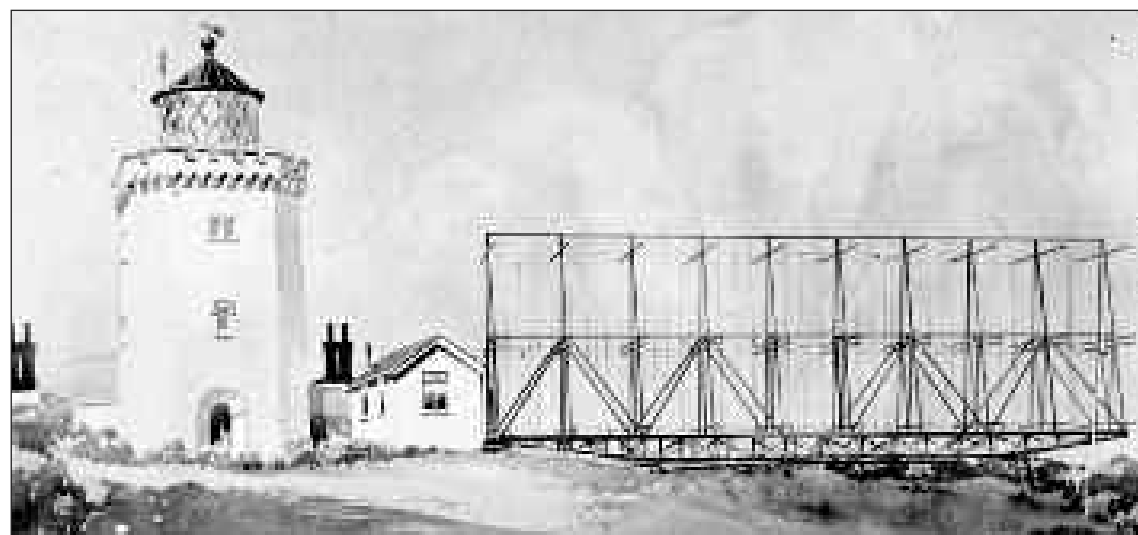
Lydden was started in 1913 and was demolished in the 1920s; a few buildings still remain including a small housing estate in Lydden. These were both early attempts at coal extraction and were plagued by flooding and the production of poor quality coal. However, the Port of Dover was an important component of the successful coal extraction industry that went on to develop in the Kent Coalfields.

Because of the Great Wars of the 20th century further attempts to construct a Channel Tunnel were put on hold until the 1950s when the British Government declared it was no longer opposed to a fixed link between England and France. The Channel Tunnel Treaty was signed in the 1970s and construction finally began in 1987. The Channel Tunnel was opened for operations in 1994.

### 1.2.7 Scientific Associations

The chalk cliffs between Folkestone and Kingsdown are an internationally important stratigraphic reference site which provides near continuous cliff and shore exposures of the Cenomanian, Turonian and Coniacian stages of the Cretaceous Period. The Folkestone Warren is historically very important, as many geological principles, such as biostratigraphic zonation were tested here during the early development of geology. Fossils found here are rich in *Micraster* and have contributed to our knowledge of evolution.

The lighthouse at South Foreland has been used for various important experiments; while Special Scientific Advisor to Trinity House, Michael Faraday used the lighthouse for his pioneering experiments with electric arc lamps. In 1858 it became the world's first lighthouse to display an electrically powered light. In 1898 Guglielmo Marconi used the lighthouse to make the world's first ship to shore radio transmission; the following year there were two other firsts: lifeboats were alerted to ships in distress by wireless telegraphy, and the first ever international wireless transmission was made between the lighthouse and Wimereux in France.



Marconi's experiments at South Foreland Lighthouse

Photo: Collection of Dover Museum

### 1.2.8 Cultural and Artistic Heritage

A large part of the cultural heritage of the WCLPS area can be seen as being related to arrival and departure. From Julius Caesar's abandoned landing attempt at Dover in 55 BC – "Considering this to be by no means a fit place for disembarking we remained at anchor..." – to the first channel swim by Captain Webb or the first crossing by fixed wing aircraft by Bleriot, the White Cliffs have been a welcome sight or a source of frustration for people through the centuries.

The area has seen numerous departures for war, including Richard I setting out for the Third Crusade in 1189, Henry VIII sailing for France and the Battle of the Spurs and, more recently, troops departing for the Western Front in WW1. It is estimated that 10 million troops travelled from Folkestone to Boulogne, with only about 8 million returning. In WW2 the area saw the worst of the action in the Battle of Britain; the Battle of Britain Memorial at Capel-le-Ferne is a poignant testament to the conflict. The spirit of those times has been captured in the songs and music of the time, not least in the songs of Vera Lynn.



Photo: Nick Delaney

The Battle of Britain Memorial

On a happier note, from the ports of Dover and Folkestone and now the Channel Tunnel many family holidays arrive and depart. This has led to the area being one that is largely passed through on the way to somewhere else. Interestingly this has been the case throughout history: a significant proportion of archaeological finds from the Portable Antiquities Scheme hint at losses during travel, for instance pilgrims on their way to Canterbury.

Given the importance of Dover and Folkestone and the resonance of the White Cliffs in the national psyche, there are numerous references to the area in literature and the arts. Shakespeare's reference to a particular cliff in Dover in King Lear led to that cliff assuming his name – Shakespeare Cliff:

'There is a cliff whose  
High and bending head  
Looks fearfully in the confined deep.'

In an act of poetic continuity, Samphire Hoe, a new part of the English coast directly beneath Shakespeare Cliff, owes its name to the same play:

'... half way down, Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade!'



Turner painted many coastal scenes in the area; and writers such as HG Wells, Ian Fleming, Noel Coward and Charles Dickens lived in and wrote about Dover and Folkestone. The writer and poet Jocelyn Brooke lived close to the scheme area and wrote extensively about the hinterland of the coast, with nostalgic recollections and reminiscences of a 'countryside steeped in mystery and a haunting beauty'.



Shakespeare Cliff

Photo: Richard Haynes

### 1.2.9 Intangible Heritage

The international dimension of the area's past is reflected in place names. 'Dover' is of late Iron Age origin and is thought to be derived from the name of the River Dour. These examples are members of a small group of Kentish place names of pre-English origin that survived into the 7th century. Much of the Kentish landscape was renamed in Old English during the 5th to 7th centuries; those places that were not (including Dover, the Dour and Kent itself) may have retained their pre-English names because they were familiar places to the seafaring communities of the North Sea and Channel.

Place names give us valuable clues as to the evolution of the landscape. The scheme area has many places whose names are thought to derive from their association with stock farming. The elements 'tye', 'minnis', 'sole' and 'den' are indicative of pastoral origins and feature in the names of settlements, for example Ewell Minnis and Chalksole. The presence of 'swan' and 'den' in the area may indicate the specific use of land for swine pastures from those restricted in their share of the Wealden pastures, such as at Lydden and Swingfield.

Despite the transience hinted at by the presence of a major international port and the Channel Tunnel, there is a remarkable permanence in the communities here, particularly in the hinterland, many having lived in the area for the majority of, if not all, their lives. The histories of these rural communities are very valuable and worth recording, as are those of the people involved in the construction of the Channel Tunnel and the military activity in the area.

### 1.2.10 Designed Landscapes

To the north west of Dover are the parks of the Kearsney Court Estate, including Kearsney Abbey, Russell Gardens and Bushy Ruff, which have a series of formal and informal ponds fed from the Dour and the Alkham winterbourne. Kearsney Abbey was built in 1821 by John Minet Fector; to give the mansion and the grounds an ancient feel he used medieval remains from Dover. The Russell Gardens were part of a Victorian mansion and were designed by Thomas Mawson in 1901. Mawson made an important contribution to the art of garden design and this is one of the few examples of his work in Kent.

To the north of the scheme area are Denton Court and Wootton Court. Denton Court still survives but Wootton Court was demolished after WW2. The evidence of the landscaped parkland and its associated buildings still survives today and is a distinctive element in the landscape.

## 1.3 The History of the Landscape

Following the final retreat of the ice sheets at the end of the last Ice Age, the British climate gradually began to warm up. As the ice melted vast amounts of water were released, causing sea levels to rise dramatically. Around 6,100 BC the final land bridge between Britain and the continent was breached and the Strait of Dover was formed. This increase in temperature saw the colonisation of grassland and woodland plant species from the continent. It is generally believed that at this point south east England would have been covered in dense forest; however, recent studies have looked at the role wild herbivores would have played in this post-glacial landscape, suggesting a dynamic natural system of open clearings and glades in a mosaic of tree-dotted grassland and woodland. What we do know is that people from the Mesolithic period lived in the area, hunting and foraging for food, and evidence suggests that they created localised woodland clearings.

Around 4,000 BC the first farmers arrived. Although these people cultivated crops and domesticated animals they continued to hunt and utilise natural resources. Detailed work undertaken as part of the Channel Tunnel construction revealed traces of Neolithic ploughing at the foot of the chalk escarpment; colluvial deposits



suggest deforestation, ploughing and erosion on the adjacent steep slopes. As these farmers became more settled, the population grew and ever increasing amounts of woodland were cleared to create fields and pasture.

Evidence from the Bronze Age suggests extensive cultivation, including on the steep chalky slopes of the Dour Valley and the Folkestone Escarpment. These would never have been prime agricultural land and their cultivation indicates a considerable pressure for farmland, which in turn indicates a sizeable population in the area. Further evidence that the Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape was substantially cleared of trees is provided by the number of Early Bronze Age barrow mounds prominently situated throughout the scheme area. There is little doubt that these monuments were positioned to be viewed from a distance and even from lower ground, indicating that large areas were then devoid of woodland allowing broad views across an essentially open countryside, which was grazed or under cultivation, and dotted with monuments to the ancestors.



Round barrow at Capel-le-Ferne

Photo: Keith Parfitt

The landscape seems to have remained open through the Iron Age. Evidence from a late Iron Age farmstead enclosure at Church Whitfield from c.100 – 50 BC indicates an open landscape under cultivation, which needed to support a large population – even the mounds of the by then ancient Bronze Age barrows were coming under the plough.

This is exactly what Julius Caesar tells us writing of east Kent in the first century BC: ‘The number of people is countless, and their buildings exceedingly numerous, for the most part very like those of the Gauls: the number of cattle is great’ (de Bello Gallico, Book 5, Chapter 12).

The archaeological evidence from the Roman period continues to suggest a well populated and extensively farmed landscape, with many of the settlements having been in existence before the Roman Conquest. Amongst the existing network of farms



Photo: Keith Parfitt

Roman Villa Archaeological dig at East Wear Bay

and fields were a number of villas built in the Roman style, though not necessarily by Romans. The villa site at East Wear Bay, Folkestone is an example of such an establishment, the wealth of its owner probably deriving from agriculture. During the Roman period the ports of Dover and Folkestone were extensively developed.

The origins of the modern day downland landscape of the area can be traced to the Anglo-Saxon period, following the Roman withdrawal. During this period the population was greatly reduced, corresponding with a reduction of the amount of land in cultivation and an increase in woodland.

The settlers of this period were transhumant, and the seasonal movement of stock was integral to the development of the landscape, responsible for the network of lanes and the dispersed nature of settlements, characterised by small hamlets and farmsteads. The period also saw the gradual irregular piecemeal clearance of woodland for grazing pasture, leading to a fragmented wooded landscape, dotted with farmsteads and small hamlets. This supported a stock based economy of small-scale farms which operated independently, although they had a shared resource of the commons on the less fertile clay on top of the Downs, known locally as ‘minnises’, for pigs, sheep and cattle.

The rising population levels of the 12th and 13th centuries saw the colonisation of the marginal land of the minnises. The seasonal wood pastures, which hitherto had supported the local population, became more attractive for the timber for building work and fuel, while areas of pasture were given over to the plough. Chalk became an important part of the downland farmer’s armoury for enhancing the condition of the clay soils; evidence of local chalk extraction can be seen by the number of small quarries or deneholes in the scheme area. The following centuries witnessed many

periods of population decline and recovery due to bouts of the plague and the interminable hardships of the rural populations. During these periods the landscape would have seen the shifting pattern of abandonment to scrub and woodland during times of hardship, and the reclamation of land to arable during the good times.

It has long been thought that species-rich chalk grassland took considerable time to develop stable plant communities; however, there is now a body of evidence to suggest that many of today's chalk grasslands are not as ancient as previously thought. Until relatively recently chalk grassland was just one state of an interchangeable cycle of arable, pasture, scrub and woodland. For example, tithe maps of the 19th century show that Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs NNR had considerable areas under cultivation as late as 1841, as can be seen in Figure 3; today these areas support swathes of flower rich chalk grassland communities.



Figure 3: Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs NNR, land use in 1841

The late 18th century and 19th century saw defensive fortifications spring up along the coast in response to various threats of invasion; these include the Western Heights and Martello towers and the later Palmerston fort of Fort Burgoyne. The 20th century saw more defences and military structures, including airfields, built during WW1 and WW2, but these were not confined to the coast, spreading into the hinterland areas. Despite this, the hinterland area has survived relatively unchanged throughout the 20th Century. The late 20th century witnessed some developments that have had a deleterious and lasting impact on the landscape of the scheme area; these include the construction of the Channel Tunnel terminal at Folkestone, the building of the A20 and the expansion of Hawkinge; however, considerable areas within the WCLPS area are today managed sensitively for nature conservation, landscape and heritage.

## 1.4 Context

The WCLPS area was chosen because of the importance of the chalk landscape and the wide range of rich heritage that is found here, set against the backdrop of major infrastructure developments and the urban centres of Dover and Folkestone. Both of these towns suffered a decline through the 20th century and both have populations with high levels of deprivation living cheek-by-jowl with heritage of international importance.

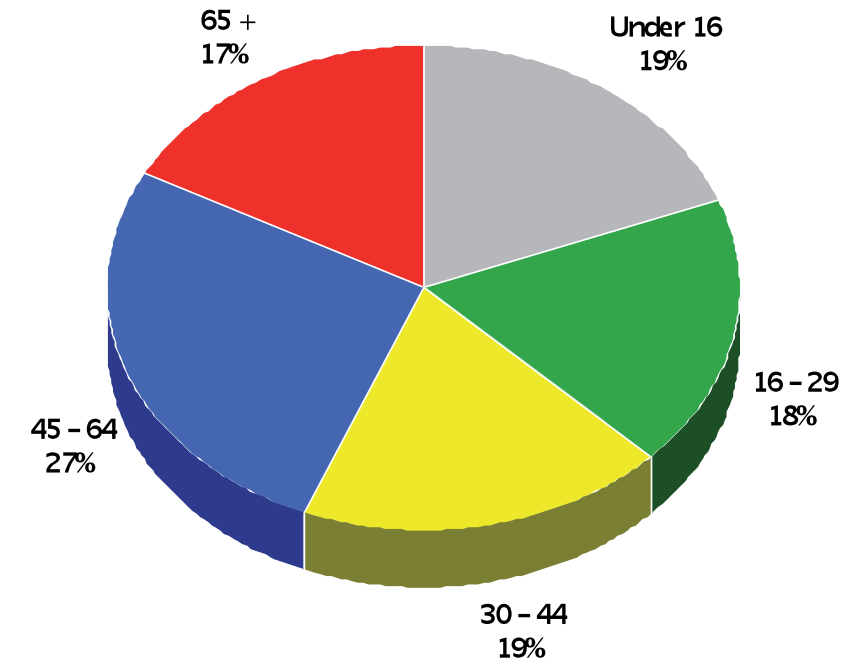


Figure 4: Age breakdown for the population living in the WCLPS area

Figure 4 shows the age breakdown for the population living in the scheme area; there is a clear majority of people aged between 45 and 64, with remarkably similar proportions of the remaining age groups. Approximately one third of the population live in wards that are largely rural.

Figure 5 shows that the labour market profile of the scheme area corresponds relatively closely to the national average. However, the statistic from a largely better off and older rural population helps to mask some areas with very high levels of deprivation. The Index of Multiple Deprivation, which is based on analysis of seven domains: income; employment; health and disability; education; training and skills; barriers to housing and services; living environment and crime shows that the WCLPS area contains seven Lower Super Output Areas within the 20% most deprived nationally. What is interesting about these areas is that all of them abut or include areas being managed for their chalk grassland and heritage interest: these important sites are the local green space for some of the most deprived communities in the country, exhibiting low levels of qualifications and skills with high levels of youth unemployment, crime, and poor health.

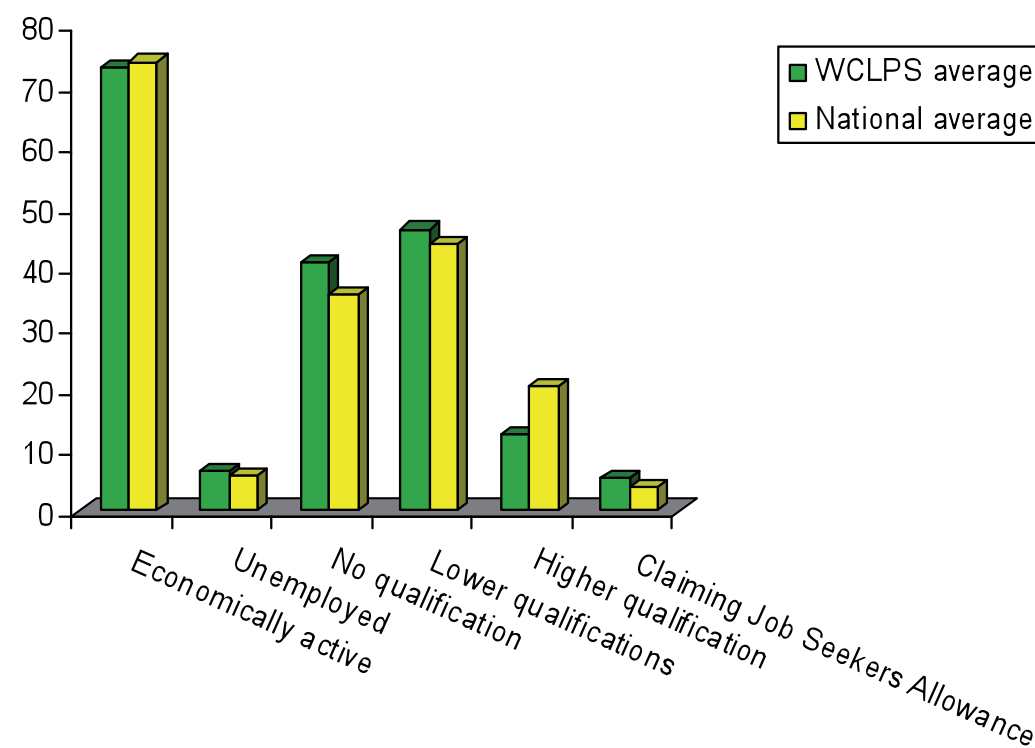


Figure 5: Labour market profile (16 – 64 year olds) comparing WCLPS area and national totals (%)

Dover and Folkestone both have significant regeneration agendas and a Landscape Partnership Scheme was chosen to operate within this context, assisting with the management of the heritage and increasing awareness and understanding about its importance in the local community.

To the east of the scheme area lie the Kent Coalfields, which have a very different character not possessing any significant areas of unimproved chalk downland. To the north lie the more formal landscapes on the outskirts of Canterbury and, to the west, there is the much valued and visited Elham Valley; although both of these areas are characterised by chalk downland and predominantly lie within the Kent Downs AONB, neither of them possess the level of detractors or the intensity of need of the WCLPS area. It was decided that the chosen area and its communities would benefit most greatly from the momentum of a Landscape Partnership Scheme.

## 1.5 Management Information

### 1.5.1 Introduction

This section outlines what strategies and management mechanisms exist for the WCLPS area. It also looks at how the area’s heritage is currently managed and the skills present within the Partnership to undertake this management.

### 1.5.2 Strategies and Policies

A number of strategies, policies and associated frameworks exist to help support and protect the landscape and heritage of the WCLPS area. These can be broken down into European, National, Regional and Local level.

#### 1.5.2.1 European

##### European Landscape Convention

The European Landscape Convention (ELC) focuses specifically upon landscape and is dedicated to protection, management and planning for all landscapes in Europe. It has established a series of protocols under five key headings:

1. Improvement of performance within existing legal and regulatory framework
2. Influence of future legislation
3. Improve the understanding of landscape character and dynamics
4. Engagement of people and communities
5. Sharing of best practice

This establishes an overall landscape framework within which the WCLPS will operate. The ELC refers to ‘landscapes, as perceived by people’ and the important work required to change the perception of landscapes to help ensure their future conservation and enhancement.

#### 1.5.2.2 National

##### The Natural Environment White Paper, the Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature – Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

The *Natural Environment White Paper* was published in 2011 and sets out the Government’s vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years. The plans within the White Paper link to the *National Ecosystem Assessment* and it also acts on the recommendations of the *Making Space for Nature* report which was an independent review of England’s wildlife sites, led by Professor John Lawton (see below).

Three of the White Paper’s main ambitions link directly to the work of the WCLPS:

- protecting and improving our natural environment
- growing a green economy
- reconnecting people with nature



**Making Space For Nature: a Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network – Professor John Lawton et al for the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

The Lawton review was launched in 2009 as an independent review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network.

The words 'more, bigger, better and joined' summarise what needs to be done to enhance resilience and coherence of England's ecological network. The review highlighted five key approaches to achieving this:

1. Improve the quality of current sites by better habitat management
2. Increase the size of current wildlife sites
3. Enhance connections between or join up sites, either through physical corridors or through 'stepping stones'
4. Create new sites
5. Reduce the pressures on wildlife by improving the wider environment, including through buffering wildlife sites

**England Biodiversity Strategy: Biodiversity 2020 – DEFRA**

This strategy builds on the *Natural Environment White Paper* and sets out a series of challenging commitments and a clear direction for conservation action. The strategy has the following mission for 2020:

To halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.

Three of the outcomes are directly relevant to the delivery of the WCLPS:

- better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition
- more, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss of priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha
- by 2020, significantly more people will be engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action



Photo: Dan Tuson

Bowl barrow at Watersend

**A Strategy for English Heritage's Historic Environment Research in Protected Landscapes – English Heritage**

This strategy relates to the management of AONBs and National Parks. The strategy aims to support the management of protected landscapes through research, advice and training in developing and delivering management plans, promoting sustainability, engaging local communities and building capacity.

**Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity – Department for Communities and Local Government**

This sets out a strategy for promoting prosperity for all and helps local people create communities they feel proud of by increasing and enabling community empowerment and tackling disadvantage.

**1.5.2.3 Regional**

Regional spatial plans, such as the South East Plan (SEP) are due to be revoked in 2012, to be replaced in part by the National Planning Policy Framework. However, important elements, such as Green Infrastructure will be taken forward. The WCLPS was developed in the context of the SEP and the details remain relevant.



### South East Plan

Policy CC8 – Green Infrastructure – seeks to provide and manage connected areas of accessible, multi-functional green space. This is built upon in the supplementary guidance *The Framework for Green Infrastructure in the South East* produced by Natural England and partners. This sets out specific guidance on how to take forward the Green Infrastructure concept. It also identifies the range of national planning policy guidance that supports Green Infrastructure provision, recognising its contribution to sustainable development.

### South East Local Enterprise Partnership

The recently formed Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) covers Kent and Greater Essex and is focused on economic regeneration. It considers that a key route to job creation, aspiration and civic pride amongst local communities will be the regeneration and development of our town centres in places such as Dover, while cultural renaissance in towns such as Folkestone, provides great potential for regeneration.

For Dover, town centre regeneration has been linked to the Growth Point initiative, which in turn recognised the role of green infrastructure in providing a setting for the town.



Dover town centre

Photo: Anita Luckett

### Kent Downs AONB Management Plan

This document sets out a 20 year vision to 2029. The main purpose of the plan is to secure the conservation and enhancement of the Kent Downs while supporting the social and economic wellbeing of its communities. The plan identifies a number of components of natural beauty and sets out policies and aims related to these. Nearly all of these are directly relevant to the delivery of the WCLPS, but there is particular relevance to the following policy areas:

1. Landform and Landscape Character
2. Biodiversity
3. Farmed Landscape
4. Historic and Cultural Heritage
5. Access, Enjoyment and Understanding

The plan specifically focuses attention on areas of the AONB where there is opportunity for the conservation of the heritage of the landscape, or it is under threat – it is from this policy that the Kent Downs AONB Executive chose to focus a bid for a Landscape Partnership Scheme in the White Cliffs area.

Also relevant to the scheme and its implementation are the *Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook*, *Rural Streets and Lanes Design Handbook* and a *Land Manager's Pack*, which provide guidance for the management of the landscape based on a landscape character approach.

### Kent Biodiversity Action Plan

Using the data on UK BAP priority habitats, the Kent Biodiversity Partnership has been taking forward action to conserve these habitats at a local level. Kent is home to 28 UK BAP priority habitats. Kent Habitat Action Plans (HAP) denote the importance of conserving, enhancing and restoring the natural condition of habitat by working together in partnership. Lowland calcareous grassland is a priority habitat and subject to a HAP.

### Bold Steps for Kent – Kent County Council

*Bold Steps for Kent* is KCC's medium-term plan to 2014/15. There are three clear aims that run throughout the strategy:

- to help the Kent economy grow – to support and facilitate new growth in the Kent economy by delivering the priorities in the regeneration framework *Unlocking Kent's Potential*, by delivering new housing and new infrastructure and by working with key business sectors
- to put the citizen in control – power and influence must be in the hands of local people, so they are able to take responsibility for their own community and service needs
- to tackle disadvantage – make Kent a county of opportunity where aspiration rather than dependency is supported, particularly for those who are disadvantaged or who struggle to help themselves and their family

### Growing the Garden of England: A Strategy for Environment and Economy in Kent – July 2011 – Kent County Council

The strategy has three themes:

- living well within our environmental limits
- rising to the climate change challenge
- valuing our natural, historic and living environment

It is one of a suite of strategies, developed in 2010, that supports *Bold Steps for Kent* to deliver social, economic, and environmental wellbeing for Kent's communities over the next 20 years. The 2011 strategy sets out how we will achieve a high-quality Kent environment, that is low carbon, resilient to climate change, and that has a thriving 'green economy' at its heart.

The scheme specifically supports the 'Valuing our natural, historic and living environment' theme.



Photo: Paul Holt

Charcoal making

**Countryside Access Improvement Plan 2007 – 2017 – Kent County Council**

The *Countryside Access Improvement Plan* (CAIP) is Kent County Council's Rights of Way Improvement Plan Statutory Policy. The document has seven key objectives:

1. Well-maintained countryside access
2. Growth and development
3. A more sensible network
4. Knowing what's out there
5. Improving safety
6. Education and respect for the environment
7. Working smarter and improving customer service

Objectives 3, 4 and 6 are of particular relevance to the WCLPS.

**Kent Downs and Marshes LEADER Programme – Rural Development Programme for England**

The Kent Downs & Marshes LEADER area is based broadly upon the landscape character areas of the Romney Marshes, North Kent Marshes, and the central/eastern part of the Kent Downs which includes the bulk of the WCLPS programme area.

This area includes some of the most deprived rural parts of the south east and LEADER funds projects which support its aim of helping to secure a sustainable future for the rural communities, with its work falling broadly into three themes:

- adding value to local products
- sustainable rural tourism
- rural communities managing change

Within these three broad themes LEADER has identified three objectives:

- a pioneering and sustainable rural economy
- vibrant rural communities
- a valued rural environment which is conserved and enhanced

The WCLPS fits well with the aims of Kent Downs and Marshes LEADER, particularly in the context of the work which it will carry out with rural communities to engage them in valuing, conserving and enhancing the scheme area's landscape.

**1.5.2.4 Local**

The WCLPS falls within the boundary of two local authorities – Dover District Council (DDC) and Shepway District Council (SDC). Each council has a number of strategies and policies relevant to the delivery of the scheme.

**Dover District Council Corporate Plan 2012 – 2016**

The Corporate Plan is DDC's main strategic document, providing a framework for the delivery of services. It provides a clear statement of the council's vision and strategic priorities. Four Strategic Priorities are identified:

1. Enabling and supporting growth of the economy and opportunity for investment and jobs
2. Facilitating strong communities with a sense of place and identity
3. Serving our communities effectively
4. An effective and efficient council

The WCLPS is identified as a Priority Action for the delivery of Strategic Priority 3.

**Dover Local Development Framework – Core Strategy – Dover District Council**

The Core Strategy was developed within the context of the SEP. The strategy recognises that the district's natural and built heritage assets play a great part in

shaping the character and distinctiveness of the district and, that apart from their intrinsic importance, they support the quality of life of those living and working in the district and also those who visit. Relevant key objectives are to:

- maintain and enhance the district's biodiversity, natural environment inheritance, open spaces and outdoor sport and recreational areas to create a coherent network of green infrastructure that can better support wildlife and human health
- ensure the intrinsic quality of the historic environment is protected and enhanced and these assets are used positively to support regeneration



Cottage in Frogholt

Photo: Richard Haynes

### Green Infrastructure Strategy – Dover District Council

This strategy builds on DDC's Core Strategy Policy CP7 which relates to Green Infrastructure (GI). The GI Strategy intends to create a bold vision for the district and sets a framework for the provision of a network of high quality accessible and multi-functional green infrastructure within the context of the area's growth and regeneration agenda. The strategy will provide a basis for the delivery of projects and a robust evidence base that will be used by the council when it is considering allocating land for development in the council's forthcoming *Land Allocations Development Plan* document.

The WCLPS is identified as one of the projects to deliver the strategy.

### Dover District Heritage Strategy (draft) – Dover District Council

The *Heritage Strategy* aims to ensure that the heritage of the district plays a clear role in shaping any future regeneration, development and management decisions. It will enable the council to achieve their objectives for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment as set out in the *Core Strategy*.

### Shepway District Council Corporate Plan 2012 - 2017

This document outlines SDC's vision for Shepway and identifies the council's strategic objectives and priorities that will help them achieve their vision. Four Strategic Objectives have been identified:

1. Improving the appearance of the district
2. Serving customers and the community
3. Creating places where people want to live, work and visit
4. Performing effectively

### Shepway District Council Core Strategy

SDC's *Core Strategy* states that the council will seek to lead efforts to secure development that maximises the opportunities to conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and geological diversity and to increase provision of, and access to, green infrastructure within the district. They propose a Green Infrastructure Network that will help promote the appropriate management of features of major importance for biodiversity; and shape the improvement of urban open spaces and guide investment in the urban/rural fringe. To achieve this they advocate the benefits of working in partnership.

### 1.5.3 Management Mechanisms

There are two principal landscape management mechanisms in the WCLPS area: Environmental Stewardship and the English Woodland Grant Scheme.

#### 1.5.3.1 Environmental Stewardship

Environmental Stewardship is an agri-environment scheme administered by Natural England that provides funding to farmers and other land managers in England to deliver effective environmental



Musk thistle

Photo: Josie Newman



management. Entry Level Stewardship provides a straightforward approach to supporting the good stewardship of the countryside; Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) is based on specific local targets and involves more complex types of management.

The WCLPS area is part of the HLS East Kent Downs Target Area. Applications to the scheme must perform one or more of the following land management activities:

- maintain/restore/create the most important areas of the following important habitats: chalk downland, wet grassland, unimproved cliff tops, ancient woodland, ancient and/or species rich hedgerows
- provide habitat for the following farmland birds: lapwing, grey partridge, yellow wagtail, tree sparrow, turtle dove and corn bunting
- positive management of visible and below ground archaeological and historic features that are a local priority. These include prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon burial mounds and military installations
- protect, maintain and restore priority historic landscapes and their features
- maintain and restore historic buildings where they are a local priority
- implement land management practices to minimise diffuse pollution and run off in the River Stour and East Stour catchments
- maintain and restore characteristic landscape features such as field boundary patterns formed of hedgerows and hedgerow trees
- create new permissive access and/or educational access, enhance existing networks particularly where they provide circular links with the North Downs Way, Elham Valley Way, Stour Valley Way and/or are close to the urban areas of Dover and Folkestone

### 1.5.3.2 English Woodland Grant Scheme

The English Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS) is administered by the Forestry Commission. It provides grant support for landowners wanting to create new woodland and carry out sustainable woodland management, particularly where it protects and enhances the woodland's environmental or social value. EWGS consists of six main grants:

1. Woodland Planning Grant - to produce a woodland management plan
2. Woodland Assessment Grant – to collect information that assists management decisions
3. Woodland Improvement Grant – to carry out capital projects in woodlands, including coppicing

4. Woodland Regeneration Grant – to re-establish trees after felling
5. Woodland Management Grant – to carry out regular work such as ride management and pest control
6. Woodland Creation Grant – to create new woodland



Photo: Paul Sampson

Volunteers working on the Western Heights

### 1.5.4 How the Heritage is Managed Today

The strategies and policies mentioned above provide a framework for landscape heritage management in the WCLPS area. Both Environmental Stewardship and the EWGS have good take-up across the scheme area. In addition to this, there are a number of conservation organisations operating in and managing a significant amount of the area, particularly along the coastal strip and the urban fringe areas of Dover and Folkestone where landscape management is following agreed management plans that fulfil local, regional and national objectives.

The White Cliffs Countryside Partnership (WCCP) is a not-for-profit organisation managing land for conservation on behalf of Dover and Shepway District Councils, Dover Town Council, Eurotunnel and others in the public and private sectors.

Kent Wildlife Trust (KWT) is Kent's leading wildlife conservation charity and owns and manages land in and around Dover, including Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs NNR.

The National Trust owns and manages land and buildings along the Dover to Kingsdown Heritage Coast.

Dover Castle is owned and managed by English Heritage, as are parts of the Western Heights, with other parts of this Scheduled Monument being owned by a mix of local authorities and private parties. The Western Heights Preservation Society is also involved in the management, conservation and promotion of the site.

A large part of the scheme area, including much of its woodland, is owned by the MOD and is used for military training. This land is managed and farmed by a number of tenant farmers. The requirements of the MOD are such that the majority of the land is managed traditionally.

Within the Partnership there is a wealth of skills and experience in conservation land management (including conservationists, farmers and landowners), heritage conservation and management, landscape management, community engagement, project management and strategy. A large proportion of the partners have long-term professional involvement in the area.

### 1.5.5 Land Ownership and Tenure

All of the projects included in the scheme are either on land owned by partners or on land where a partner has a management or tenancy agreement. The Partnership will make every effort to fully involve in the partnership any private landowner receiving works through the scheme.

## Section 2: Statement of Significance

### 2.1 Introduction

This section describes what is important about the range of heritage in the WCLPS area, why it is important and to whom. The scheme area contains a wealth of internationally and nationally protected sites and monuments but heritage can be important to people in different ways. This section will give an understanding of the overall significance of our heritage assets and elements that are regarded as being of particular value.



Photo: Paul Sampson

St. Margaret's Bay

### 2.2 Landscape

Around 75% of the WCLPS area lies within the Kent Downs AONB. This is a nationally important landscape, designated for its high scenic quality. AONBs are part of a family of protected areas classified as Protected Landscapes by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Protected Landscapes are areas that have been moulded by centuries of human activity, where there is a diversity of land use with a sense of place.

The AONB contains two stretches of Heritage Coast – the only two in Kent – which are defined as our most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines. Also, the seascape of the scheme area is one of the most significant in the country, its unique character resulting from interactions between land and sea caused by natural and human factors. Indeed, the landscape of the White Cliffs is arguably one of the most recognisable in the country, and has a resonance stretching far beyond its immediate vicinity.

Of course not all of the scheme area falls within the AONB; the remaining 25% of the scheme area sits on the threshold of the designated landscape, experiencing many issues that are not as relevant to the wider AONB: more development, higher population pressures, and a lack of understanding to name but a few. In many ways the part of the scheme area that sits on the threshold of the AONB is as significant as, if not more, than the protected landscape itself. There is a certainly a higher intensity of need and its significance is increased by the need to improve connectivity and integrity, engage with populations and protect the landscape character of the area.

Research questionnaires circulated by the Kent Downs AONB Unit found that the AONB is most valued by people for its scenery and views, peace and quiet, wildlife and public rights of way; 74% of respondents felt that chalk downland was the most important quality of the landscape. The WCLPS consultation (local centre and online surveys) carried out as part of the development stage showed that the overwhelming majority of people felt that the landscape was important and needs to be conserved for future generations.



Warren Valley

Photo: Dan Tuson

## 2.3 Natural Heritage

Within the WCLPS area there are a number of sites designated for the importance of their habitats and biodiversity interest. The scheme area contains three SACs, which are of international importance; one NNR and seven SSSIs, which are of national importance; four Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and 45 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), which are of county importance. Appendix 2 provides a full list of the scheme area's designated sites.

The vast majority of these sites are designated wholly or in part for their chalk grassland interest. Chalk grassland is an internationally important habitat and around 2.5% of the world's chalk grassland resource is found in the WCLPS area. Chalk grassland typically supports a rich and diverse range of flora and fauna. This is enhanced in the scheme area by its geographical location: the warmth afforded by the south facing slopes in south east England and the proximity to the continent.



Devil's-bit scabious

Photo: Paul Holt

The area is renowned for its orchids, possessing those that are widespread as well as others more restricted in their range, such as the early spider orchid *Ophrys sphegodes*, musk orchid *Herminium monorchis* and burnt orchid *Orchis ustulata*. The scheme area contains a number of species that are exceptionally rare: the late spider orchid is only found on the Downs between Folkestone and Wye; populations of the scarce forester moth *Jordanita globulariae* and wild madder *Rubia peregrina* – the plant that provided the first ever red dye – are the only ones in Kent; there are only two or three populations of the fiery clearwing *Pyropteron chrysidiformis* and the hairy red ant *Myrmica hirsuta* in the country. The latter is regarded by the IUCN as vulnerable to extinction worldwide. For a full list of protected and Biodiversity Action Plan Priority species found in the scheme area, see Appendix 1.

There has been a significant reduction in the extent and quality of chalk grassland nationally since WW2, and the concomitant loss of species that depend upon it, caused predominantly by changes in land management practices and fragmentation. This decline has increased the significance of the habitat and its importance within the WCLPS area. Chalk grassland is a much valued component of the landscape by local people but the management required to conserve and enhance its biodiversity is not necessarily well understood.



The range of geological substrata exposed on the shores beneath the cliffs provides a diversity of intertidal habitats. Many species found here are rare in south east England or nationally and reach their eastern limit of distribution in this eastern Channel location. The chalk foreshore habitats at St Margaret's Bay support the most species-rich littoral chalk algal flora in south east England, and the clay bands of the lower chalk wave-cut intertidal platforms between Shakespeare Cliff and Abbots Cliff support characteristic and unusual assemblages of small algal species, including rarities such as *Scinia furcellata*, and species well outside their normal limits of distribution, such as dead man's rope *Chorda filum*.

Dover to Kingsdown is an internationally important stratigraphic reference site which provides extensive and near continuous cliff and shore exposures of the Cenomanian, Turonian and Coniacian stages (the lower, middle and upper chalk). The site is historically very important as many geological principles, such as bio-stratigraphic zonation were tested here during the development of the science of geology. Many parts of the succession are fossiliferous and, in particular the upper parts of the Turonian and lower parts of the Coniacian are rich in *Micraster*, which have contributed and are still contributing to our knowledge of evolution. It is also a key site for coastal geomorphology, providing an excellent example of structural controls on coastal cliff morphology. Geomorphologically, Dover to Kingsdown is an essential member of the network of chalk coastal sites in Britain.

The coastline between Folkestone and Dover contains two internationally important reference sites for stratigraphic studies of certain stages of the Cretaceous Period in geological history. The formations present are of importance for the vertebrate and invertebrate fossils which they yield – the area is a magnet for fossil hunters, particularly after storm events. In addition, the succession of coastal landslips which has taken place in Folkestone Warren is of considerable geological and geomorphological importance. The series of cliff sections at the western end of the site, with some 50 metres of Folkestone Beds and Gault, represents the most important single locality for studying the sedimentology and stratigraphy of these formations in England. The sequence has been the focus of extensive research and represents the historical type section for both the Folkestone Beds and the Gault.

A large number of the sites important for their natural heritage are in close proximity to the urban centres of Dover and Folkestone and thus are important recreational areas and open spaces for local communities. The Warren, on the outskirts of Folkestone, for example, is one of the most important sites in south east England for its range of habitats and biodiversity but it is also hugely important to local people as a place to go for casual recreation, including dog walking and camping.

Sites such as Samphire Hoe and Langdon Cliffs attract more than 100,000 and 260,000 visitors a year respectively and are a significant recreational resource for local people and those from further afield. Although more formalised as visitor attractions

than other sites, this helps protect their national and international importance for biodiversity.

The consultation work carried out as part of the scheme's development stage showed that the most popular reasons why people visit countryside sites are for walking, views, peace and quiet, and wildlife. A separate consultation with the local Gurkha community showed that the local countryside is of importance to them, particularly for relaxation and keeping fit; and they also use plants from the countryside for remedies and cooking. Some of the consultees even mentioned that the landscape around Dover and Folkestone reminds them, in part, of Nepal.



Crossroads near Acrise

Photo: Richard Haynes

The natural heritage is used as an educational resource for organisations such as WCCP and KWT, running educational events such as bug hunts, rock pooling and guided walks. Naturalists and natural history groups are attracted to the area for the range of flora and fauna, for example, botanists are drawn to the orchid rich chalk downland, and bird watchers take in the numerous arrivals from the continent and rare migrants. The natural heritage is also important to a large body of people who volunteer to conserve their local environment, either through the conservation organisations operating in the area or as part of groups caring for their local site, such as those at South Foreland Valley and Folkestone Warren.

Some of the protected sites within the scheme area, such as the Folkestone Downs, are not a primary focus for the scheme as the site is in excellent condition, under sensitive management and with scrub encroachment under control.

A significant proportion of the woodland that intersperses the chalk downland is protected as SSSI and classified as Ancient Woodland. It supports populations of dormouse, one of Britain's most endangered mammals, and lady orchid, which is restricted in its distribution to Kent. Much of this woodland is currently in sensitive management, supported by the EWGS and Environmental Stewardship, and, therefore, is not a high priority for the scheme.

## 2.4 Archaeological and Built Heritage

There are a total of 26 Scheduled Monuments (SM) in the scheme area, which are of national importance. Eleven of these are within the urban centre of Dover and are not a focus for the WCLPS. On the outskirts of Dover there are three SMs that fall within the Landscape Partnership's LCAs: Dover Castle, Fort Burgoyne and the Western Heights – all important parts of Dover's defensive network. For a full list of the scheme area's scheduled sites, see Appendix 2.

Dover Castle is of international significance, demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation and engineering skill, and is unusual for surviving in such a complete state. Its importance is further enhanced by its royal connections and the survival of detailed documentary sources relating to its construction. The site also contains a Roman Pharos, the tallest surviving Roman building anywhere in Britain, and the Anglo-Saxon church of St Mary in Castro. The castle is owned and managed by English Heritage and is one of their principal visitor attractions in the country; therefore, it is not a priority for the scheme.

Fort Burgoyne is one of Dover's Palmerston Forts and is a fine example of a polygonal fortress. The site is owned by the Homes and Communities Agency and is not open to the public. There are currently proposals to develop the site, which will include conservation works on the fort.

The fortifications at the Western Heights are the largest, most elaborate and impressive surviving example of early 19th century fortification in England – the western end of the fortress lies nearly a kilometre from its eastern extremity. It survives well as a series of earthworks and brick and masonry structures, which retain archaeological evidence relating to the adaption and development of the defences over more than 150 years. However, due largely to the size and extent of the complex, maintenance and security have proved to be challenging. The scale of



Photo: © Paul Wells

*The Drop Reoubt, part of the Western Heights Napoleonic defences*

building conservation work and improvements to the access and interpretation of the complex are well beyond the scope and resources of the WCLPS; however a conservation framework for the Western Heights is currently being developed and enhancements to the site may be delivered as part of the regeneration of Dover.

The Western Heights is of particular importance locally, not just for its fortifications, but because it has been designated as an LNR in recognition of its importance to local people, its chalk grassland habitat and the species it supports. It is a key local green space for those who live on the western side of Dover and is very popular with dog walkers. The Western Heights is also of high importance to local young people: consultation undertaken as part of the development stage showed that the site is one of the main places they use locally; they would like to see it restored (including the removal of graffiti) and access to it increased and improved. Amongst local young people it is referred to as the Smokey. The Western Heights Preservation Society is a local charity that works to conserve and promote the Western Heights, demonstrating the level of local interest in the site.

A total of nine Bronze Age round barrows have been scheduled within the WCLPS boundary. These burial mounds are found across the scheme area, usually situated on the upper slopes or ridges of the Downs. Further definite or probable barrows have been identified in addition to the scheduled monuments and many more have had their mounds completely removed by ploughing. These monuments will have

formed a network of inter-visible landmarks that influenced the use and division of the landscape in the centuries and millennia since their construction, often acting as the focus for later burials (especially the Early Anglo-Saxon period), as meeting places or boundary markers. Collectively they form a visible and significant remnant of the area's prehistoric past, especially when coupled with other Bronze Age finds from the scheme area, such as the Dover Boat, which is of international significance and testifies to the development of cross-Channel connections at this time.



Photo: Dan Tuson

*Paddlesworth church*

Other scheduled sites include an important prehistoric element: significant Neolithic evidence has been recovered from Castle Hill, Folkestone, whilst evidence from an important Late Iron Age trading and industrial site has been confirmed at East Wear Bay, Folkestone; and Dover Castle is situated on an Iron Age site, perhaps a hillfort. These sites are of considerable importance for their evidential value.

There are a number of scheduled Roman sites in the scheme area including the forts of the Classis Britannica and the Painted House; these are all within Dover Town with the exception of the Pharos at Dover Castle and the Western Heights and the Roman Villa at East Wear Bay, Folkestone. The Roman Villa is currently the focus of A Town Unearthed: Folkestone Before 1500, a Heritage Lottery funded community archaeology project that is working with the community to research and record the rich archaeological heritage and early history of Folkestone. The success of the project has highlighted the importance of the scheme area's heritage sites to local people and their willingness to get involved in its conservation.

In addition to the scheduled monuments, there are a total of 335 listed buildings in the scheme area. There are 12 Grade I buildings, 23 Grade II\* buildings and 300 Grade II buildings. Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest and often of international importance; Grade II\* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and Grade II buildings are of national interest and of special importance. Just under half of all these buildings are within Dover Town itself.

The scheme area contains a single registered park and garden at Russell Gardens, part of Kearsney Court gardens which were laid out by Thomas Mawson in the early 20th century. Russell Gardens, together with neighbouring Kearsney Abbey, are hugely popular locally and the WCLPS consultation showed that Kearsney Abbey was the most visited site in the scheme area. Dover District Council is currently preparing a Parks and Open Spaces Strategy in advance of a bid to the HLF for a Parks for People grant; therefore, Kearsney Abbey and Russell Gardens are not a priority for this scheme.

The archaeological record within the scheme area is extensive, varied and, in places, of exceptional significance. The sediments of the River Dour itself have considerable potential to contain important evidence of the environmental conditions of the river valley from its time before the land bridge with Europe was breached to the present day. The earliest alluvial sediments of the river and its estuary are likely to contain important well preserved prehistoric remains.

The discovery of the Dover Bronze Age Boat, around half of which has been recovered and is on display in Dover Museum, illustrates the potential for such remains associated with the use and exploitation of the river. Later remains, associated with the narrowing of the river and the encroachment of the town onto the river silts from Roman times onwards will also be abundant.

The alluvial deposits of the Dour may provide important information on the early use of the river valley and its role in cross-channel travel, contact and trade from prehistoric times. Evidence for the formation and development of the nationally important town and harbour at Dover, the natural processes that led to the narrowing and silting of the river channel and the use of the river by industry are likely to be present.



Photo: Anita Luckett

*Kearsney Abbey*



Very substantial defensive earthworks and fortifications exist on the heights above Dover, and nationally important archaeological sites have also been located across the scheme area, most notably at Lyminge (Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon occupation and burials), and at Castle Hill, Folkestone (Neolithic and Medieval earthworks). Deeply stratified deposits, containing large quantities of prehistoric and historic structures, material culture and palaeo-environmental remains also survive at East Cliff, overlooking East Wear Bay, Folkestone.

What distinguishes much of this rich archaeological resource is its relevance to issues of cross-channel contact and trade, from the later prehistoric period onwards, and also to related issues of defence and control of the channel.

Key sites and finds in this regard include the Dover Bronze Age Boat, Langdon Bay wreck and hoard, the Iron Age quern industry and trading emporium at East Wear Bay, Folkestone; Roman forts of the Classis Britannica and Saxon Shore at Dover, Dover Castle, Dover Harbour, the Western Heights, the Martello towers at Folkestone and 20th century military infrastructure.

The geographical setting of the scheme area at the shortest sea crossing to the continental mainland makes this area pivotal for understanding the changing relationship of Britain and the Continent in the millennia since the formation of the Channel. As a result, an unusually large proportion of the area's archaeological record can be said to have an international relevance. At many sites, this international dimension is indeed reflected in the wealth and diversity of the evidence found at them.

Overall, the archaeological heritage of the WCLPS area is exceptional based on its evidential and historical value; aspects of this archaeological heritage can also have an aesthetic or communal value, especially in the form of significant excavated finds or sites in which considerable communal effort has been invested (for example the Roman Painted House in Dover or the Roman villa at Folkestone).

## 2.5 Twentieth Century Military Heritage

A very considerable number of structures and defensive positions associated with 20th century conflict (particularly WW2) are known across the WCLPS area. Whilst the World Wars are usually thought of primarily in historical terms there is considerable potential for archaeological remains to contribute to our understanding of these major events. Conflict archaeology is a growing area of research and recent work on WW1 and WW2 battlefields on the Continent has attracted widespread interest, for example at Fromelles on the Western Front.

The archaeological potential of the period in Kent is almost as great.

The archaeological record of these conflicts takes several forms: upstanding structures, buried structural remains, aircraft and ship wrecks, dumped or re-deposited material, such as anti-tank obstacles dumped on the beach at East Wear Bay and portable militaria (recent finds of which are currently going largely unrecorded).

In addition to those sites and finds recorded in the Historic Environment Record, an examination of 1940s aerial photographs indicates that a number of sites within the scheme area have yet to be recorded or identified. Indeed, surprisingly little detail is sometimes known about sites from this recent period, as much documentary evidence relating to the construction and use of these sites and structures was disposed of in the post-war decades.

Although much has been destroyed, the area still includes an extensive and diverse range of 20th century military remains. These include some structures and complexes that are effectively unique within the British Isles, or are only found along the south coast; examples include the cross-channel gun emplacements and sound mirrors.

Overall, the number and range of 20th century military remains within the scheme area are collectively undoubtedly of international significance. The potential of archaeological fieldwork and research to contribute to our understanding of these remains is considerable. With the window of opportunity for recording oral testimony from those who manned the installations and lived through WW2 in particular rapidly diminishing, there is also an element of urgency about the need to better identify and understand this important, recent, archaeological heritage.



WW2 observation post

Photo: Paul Sampson

At present this part of the heritage is celebrated and commemorated at the Dover Patrol Memorial at St Margaret's Bay as well as the more recent Battle of Britain Memorial at Capel-le-Ferne and, not least, the WW2 tunnel complex at Dover Castle. In Folkestone, a community-led project called Step Short will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the start of WW1.

## 2.6 Historical Significance

The Roman invasion of AD 43 is generally held to mark the transition of Britain from prehistory to history. It is with Caesar's history of his Gallic Wars, which include accounts of his two expeditions to Britain in 55 and 54 BC, that Britain, and the south east in particular, first moves firmly into a historical setting. Cicero's letter at the time of Caesar's second expedition almost certainly refers to the South Foreland; thus the coastline within the scheme area is amongst the very first parts of the British Isles to be described in the documentary record. The recent discoveries of significant Late Iron Age deposits at East Wear Bay provide evidence of the relationship between this part of Kent and Gaul and the Roman world in the pivotal 1st centuries BC and AD. Such discoveries have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of the beginnings of British history, and the nature of the transition from Iron Age polities to the Roman province of Britannia.

The WCLPS area is relevant, then, to the very earliest episodes in British history. Subsequently, over the course of the last two thousand years, many events of national and international significance have occurred within the area; the raid on Folkestone by Olaf Trygvasson in 991; the brawl between townspeople of Dover and visiting Normans in 1051 that almost led to civil war between Edward the Confessor and Earl Godwin; the submission by King John to the Papal Legate Pandulph on 15th May 1213 at Temple Ewell; attacks on Dover by the French in 1216 and 1295, and on Dover and Folkestone in 1339; the meeting of Henry VIII and Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in Dover in 1520; the signing of a peace treaty in Dover by Charles II and Louis XIV in 1670; and others, culminating in the tumultuous events of WW2, most notably Operation Dynamo (the evacuation of Dunkirk, run from the tunnels beneath Dover Castle), the struggle for control of the Straits of Dover, and the Battle of Britain.

Dover in particular has also often featured as a place of high level arrivals, departures and meetings, at least as far back as the Roman period. During the Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods numerous royals either arrived or departed at Dover, notable examples including Richard I setting out for the Third Crusade in 1189, Henry VIII sailing for France and the Battle of the Spurs in 1513, again in 1520, and Charles II arriving at Dover following the restoration of the monarchy in 1660.

As the stretch of coast at the shortest crossing to the continent, the area has also inevitably been the point of arrival or departure for numerous noteworthy channel crossings, including the first crossing by hot air balloon by Blanchard and Jefferies (1785), the first channel swim by Captain Webb (1875), and the first crossing by fixed wing aircraft by Blériot (1909).

The South Foreland lighthouse was used by Guglielmo Marconi during his work on radio waves, receiving the world's first ship-to-shore radio transmission on Christmas

Eve 1898, from the East Goodwin lightship. In the following year the lighthouse set another first when it exchanged wireless messages across the Channel to Wimereux near Boulogne in France.

The ultimate Channel crossing was finally achieved in 1994 when the Channel Tunnel was opened for business. The construction of the Channel Tunnel along with the associated road and rail infrastructure is arguably the most significant event to have taken place in the scheme area during the latter half of the 20th century. It has had a significant impact on the landscape and local people.



French and British Channel Tunnel excavations meet

Collection of Dover Museum

The over-riding themes that link most of the major historic events to have occurred in and around the scheme area are inevitably to do with the relationship between Britain and the European mainland, whether in the form of trade and exchange, diplomatic and cultural contacts, or conflict. It is also these themes that underlie the cultural significance of the area, as discussed in the next section.

## 2.7 Cultural and Human Significance

The cultural and human importance of the WCLPS area, as reflected through the archaeological and historical records, is of exceptional significance. This is primarily the result of the area's strategic location, forming the northern coast of the Dover Straits. These straits have been the shortest stretch of sea between the British Isles and mainland Europe since the Mesolithic period, and effectively form a choke point between the North Sea and the wider English Channel, both important areas for maritime travel and exchange from at least the Neolithic period onwards.

Human activity in the scheme area over the last 8,000 years has thus taken place within a context of regular actual or potential contact with populations and groups on the continent. In many periods, for example the Bronze Age and the Early Anglo-Saxon period, there is good evidence to suggest that sections of the population of the scheme area had more in common with near-continental populations than with inland British populations. At other times, especially during the Modern period, the Channel has represented more of a cultural and political barrier than a bridge, and this is reflected in the extensive remains on

both sides of the Straits of Dover associated with actual or potential conflict. But whether associated with conflict or more peaceful relationships, the international dimension to the area's past is a constant.



Collection of Dover Museum

*The Camp of the 41st Regiment on Dover Heights, Lithograph, William Burgess, 1856*

Probably the most widely recognised element of this longstanding identification of the Folkestone and Dover area with the sea and seafaring are the White Cliffs themselves. The White Cliffs have enormous aesthetic value; they are an iconic and dramatic landmark visible from the sea, presenting a strong face and lasting impressions to travellers entering and leaving the country. The presence of Dover Castle sitting on the White Cliffs adds to the aesthetic sense the cliffs provide.

There are numerous historical references to the White Cliffs, from Cicero's letter referring to Caesar's attempted invasion in 55 BC, to their mention by Shakespeare in King Lear and their immortalisation in the 1942 song, sung by Vera Lynn, which summed up the spirit of the nation during WW2. Thus the White Cliffs, which form most of the coastal stretch of the scheme area, are firmly embedded in the national (and international) consciousness as a symbol of departure and arrival from our nation's shores, and as a bulwark of defence against continental threats. The White Cliffs provide a strong sense of place to the people of the scheme area and visitors as well.

The chalk grassland landscape of the scheme area is of great significance to its cultural heritage. There is a rich supply of place names that stem from former land management practices over the centuries, which highlight the importance of livestock management and a mixed agrarian economy over hundreds of years. The traditions of stock fairs and related festivals and celebrations demonstrate the historical and cultural importance of livestock farming to the area.

The cultural importance of the diversity and the impressiveness of the chalk grassland's flowers and insects are well documented through the ages by naturalists and poets alike, responding to a sensitively managed landscape.

A number of museums operate within the WCLPS area: Dover Museum is the only local authority-run museum in the area, but it houses regionally and nationally important collections, including the Bronze Age Boat. It runs an active education service and has a vibrant Friends' organisation. Other museums, including the Battle of Britain Museum at Hawkinge, Dover Transport Museum, Roman Painted House, Crabble Corn Mill, St. Margaret's Bay Museum, and the Women's Land Army Museum at Farthingloe, are privately run but make a major contribution to the curation and preservation of the area's past, alongside major attractions like Dover Castle.

In addition, bodies such as the Dover Archaeological Group, Alkham Valley Project, Dover Society, Folkestone People's History Centre, Folkestone Research Archaeology Group, Folkestone History Resource Centre, the Elham Valley Line Trust, various parish-based local history groups, Kent Archaeological Society, Western Heights Preservation Society and others are active within the scheme area.

Coupled with the interest groups and volunteers mentioned earlier in this section, it is evident that there is a significant body of people who are interested in and care about the heritage of the scheme area; these will provide a ready pool of people who can be engaged in aspects of the delivery of the WCLPS.

## 2.8 Importance to Local Communities

Throughout this section we have identified specific aspects of the heritage that are important to local communities, including the considerable amount of groups already engaged in the heritage; but it is worth reiterating separately some of the findings from the consultation work carried out as part of the development stage.

The local centre survey was a face-to-face survey carried out across the scheme area. The survey was random and therefore respondents were not necessarily engaged in the landscape or heritage. 89% of the



Photo: Anita Lucklett

*Russell Gardens*



respondents were aware of the importance of the landscape and heritage of the scheme area; with a further 97% feeling that the area's landscape and heritage should be conserved for the future.

The most visited sites were Kearsney Abbey and Bushy Ruff, Samphire Hoe, Dover Castle and Folkestone Warren. The main reason respondents to the local centre survey visited the sites was because they are somewhere to take children and family.

Other popular reasons were walking, dog walking, nature and wildlife, history and local culture.

The online survey, by its very nature, was more selective, with respondents more likely to already be engaged. Over 90% of the respondents felt that the landscape and heritage was important and should be conserved for the future. The sites most visited by respondents were exactly the same as with the local centre survey: Kearsney Abbey and Bushy Ruff, Samphire Hoe, Dover Castle and Folkestone Warren, with the addition of the Western Heights. The main reason people visited these sites was for walking; other popular reasons were attractive views, fresh air, and nature and wildlife.

Participants in the consultation work with young people showed that they regularly visit their local sites, especially Western Heights and the Folkestone Warren, valuing such areas as a place to hang out and find calm to 'clear their heads'.

The Gurkha community like to visit the countryside for learning, relaxation and keeping fit – their use of sites is largely determined by the proximity to where they live. Other respondents from Lithuania, Latvia and Poland enjoy the scenery and historic locations of the scheme area.

Below are some of the natural and historic features that local people feel are significant and valuable to the scheme area:

"[Samphire Hoe] has nice easy walks for all the family. Sea, shore and greenery to enjoy; easy access and good parking."

"[The Warren] has beautiful paths down to the sea, good country for walking and exploring, great views, good swimming in summer and a pleasant escape from the world and its cares."

"[Kearsney Abbey and Bushy Ruff] are great for dog walking, picnics and for children."

"This area is full of history and is wonderful to visit and enjoy the environment and surroundings."

"At Langdon Cliffs the view is amazing I love watching the ferries or taking a walk."

"Western Heights is an amazing site that is little known and should be a rival to Dover Castle for visitor interest."

"Sugar Loaf and Holywell in Folkestone have lots of historic tales about them."

"The White Cliffs are iconic."

"Neolithic burial grounds were exposed on Dover Hill, Folkestone in the late 1920s indicating a settlement following the last ice age 10,000 years ago and the severing of the land bridge between Kent and the Continent."

"Scarce forester moth, crown vetch, Cyprus spurge, Adonis blue and common blue butterflies, ermine moths, giant cave spiders, adders, slow worms, all common chalk downland plants, a variety of orchids, jay-sown oaks, buzzards, snipe, extensive badgers' setts, the occasional hare, sea buckthorn. For anyone studying this amazing system, Whinless Down is a perfect example of chalk downland."

"St Margaret's Bay has great rockpools, full of sea life."

"The dig on the east cliff Folkestone, Martello towers, Dover Castle brings visitors to Dover who then discover all the other places of natural beauty in the area, it helps our economy."

"I love all the history of the Grand shaft and Drop redoubt."

"White cliffs, the chalk grasslands in the area, the viaduct in Folkestone, Dover Castle, the beautiful old disused station on the harbour arm in Folkestone."



Photo: Dan Tuson

St John's Commandery, Swingfield

## Section 3: Risks and Opportunities

### 3.1 Introduction

The White Cliffs are readily recognised for the drama of the chalk cliffs and the rolling downland above. However, very few people realise that this is a landscape under threat: often poorly managed and not understood in an area of significant social and economic decline. This lack of understanding, changes in agriculture, the legacy of deprivation and the pressure of development are all threats to this landscape.

The previous sections have outlined the different types of heritage found within the WCLPS area and its significance. With such a wide and varied range of important heritage there are inevitably numerous risks and threats to it. Some of the risks affect a number of different types of heritage, whereas others are more specific. This section will identify these risks and threats but also highlight opportunities to address them. It will also consider some of the risks to the delivery of the Landscape Partnership Scheme.

### 3.2 Loss of Chalk Grassland Habitats, Species and Landscape Character

The chalk grasslands of the WCLPS area were created by a continual interaction between man, livestock and the landscape, with sporadic clearance of trees and scrub for use as firewood and materials.

Chalk downland can only flourish where succession to scrub and eventually woodland is kept in check. The most important mechanism in this process is grazing and browsing by herbivores. However, as the economic rationale for grazing marginal areas has declined, the encroachment of scrub, woodland and ranker grasses has increased. This has led to the loss of the area's historic landscape character together with the loss of a protected and priority habitat and the species that depend upon it, including many protected and rare species. This in turn fragments the remaining habitat, isolating species.

Increased scrub and tree cover also has a negative impact on built and buried archaeology, such as WW1 and WW2 structures and Bronze Age barrows, in some cases causing significant damage.

The problem is particularly acute on the urban fringe of Dover and Folkestone - on the edge of Dover alone an estimated 130ha of unimproved chalk grassland have been lost since the 1980s. On the urban fringe the recreational use of sites – a number of which are Open Access – and the need for grazing management are often in conflict. Despite many of these sites being managed by nature conservation organisations, it has become much harder to attract external graziers to provide the level of grazing required to manage the habitat and there is a reliance on an ever decreasing pool of individuals.

There are a number of reasons why this may be:

- difficulty of access to and on sites
- the challenges of managing grazing and public access
- a fear of anti-social behaviour such as the cutting of fences and abuse of livestock
- the process is time intensive for too little gain, especially on smaller sites
- assumed differences in the objectives and methods of conservation grazing and traditional farming practice

Where grazing levels are not sufficient or where land is not managed for its nature conservation value or for livestock farming, it does not take long for scrub to take hold.

The threat to chalk grassland habitats and species is not restricted to the problems of a lack of management or under-grazing; there is also a significant risk of over-grazing.



View over Coombe Valley in the 1960s, left, and today, right, showing the increase in scrub

Photo: White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

This can be caused by a lack of knowledge, stocking densities which are too high or limited control over grazing animals. This can pose a real risk to populations that depend on longer grass and vegetation as part of their ecology.

### Opportunities

- develop new relationships between partner organisations, farmers and local communities to increase the viability and sustainability of managing the chalk downland landscape
- bring new areas into management to increase sustainability and connectivity and to retain the historic landscape character
- work with landowners to provide resources to assist with the sensitive management of their holdings
- raise awareness of the importance of the landscape heritage and the need to conserve it
- provide training on the management of chalk grassland and include organisations such as Kent Reptile and Amphibian Group, Kent Mammal Group, Butterfly Conservation and Buglife to invigorate the debate and share knowledge more widely

### 3.3 Lack of Understanding

Chalk grassland is a much valued component of the landscape by local people; it is also of significant value for the recreational space it provides. However, the management required to conserve and enhance its biodiversity is not necessarily well understood. This can lead to conflict, which can make appropriate management difficult. For instance, there can be genuine resistance to the removal of scrub and trees as they are seen as an essential component of the local environment.

The fencing of, and re-introduction of grazing to, local sites is particularly problematic as it directly affects the way local people use their sites. Conflicts of use resulting from this can lead to behaviour, deliberate and accidental, which makes the grazing of sites with public access less viable and less attractive to graziers. This problem is compounded by a lack of awareness of the importance of grazing in creating the open landscape of the Downs, and its importance to the area's cultural heritage.

Despite the work of partner organisations in raising the awareness of the local heritage to communities, there is a sense that this work has plateaued, with a regular audience of a relatively small demographic being reached. Thus, there is a large proportion of the local community using the heritage that is not being engaged about its importance. Consultation carried out as part of the development stage highlighted young people (aged 13 – 19), immigrant communities and people from deprived areas in particular as being unengaged.



Citadel Battery

Photo: Richard Haynes

This lack of awareness leads to a greater propensity to abuse or inappropriately use the heritage, but also a greater detachment from it, meaning an awareness of its importance and a desire to conserve it are gradually being eroded through time. Interestingly, young people do not necessarily learn about their local heritage at school. Learning about biodiversity and landscape is more likely to take place away from the area as a field trip than on the ecologically rich downland of the scheme area. What message does this send out to young people about the relative value of their heritage?

However, lack of awareness rubs both ways and it is important that those engaged in managing the heritage make an effort to understand how local communities use and value it. It is through this mutual understanding of differing values and uses that the key to sustainable management of the landscape and heritage lies.

### Opportunities

- raise awareness of the importance of grazing and increase community involvement in this aspect of site management. Celebrate the importance of grazing and livestock as part of the area's cultural heritage
- undertake outreach work to engage with traditionally hard-to-reach groups and communicate the importance of the landscape. Make an effort to understand how they use and value the heritage
- communicate the many ways the heritage is important to people
- work with schools to increase the role of local landscape heritage in learning programmes
- provide new ways to interpret the landscape heritage and engage people with it



### 3.4 Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Perhaps a symptom of a general lack of awareness of the importance and value of heritage, crime and anti-social behaviour pose a serious threat to local heritage assets. Activities such as arson, graffiti and the illegal use of off-road vehicles cause damage to the fabric of the heritage, others, such as the cutting of fences and aggravation of livestock (by people and uncontrolled dogs), make management more difficult.



*Burnt-out car on the Western Heights*

Photo: Paul Sampson

Criminal and anti-social activities can be a deterrent to people accessing the landscape and its heritage. The threat, perceived or real, of anti-social behaviour and crime is often cited as a reason for people not accessing the countryside. Indeed, certain parts of the scheme area are seen as no-go areas, particularly after dark, because of illegal activity. This threat makes sites vulnerable to other forms of crime as there are few visitors likely to discourage damage and defacement. The risk of damage to newly installed fences, furniture and interpretation panels is a key risk to the delivery of the WCLPS.

#### Opportunities

The opportunities outlined in Section 3.3 are all relevant to addressing the issues surrounding crime and anti-social behaviour. There are also the following opportunities:

- work in partnership with Kent Police, local authorities, farmers, landowners, businesses and heritage conservation organisations in a joined-up approach to address the issues of crime and anti-social behaviour in the countryside
- participate in English Heritage's Heritage Crime Initiative to implement measures to prevent, reduce and tackle heritage-related crime

### 3.5 Recreational Pressure and Visitor Numbers

Important heritage sites on the urban fringes of Dover and Folkestone, such as Folkestone Warren and Western Heights, have very high visitor numbers and intense recreational pressures, which are created by the volume of visitors and the variety of uses. These range from dog walking to camping and from keeping fit to enjoying the heritage itself. The location and multi-use nature of these sites pose a risk to the heritage that is there, through both footfall and misuse. Sites more geared up for high visitor numbers, such as Samphire Hoe and Langdon Cliffs, are that little bit further away from the urban centres and are better placed to deal with the high visitor numbers they receive.

In promoting the heritage and access to sites throughout the scheme area, there is a risk that there will be an increased impact on these sites caused by greater visitor numbers. This is of particular concern with heritage that is nationally and internationally protected.

#### Opportunities

- positively manage public access to ensure that sites' integrity is not compromised
- provide signed or guided routes to minimise the impact of visitors on sites
- promote responsible use of sites and raise awareness of the impact people have on heritage as visitors
- use key visitor attractions such as Samphire Hoe, Langdon Cliffs and Dover Museum and other popular sites to promote the responsible use of sites and their heritage



*Abandoned illegal camp at Folkestone Warren*

Photo: Josie Newman

### 3.6 Development

A large part of the scheme area lies within the Kent Downs AONB and statutorily designated nature conservation sites and is therefore afforded a level of protection from inappropriate development. This being said there are a number of large developments that have had a significant negative impact on the landscape and heritage of the scheme area, counter to the policies in place for protected landscapes – the Channel Tunnel terminal and associated road and rail infrastructure, and the expansion of Hawkinge to name a few.



Photo: Paul Holt

Development at Sugarloaf Hill, Cheriton

For the areas that are not part of the protected landscape the risk from development is greater. It has in the past, led to the destruction and fragmentation of heritage and has had a negative effect on character and setting. Although today archaeology and habitats have significantly higher protection, the sheer quantity of demand to develop requires ever closer scrutiny by ever less-resourced planning authorities.

Large-scale regeneration, particularly the sizeable expansion of housing in villages, such as at Hawkinge and that proposed for Whitfield, which is just outside of the scheme area, carry a risk of increasing recreational pressure on internationally important sites, such as the Folkestone to Etchinghill Escarpment SAC at Hawkinge, and the Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs SAC at Whitfield. There is a legal requirement to ensure such risks are rendered insignificant by the provision of additional green infrastructure; however, risks to habitats of local and county interest, together with damage to archaeology and local landscape character are more significant with large developments such as these.

#### Opportunities

- work with partners and local planning authorities to ensure landscape and heritage is conserved and enhanced through development
- the delivery of a Landscape Partnership Scheme will help to mitigate some of the pressures and impacts of development, raising awareness of local heritage at all levels
- input to local strategies, such as the Dover Heritage Strategy, to ensure conservation of the landscape is a priority
- promote AONB design guides as good practice even in areas outside the AONB

### 3.7 Changes in Land Management and Loss of Traditional Skills

Section 3.2 highlights the impact a shift away from grazing marginal areas is having on chalk grassland but there are other impacts on landscape character and heritage caused by changes in land management and agricultural practice. The desire for larger fields for cropping has led to a reduction in hedgerows and a lack of connectivity for species; the widespread use of herbicides and pesticides has a negative impact on flora and fauna, whereas the application of fertilisers to improve pastures for livestock leads to a reduction in unimproved chalk grassland; deeper and more regular cultivation is having a deleterious effect on buried archaeological remains, with some ancient sites suffering from plough erosion.



Photo: Terry Salter

Collecting the harvest in the Swingfield Arable LCA

The requirements of modern farming and the trend towards farm diversification presents a further risk to landscape character as new buildings and barns are being built to accommodate larger machinery and new enterprise, this in turn can lead to the neglect of traditional farm buildings. Elsewhere, traditional farmsteads are being split up as farming enterprises agglomerate. The gradual increase in equine management in the countryside, with the sub-division of fields by white electric fencing into numerous paddocks for horse grazing and the associated buildings, is a risk to landscape character as well as to biodiversity, as there is a tendency towards overgrazing and to improve the grass artificially.

The gradual move away from an agrarian-based economy has led to a loss of traditional skills, which are the bedrock of practical heritage management. Not only is this loss of skills a risk to the heritage itself but we are also losing the practitioners of the skills whose link to the landscape and its heritage is inextricable and their enthusiasm for its conservation infectious.

### Opportunities

- undertake a historic landscape survey to identify and record heritage assets
- work with Natural England, farmers, landowners and other partners to target and protect local heritage and biodiversity
- work with partners to promote the *Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook*, *Farm Diversification Toolkit* and *Managing Land for Horses*
- provide employment opportunities for those practicing traditional skills
- provide training opportunities for local people to learn traditional heritage skills

## 3.8 Climate Change

Climate change is widely regarded as the greatest challenge facing the world today. That it poses a number of risks to the heritage of the WCLPS area is therefore no surprise. Part of the risk of climate change is its inherent unpredictability: a warmer climate will benefit a number of species who are currently at the northern end of their range, such as the Adonis blue; however, wetter summers will have a negative impact on this species, as it will other invertebrates on the wing. A lack of high quality habitats and connectivity between them will make it harder for species to adapt to changes and avoid disappearing entirely.

Climate change research raises issues of summer fire being a real risk, reducing access, being dangerous and harming wildlife. The risk is greater on unmanaged or undergrazed grasslands where there is a build up of thatch in the sward, which can be particularly flammable.

On the coast, the predicted rise in sea levels will change the extent and location of coastal habitats and species assemblages, with wildlife being constrained between the rising sea levels and sea defences. Increased sea levels and a greater severity of storm



Cliff fall, March 2012

Photo: National Trust

events will increase coastal erosion and continue to squeeze the coastal grasslands and truncate the Iron Age and Roman remains at East Wear Bay, as well as threatening the preservation of other archaeological remains on the coast.

Climate change will also have impacts on the built and man-made heritage of the scheme area. More extreme weather conditions, fluctuating temperatures, drought and heavy rain create risks: greater shrinkage threatens foundations and earthworks, such as round barrows; the expansion and contraction caused by freeze/thaw weathering can destabilise built structures. This is anticipated to become more frequent and severe; and extreme weather events, such as flash flooding, will have a greater erosive capacity, threatening a whole range of heritage.

### Opportunities

- improve the quality of habitats and increase habitat connectivity across the scheme area
- work with conservation organisations to ensure that the effects of climate change are considered as part of the Conservation Management Planning process
- work with local planning authorities to ensure spatial planning takes into account the threats posed by climate change
- raise awareness amongst local communities of the potential threats climate change poses to the local heritage and landscapes
- ensure land management takes a vigorous approach to limiting carbon and greenhouse gases; for example, composting rather than burning cleared scrub
- adopt low carbon methods of working, challenging the Partnership to meet annual targets

## 3.9 Forgetting the Past

As noted earlier, the military heritage in the scheme area from WW2 is of exceptional significance, both physically and culturally. We are currently at a watershed, where the last of those who were part of the area's defences are coming towards the end of their lives; an important human aspect of the military heritage will soon be lost. This is also true for a largely permanent population who remember the evolution of the landscape and its communities through the last century into this one.



### Opportunities

- record memories and oral histories of those involved in the military heritage but also from the urban and hinterland communities to provide a record of how the landscape and traditions have changed through modern times
- involve the local community in collecting and recording these histories

## 3.10 Lack of Resources

The process of identifying risks to the heritage and opportunities to conserve and improve it has brought to light a further risk: a lack of resources to address these risks. Given the current economic climate and the cuts to public bodies and local authorities there is increasingly less money to spend on heritage conservation and awareness raising and education. Management mechanisms such as Environmental Stewardship cannot address the risks to heritage alone, and increasingly they require match funding from landowners and conservation organisations to deliver agreements, which is getting harder to find.

### Opportunities

- directly address risks to the heritage and resources to conserve and protect it with the establishment of the Landscape Partnership
- strengthen existing partnerships and create new ones to facilitate the sharing of resources and skills to address the risks to the heritage
- provide a small grants scheme to allow communities and organisations to address the risks to their heritage

## 3.11 Audience Barriers

Public consultation carried out as part of the development phase showed a variety of barriers preventing people from accessing local heritage.

The local centre face-to-face survey showed that the main reason that prevented people accessing heritage was a lack of time, closely followed by difficult access and poor transport links. People also felt that a lack of information about sites prevented them from visiting as well as a lack of money. Furthermore, a number of people cited a lack of facilities for disabled people as a significant barrier.

People responding to the online survey also cited financial reasons for why they don't access the heritage; however, the main barrier to respondents was a lack of car parking provision. Other key barriers included the overgrown/unmanaged condition of sites, dogs' mess and anti-social behaviour and vandalism.

The consultation with young people showed that the main barrier to them accessing their heritage was a lack of information. A number of respondents said they were keen to volunteer to conserve the heritage but they were unaware of opportunities. There are many opportunities for volunteering and other activities in the scheme area but they are not targeted at young people: they are not advertised in the places they go or by peers and adults they know and trust; the current marketing material does not appeal to young people nor does it use language or media they relate to.



Flint wall

Photo: Nick Delaney

Similarly, the Gurkha community felt that a lack of information on signage and interpretation in Nepali was a barrier to their access to, and understanding of, the landscape and its heritage.

### Opportunities

- improve access to popular sites
- work in partnership with Kent Police, local authorities, farmers, landowners, businesses and heritage conservation organisations in a joined-up approach to address the issues of crime and anti-social behaviour in the countryside
- provide information on sites' facilities and how to get there; and promote routes from local centres
- provide information that is accessible to target groups using the heritage
- improve access for people with disabilities

## 3.12 Partnership Based Risks

### 3.12.1 Lack of Skills and Knowledge

Within the Partnership there is a considerable amount and variety of experience, knowledge and skills; indeed, many of the partners have been undertaking good work in the area for a number of years. However, there is a concern that the current skill set will struggle to address some of the risks facing the heritage, in particular positive engagement and outreach with some of the hard-to-reach groups – teenagers from deprived communities for example. Although every effort has been made to address this during the development stage, it is essential that the Partnership continues to develop to bring in new skills and experience.

#### Opportunities

- recruit delivery staff for the WCLPS to bring new skills and experience to the Partnership
- continue to expand the Partnership to bring in new partners with differing experience and perspectives
- provide training for partners to develop their skills and knowledge

### 3.12.2 Change of Context

The changing context in which a Landscape Partnership operates can adversely affect a scheme, and has done with other LPs. A change in context could be caused by changes in the economic or political climate, for example, or by changes in land ownership or new development schemes. It is important that the LP is made as resilient as possible to these changes and the risks they will bring.

#### Opportunities

- ensure a wide range of skills within the Partnership to make it more resilient to changes in context
- embed the LP as a major delivery agent for local authority strategies and plans
- help to shape the strategic framework for the scheme area

### 3.12.3 Lack of Funding

At the time of writing 89% of the total cash match funding requirement for the scheme has been secured. Failure to secure the remaining 11% will result in a reduction in the scheme's activity.

#### Opportunities

- the current picture is that realistically available funding will greatly exceed the gap
- match funding for Years 1 and 2 is fully in place
- two bids have been submitted that will make up the shortfall, but the outcome will not be known until after the development stage
- in addition, further funding requests have been made to organisations who will benefit from the scheme; the outcomes are still to be decided
- there are considerable fund raising skills within the Partnership
- new partnerships will be encouraged with potential donors



Former oast house, Acrise

Photo: Richard Haynes

## Section 4:

### Aims and Objectives

The previous sections have provided a narrative of the WCLPS landscape, describing the heritage and its importance, while assessing the risks and threats that face the landscape and heritage that gives this area its unique character.

This section lays down the vision for the WCLPS and outlines its aims and objectives to achieve the vision. It goes on to provide a summary of the four delivery programmes and shows how they fit with the four HLF priorities, creating a clear impression of how the Partnership will conserve and increase understanding about the area's landscape and heritage.

#### 4.1 The Vision

Through creating, developing, deepening and strengthening partnerships with local communities and organisations, investing in the area and increasing skills and knowledge, we will provide a sustainable future for the landscape and heritage of one of Britain's most significant and threatened landscapes. Through using new ways to engage with new and existing audiences, increasing understanding about the landscape and the different values attached to it, making participation fun and providing a sense of achievement, we will make a lasting difference.

#### 4.2 Aims and Objectives

The vision is the overall aim for the WCLPS; within it, four specific aims have been identified by the Partnership:

- A. Conserve, enhance and restore the natural and built heritage that gives the WCLPS area its unique sense of place
- B. Increase community participation in local heritage to make its conservation more sustainable, including developing new audiences and involving hard-to-reach groups
- C. Increase understanding about the importance of the landscape heritage and the role it plays in people's lives to make its conservation more viable
- D. Increase the skills and knowledge of local communities and partners to help them to conserve and promote the landscape heritage and to provide a legacy to the scheme

The WCLPS has the following objectives to achieve its aims. It will:

1. Undertake practical conservation work to conserve, enhance and restore the key features of the natural and built heritage
2. Work in partnership with landowners, managers, farmers and local communities to promote and facilitate sustainable management of the landscape heritage
3. Provide opportunities for communities to care and make decisions about their local heritage and take action and ownership to conserve and promote it
4. Promote and encourage both physical and intellectual access, being as inclusive as possible, removing the barriers to access which prevent or discourage people from becoming actively engaged
5. Raise awareness about the importance of the WCLPS landscape heritage and the threats it faces, and the steps we can take to protect it
6. Promote the natural and built heritage of the scheme area as an educational resource
7. Explore new ways to positively engage with hard-to-reach groups, particularly young people and those from deprived communities, to increase involvement and understanding of how these groups value the landscape
8. Provide opportunities for people to develop their knowledge and skills, to increase sustainability and provide a legacy for the scheme's work
9. Undertake, support and promote activities that help to mitigate, or adapt to, the impacts of climate change
10. Create and strengthen partnerships to increase capacity to deliver the WCLPS objectives and make its work more sustainable



South Foreland Valley

Photo: Nick Delaney



The aims of the WCLPS can be seen as a series of themes, which fit with the four outcomes of Landscape Partnership Schemes. These are:

- A Conserve and Restore
- B Community Participation
- C Access and Learning
- D Training and Skills

Within each theme (or programme) there are a series of projects, which are essentially a series of specific actions with measured outputs to implement each objective. The successful delivery of the projects and therefore the objectives will help us to achieve the Vision for the WCLPS area.

The following sections will outline the proposals for each of the themes and programmes, demonstrating how they will meet the aims and objectives of the scheme. Section 5 provides much more detailed information on the individual project proposals.

### 4.3 Programme A: Conserve and Restore

Programme A focuses on achieving Aim A:

***Conserve, enhance and restore the natural and built heritage that gives the WCLPS area its unique sense of place***

It also contributes to the delivery of the remaining three specific aims of the scheme.

The following table demonstrates how the proposed activities of this programme will help to achieve the scheme’s objectives.



Photo: Keith Parfitt

Ruins of St Radegund's Abbey

Action	Scheme objective delivered
Undertake scrub removal to restore the condition of chalk grassland and landscape character	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9
Carry out arable reversion to restore landscape character and habitat connectivity	1, 3, 5, 8, 9
Bring new areas of chalk downland into sustainable management	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
Create a sustainable grazing scheme to support the management of chalk downland	1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10
Conserve, restore and protect historic monuments	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10
Undertake research to increase understanding of the Bronze Age period in the scheme area	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10
Conserve, restore and protect 20th century military heritage	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10
Undertake research to increase our knowledge of the structures and the people that use them now, or used them historically	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
Support local communities and groups in the conservation of their local heritage	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10

Table 1: Delivery of Programme A activities

#### 4.3.1 Natural heritage

Because of its importance and the threats that face it, the main focus of Programme A will be the conservation and restoration of the chalk downland landscape and habitats on the urban fringe, increasing their connectivity and thus sustainability. This work will be delivered by partner organisations using a combination of qualified contractors and volunteers. Sustainability will be further increased by the creation of a grazing scheme which will see partner organisations, farmers and local communities working together to achieve a model for sustainable grazing management.

However, the scheme will also support the conservation of all types of natural heritage that promote biodiversity, connectivity and that enhance the landscape character of the scheme area. This work will be community led and supported by the WCLPS delivery team and the wider partnership, with a training programme providing support to communities to acquire the skills to participate.

### 4.3.2 Built and archaeological heritage

Work undertaken as part of the development stage highlighted the military and Bronze Age heritage as two areas which fit particularly well with the narrative of the landscape and where we can most make a difference given the scope of the scheme and the resources and skills available. The proposals focus on improving the condition and setting of monuments as well as increasing understanding and community involvement. The work will be coordinated by partner organisations and the WCLPS delivery team and delivered by a combination of volunteers and qualified contractors.

As with the natural heritage, the WCLPS will support community-led initiatives that deliver conservation benefits for the different types of heritage that contribute to the historic landscape character of the area.

### 4.3.3 Resolving conflicts between different types of heritage

A positive starting point for the scheme is that the proposals for conserving the natural and built and archaeological heritage support the creation of a more open landscape: the position of round barrows on prominent ridges and hills indicate an open landscape in the Bronze Age and the long history of military occupation not only maintained but necessitated an open landscape; this of course fits well with the aims of restoring the chalk downland. There is, of course, potential for conflicts, such as the potential impact on bat populations caused by the restoration of military structures, but these can be resolved by consultation with partners and relevant organisations and interest groups.

Reducing the barriers that exist between different groups of heritage professionals to facilitate a more joined-up approach to landscape heritage management is a key aim of the WCLPS. We are constantly distinguishing between natural and built heritage, and practitioners and professionals do not always work together when, as illustrated above, their aims are similar. As part of its Partnership structure, the scheme will bring together professionals and amateurs involved in heritage conservation as part of the Landscape Heritage Working Group; this will play a key role in resolving any conflicts between different types of heritage, and in doing so, new, holistic approaches to heritage conservation can be devised.

### 4.3.4 Meeting conservation standards

Within the Partnership there is a wide-ranging set of skills and experience in landscape heritage management, including bodies with statutory responsibility for heritage conservation. Conservation standards for each type of heritage will be initially achieved through project design and consultation with the relevant bodies and specialists; this will then be followed up by robust project management and monitoring by partners and WCLPS delivery staff. Work on the ground will be carried out by specialist contractors with the relevant skills and experience to carry out the work to a high standard, supported by a volunteer workforce. Training will be provided for partnership staff and volunteers to ensure they have the skills required to manage the heritage in the future.



Lord's Wood, near Lydden

Photo: Dan Tuson

### 4.3.5 Management and maintenance

The future management and maintenance of the chalk grassland is a major concern of the scheme and it is why we are creating a grazing scheme in partnership with local farmers. This is crucial to the ongoing sustainability of the management of this important habitat. It is envisaged that by the end of the scheme appropriate grazing levels will be in place on sites managed by the Partnership, delivered in the most part by external graziers. Higher Level Stewardship and trained and skilled volunteers will support the long-term management of the natural heritage.

The above mechanisms will also support the long-term management of the military and Bronze Age heritage, as will a partnership to tackle the issues of anti-social behaviour and crime, which are major causes of the degradation of the military heritage in particular.

All physical works implemented will be backed up by agreements to ensure any improvements are maintained for a minimum period of 10 years.

### 4.3.6 Climate change and effects on the environment

By increasing the extent and connectivity of natural areas and habitats the scheme is helping to mitigate the effects on species of climate change by allowing dispersal of species and support of metapopulations. Increasing the Partnership's and others' ability to manage the landscape sustainably and traditionally will also provide benefits.

The Partnership will ensure that the impacts of climate change are factored into all conservation management planning relating to the area's heritage. To mitigate the impact of the scheme on climate change the Partnership will be energetic, rigorous and innovative in seeking cost effective ways to make sure its operation is low carbon at its heart. When detailing contracts and selecting contractors the methods, carbon footprint, energy efficiency and environmental credentials of proposals to deliver works and the companies themselves will be a key factor.



Road verge near Shuttlesfield

Photo: Richard Haynes

## 4.4 Programme B: Community Participation

Programme B: Community Participation focuses on achieving Aim B:

***Increase community participation in local heritage to make its conservation more sustainable, including developing new audiences and hard-to-reach groups. It also contributes to the delivery of the remaining three specific aims of the scheme***

The following table demonstrates how the proposed activities of this programme will help to achieve the scheme's objectives.

Action	Scheme objective delivered
Engage new groups with their local heritage	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Involve local communities, including hard-to-reach groups, in designing a mobile outreach vehicle – the 'face' of the scheme	3, 4, 5, 7, 8
Provide a regular presence at local community and Partnership events to increase recognition of, and participation in, the scheme	4, 5, 7, 9
Raise awareness of and celebrate the importance of farmed livestock to the local landscape and people to engage and involve them in the grazing management of the downland	3, 4, 5, 7, 8
Create a new partnership between local communities, farmers and conservation organisations	2, 3, 5, 8, 10
Provide volunteering opportunities for local people to participate in their heritage	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10
Work with young people to make and promote films about what they value in the landscape	4, 5, 7, 8
Undertake a community-led conservation management plan for the South Foreland Lighthouse	1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10
Support local communities and groups in increasing participation in their local heritage	2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10

Table2: Delivery of Programme B activities



#### 4.4.1 Target audiences

A number of the projects proposed as part of Programme B will inherently target a wide audience of local people and visitors to the scheme area. To reach out to and engage the widest possible audience can be no bad thing; however, work undertaken during the development stage highlighted that there were groups that are consistently missed by past and current heritage and conservation outreach activities. The WCLPS will specifically target the following audiences:

- deprived communities of the urban fringe – these communities live within very close proximity to sites of national and international importance. They are regular users of the heritage and it is essential to engage with them to achieve sustainable heritage management on the urban fringe.
- young people aged 13-19 – a classic hard-to-reach group. Consultation work showed that they use the heritage and value it in their own way but they remain unengaged by traditional methods. Projects will increase understanding about how they value and use the heritage and enable an integrated approach across generations in addressing the different needs and values of the landscape.
- the Gurkha community – Folkestone and Dover have well-established Gurkha communities who are regular users of the local heritage. Gurkhas often walk in the Downs close to the urban centres and consultation work showed that they are keen to find out more about the landscape and heritage. There is an opportunity to increase their understanding while simultaneously increasing understanding of their society and heritage to the benefit of everyone.



Photo: Paul Sampson

Volunteers working on the Western Heights

#### 4.4.2 How more people can get involved in conserving the heritage

The WCLPS will provide numerous volunteer opportunities for people to get actively involved in the conservation and management of a wide range of the local heritage assets. Participation could involve practical habitat management, surveying for species, recording oral histories or researching the history to increase understanding about a particular bunker or pill-box. The local community will be encouraged to get involved in the production of a community-led Conservation Management Plan for the South Foreland Lighthouse; this project alone will provide novel ways for people to participate. All of the volunteering opportunities will be supported by a full range of training to increase the skills people have to participate and to leave a legacy of knowledge after the scheme ends.

To promote the sustainability of the heritage conservation initiatives, the Partnership will encourage the formation of community-led action groups or 'Friends of' groups, which will provide new ways for people to get involved.

#### 4.4.3 Involving people in decision making

The formation of community-led action groups, as mentioned above, will involve local people in taking ownership of and making decisions about their heritage. A Landscape Heritage Grants programme has been designed to allow local communities to be at the heart of the decision-making process. The outreach and engagement projects proposed by the scheme will provide people with a choice about how they engage with, and participate in, the heritage.

Furthermore, the Partnership structure has been designed to allow people to play a vital role in project monitoring and decision making.

#### 4.4.4 Climate change and effects on the environment

The outreach and participation proposals will have a remit to increase understanding about climate change and the ways that we can mitigate it. The proposals for an outreach vehicle will utilise solar energy to reduce its carbon footprint. This in itself will be a key way to help communicate messages about climate change, sustainability and energy efficiency.

#### 4.4.5 Management and maintenance

Through empowering people to take action to conserve their local heritage and building new partnerships, Programme B has sustainability running through the majority of its project proposals. Some projects, such as making films with young people are expected to run only for the length of the scheme; the Conservation Management Plan will be completed during the scheme, but it is intended that

community involvement will continue in the long term. The same is true for the mobile outreach vehicle: in achieving its outputs and outcomes during the delivery phase the Partnership will be satisfied of its value for money. However, it is firmly the intention that the project will continue after the life of the scheme supported by the Partnership. The delivery of partner and volunteer training to support this project is essential to its longevity.

In order to deliver the proposals for hard-to-reach groups, the recruitment of someone with the skills and experience in engaging with these groups to the position of Community Engagement and Learning (CEL) Manager is essential. The CEL Manager will ensure that the contractors and volunteers have the appropriate skills to undertake the activities proposed.

### 4.5 Programme C: Access and Learning

Programme C is primarily concerned with the achievement of Aim C:

***Increase understanding about the importance of the landscape heritage and the role it plays in people’s lives to make its conservation more viable***

It also contributes to the delivery of the remaining three specific aims of the scheme.

The following table demonstrates how the proposed activities of this programme will help to achieve the scheme’s objectives.



Footpath on Cheriton Hill

Photo: White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

Action	Scheme objective delivered
Create an Access for All path to allow a wider range of people to view the White Cliffs of Dover	4, 5, 8
Involve the local community in designing a gateway structure for the White Cliffs	4, 5, 7, 8
Provide an education hub for the WCLPS at Samphire Hoe	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Physical and intellectual access improvements at Folkestone Warren	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9
Work with the Gurkha community to deliver access improvements on the urban fringe	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Provide on site interpretation at key sites in the scheme area	4, 5, 6
Develop an interactive website for the scheme	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Deliver an innovative programme of events and talks	4, 5, 6, 7, 9
Develop an educational resource with schools and partners	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Develop a new partnership to address the issues of anti-social behaviour and crime in the countryside	4, 5, 10
Support local communities in improving access to their local heritage	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10

Table 3: Delivery of Programme C activities

#### 4.5.1 Improving access without damaging heritage

Increased access to the heritage and an increase in numbers of people visiting sites could cause negative impacts to the heritage if not managed appropriately. The proposals put forward in Programme C have been designed to have a minimal impact on the heritage, while delivering real benefits to people. Two of the proposals, the Access for All path and the education hub, are at sites which receive high levels of visitors but they have the infrastructure to support them and minimise the risk to the heritage.



Langdon Cliffs

Photo: National Trust

Other physical access improvements use existing paths and they will improve the visitor experience helping to ensure visitors follow the desired routes rather than stray and impact on the heritage. The Access for All path, for instance, will formalise a popular route, thereby reducing the path's spread, helping to protect the heritage while making it more accessible to people.

The Safer Landscapes project will help to reduce illegal access to the countryside and damage to heritage. Furthermore, the projects to increase intellectual access and education will emphasise the importance of responsible use of the heritage, as will the proposals for community participation in Programme B.

The Partnership will ensure that physical access improvements and materials are in keeping with individual sites as well as the wider landscape; this will involve consultation with statutory bodies as appropriate. The *Kent Downs AONB Landscape Design Handbook* will guide decisions about the design of access improvements.

#### 4.5.2 Improving access to different aspects of the heritage

Not all of the important heritage assets in the WCLPS area are readily accessible to the public. Some of the heritage assets are potentially dangerous, sensitive to disturbance and high visitor numbers, intangible or logistically and economically challenging for sections of the population to visit. To overcome barriers such as these, the scheme will provide a wide range of interpretive material and use a range of media to allow different groups of people to access the heritage. The WCLPS website will be crucial in achieving this, as will the programme of talks and events and other printed material. The Education Hub at Samphire Hoe will also provide information about the different types of heritage and how they can be accessed; this will be augmented by the provision of 'living' interpretation, where trained volunteers will explain the story of the landscape to visitors.

The *Landscape Discovery* brochure will provide information about sites that are suitable for visitors within the scheme area. This will include information on the facilities available, the difficulty of the terrain and provisions for access, as well as information about the heritage. This information will be available online and as a printed copy.

#### 4.5.3 Opportunities to learn about and understand the heritage

The WCLPS will provide opportunities for both formal and informal learning. The scheme will develop an educational resource based on the variety of heritage with Partners and school teachers for both primary and secondary schools in the area. This will provide opportunities for both school children and teachers to learn about their local heritage.



Rockpooling at St. Margaret's Bay

Photo: Anita Luckett

The Landscape Discovery programme will provide ways for people to get actively involved in learning about their local heritage; whereas the provision of onsite interpretation will be designed to pique people's interest in the heritage and prompt them to find out more either through the website or one of the Landscape Discovery events. The opportunities for people to learn in an active way are not restricted to the proposals for Programme C; they are present in all three of the other programmes learning about the heritage and gaining new skills are a cornerstone of the scheme's participation proposals.



### 4.5.4 Climate change and effects on the environment

The proposals for increasing access and understanding about the heritage will have climate change as a key message. Promotional literature will make it clear how people can access heritage sites using public transport or by other sustainable means. The Landscape Discovery programme will promote routes from town centres, train stations and bus routes to reduce people’s reliance on cars to access the heritage.



A20 portal

Photo: Nick Delaney

### 4.5.5 Management and maintenance

As with Section 4.4.5 the CEL Manager will be responsible for ensuring that contractors, partners and volunteers have the necessary skills to deliver projects to an appropriate standard. The educational resource will be developed early in the scheme with partners and schools, and then promoted and used for the duration of the scheme. This will increase the chance significantly of the resource being used once the scheme ends its delivery phase.

The proposals for physical works will be managed and maintained as outlined in Section 4.3.5.

## 4.6 Programme D: Training and Skills

Programme D is primarily concerned with the achievement of Aim D:

***Increase the skills and knowledge of local communities and partners to help them to conserve and promote the landscape heritage and to provide a legacy to the scheme***

It also contributes to the delivery of the remaining three specific aims of the scheme.

The following table demonstrates how the proposed activities of this programme will help to achieve the scheme’s objectives.

Action	Scheme objective delivered
Work with disadvantaged young people in practical conservation to achieve qualifications and skills	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Provide apprenticeships in Environmental Conservation	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
Provide training in heritage skills to support other delivery programmes	1, 3, 4, 5, 8
Provide training in heritage skills for local communities	4, 5, 6, 8
Provide training for partners and delivery staff	7, 8, 10
Support local communities in making decisions about their heritage by providing training and skills	3, 5, 8, 10

Table 4: Delivery of Programme D activities.

### 4.6.1 Training to be provided and who will benefit

The WCLPS will provide a range of training that will benefit different groups. Two of the proposals will be targeted at young people aged between 14 and 18; a further programme will support and enhance the other delivery programmes and projects and those targeted by and participating in them; and a suite of training opportunities will be available for local communities to gain traditional skills and those that benefit the heritage. There will also be training opportunities specifically for partners and delivery staff to enhance their skills and knowledge.

Further training will be provided to support local communities in making decisions about their heritage through the Landscape Heritage Grants programme (LHG).

For a full list of the training being provided through the scheme, see pages 248 – 252.

#### 4.6.2 Training for young people

The training for young people will give them practical experience of landscape management and help them work towards a City and Guilds NPTC Entry Level Certificate in Skills for Working Life – Land-based (land and plants) and a City and Guilds Level 2 Certificate/Diploma in Work-based Environmental Conservation.

As a potential end point for those partaking in the above, the scheme will offer apprenticeships in Environmental Conservation. Apprentices will work towards an NVQ Level 2 in Environmental Conservation as well as the experience of working within the Partnership for a year and further accredited training to help them in their future employment, such as NPTC certificates in chainsaw, brushcutter and pesticides use.



Young trainee

Photo: DDC

#### 4.6.3 Training to support delivery programmes

There is a wide range of training proposed for partners and volunteers to support the delivery of projects in the other programmes. This training is intended to provide these audiences with the skills to deliver and will help to ensure the sustainability of projects. A wide range of training is being offered; it is largely accredited through the training provider, although some courses will need to be designed to meet the specific needs of projects and the scheme. In these instances formal accreditation will be included as part of the design.

In the case of the LHG, applicants will be asked to identify any training they require to deliver their proposals. The scheme will fund courses deemed relevant to applications.

#### 4.6.4 Training in local heritage skills

Training to introduce local communities to all aspects of the heritage and the skills needed to conserve it will be provided and will be open to everyone. The exact nature of the courses provided will evolve during the life of the scheme as a better picture of the communities' needs becomes apparent; however, there will be a focus on providing training in traditional heritage skills to give people a greater understanding and empathy for the landscape along with the skills to conserve and enhance it. The nature of accreditation will depend upon the course but all attendees will receive a minimum of a certificate of attendance and they will be encouraged to participate further in the scheme.

#### 4.6.5 Training for staff and partners

To a large degree, training for staff and partners will depend on the needs of the individuals involved. Nevertheless, an emphasis will be placed on training that will increase the skill set of the partnership and therefore the sustainability of the projects delivered through the scheme.

#### 4.6.6 Management and maintenance

The quality of the training will be assessed by feedback forms. The WCLPS delivery team will monitor the standard and quality of the training provided, ensuring that partners and local communities have the skills necessary to manage the heritage. An element of the partner training will be to train partners to train, thereby ensuring that the Partnership has the ability to continue to provide training after the scheme ends.

## Section 5: Scheme Plan and Costs

### 5.1 Introduction

This section provides detailed information on each project proposed by the scheme. The first part of Section 5 provides a summary of the projects being delivered, audiences targeted, outcomes and outputs, and the project costs, as well as a map showing specific project activity across the scheme area. Following this, detailed information is provided for each project, programme by programme. The following information is provided:

- project aim
- delivery lead (and partners if applicable)
- land ownership
- target audiences
- project description - a detailed description of the project and how it will be delivered
- expected outputs and outcomes
- project costs
- timescale
- project risks – identifying key risks to the delivery of the project
- scheme objectives fulfilled
- connectivity – how the project links with other projects

At the end of each programme an overall financial summary is provided showing projects and spend across the delivery years.

### 5.2 Cost Comparison

The following table shows the programme costs identified here in comparison with those identified at the first round.

Programme	First Round	Second Round
A. Conserve and Restore	£610,000	£683,642
B. Community Participation	£304,000	£333,096
C. Access and Learning	£515,000	£591,829
D. Training and Skills	£280,500	£194,233
E. Staff and Overheads	£555,000	£608,300
Total	£2,264,500	£2,411,000
HLF grant	£1,544,500	£1,644,500

Table 5: Programme costs in comparison with first round costings

Following discussions during the second round, HLF agreed in principle to an uplift in their contribution of £100,000 to accommodate certain costs associated with VAT, contingency, monitoring and evaluation, staff redundancy payments and general running costs not identified at the first round. The increase in the HLF contribution has allowed us to meet these costs without reducing the scheme's activity and impact, while maintaining the HLF contribution at 68%.

The increase in the grant largely explains the increase in programme costs; however the apparent reduction in Programme D is at first glance a glaring anomaly. At the first round there was £100,000 of volunteer time (participating in projects) and in-kind staff contributions in Programme D and considerable expenses of nearly £100,000. During the second round we have redistributed volunteer participation to the relevant programmes where they more logically should be, delivering projects; omitted staff time, as this was a considerable amount for Full Cost Recovery, which we were advised against, and some of our partners are local authority and cannot claim staff costs; and reduced the materials and expenses budgets and re-distributed them throughout the relevant programmes. Programme D is now made up of activities that are specific to the programme and delivering the scheme's objectives and HLF's outcomes.



### Summary of Projects Programme A: Conserve and Restore

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PA1 Bringing Back the Landscape</b>	Restoring and reverting areas of unimproved chalk downland through scrub clearance, arable reversion and the reinstatement of traditional management practices	Local communities, volunteers, interest groups and visitors	62ha chalk grassland restored 12ha of downland reverted 26ha of scrub cleared 10ha of native scrub coppiced 11.05 km of stock fencing installed Removal of 1.5 km of redundant fencing and other built structures 716 volunteer days delivering the project including scrub clearance, improving access and biological recording 55ha of nature reserve with open access created 10 interpretation panels installed	Restoration of historic landscape character Restoration of priority habitats Restoration of a Scheduled Monument Improved biodiversity and connectivity Traditional grazing management re-introduced Improved understanding of the importance of the area and the work being undertaken Improved public access Improved health and quality of urban life for local people Increased involvement of local people in the conservation of a priority habitat and their heritage Reduction in anti-social behaviour	<b>Total project cost: £461,792</b> Includes: Habitat management £232,880 Fencing and other infrastructure £161,854 Interpretation and signage £17,424 Removal of redundant features £16,348 Equipment £15,000 Research and recording £9,200 Access infrastructure £9,086

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PA2 Taking Stock</b>	Securing grazing management through a new partnership between conservation organisations and local farmers	Local communities and interest groups	100 sheep purchased 12 cattle purchased Annual grazing plans for partners' sites produced A network of external graziers established 7 new graziers/farmers actively engaged in the project	Provide partners with the ability to sustainably manage the heritage and chalk downland landscape Improved working relationships Sharing of knowledge and resources Increased understanding of the needs of the landscape and those that manage it	<b>Total project cost: £39,000</b> Includes: Livestock (£15,000) Maintenance and other costs (£24,000)
<b>PA3 Going for Bronze</b>	Restoring the condition and accessibility of two important Bronze Age sites in the scheme area through scrub clearing, archaeological investigation and interpretation	Local communities, interest groups, walkers on the North Downs Way and cyclists on NCR2	3ha of scrub removed 2 pairs of Bronze Age barrows conserved, protected and made visible 215 volunteer days delivering the project including carrying out archaeological investigations and scrub clearance 2 interpretation panels installed 1 report on round barrows produced 1 round barrow surveyed and restored	Restoration of historic landscape character Restoration of important Bronze Age monuments Improved connectivity for species Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage Improved understanding between different sets of heritage practitioners Increased understanding about the Bronze Age period and local heritage	<b>Total project cost: £43,850</b> Includes: Clearing vegetation from historic features £34,350 Survey, recording and report £9,500

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PA4 Frontline Britain</b>	Surveying, recording and interpreting 20th century military structures. Making safe and protecting the structures	Local communities, visitors and interest groups	20th century military structures mapped and condition assessed 1 working group set up 1 interactive online record of the site's history produced, including oral histories 80 volunteer days recording oral histories 300 volunteer days improving structures 100 volunteer days researching, mapping and surveying structures 21 structures improved Oral histories recorded	New partnership created providing a better understanding of the different needs of the heritage and users Better understanding and knowledge of the 20th century military heritage Negation of the need for people to explore underground Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage Conservation and protection of the structures Reduced illegal access to and abuse of structures Reduced risk of harm to visitors, wildlife and grazing animals Improved historic landscape character and biodiversity Local environment enhanced	<b>Total project cost: £59,000</b> Includes: Restore and protect monuments £22,500 Mapping, research and recording £14,000 Safety infrastructure £10,000 Vegetation management £7,500 Interpretation and signage £5,000

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PA5 Landscape Heritage Grants</b>	The grants programme will offer grants of between £1,000 to £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate and increase understanding of the historic landscape of the scheme area	Local communities, community groups and other organisations	15 small grants awarded 15 heritage features conserved and enhanced	Conservation and enhancement of key heritage features of the WCLPS Improved understanding of the local heritage and the need for conservation Local communities and groups making decisions about their heritage	<b>Total project cost: £80,000</b> Includes £3,000 of volunteers delivering projects

**Summary of Projects**  
**Programme B: Community Participation**

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PB1 Be Part of it!</b>	A specially designed vehicle will be used to enthuse and engage new audiences, particularly hard-to-reach groups, and local communities across the scheme area	Hard-to-reach groups and local communities	<p>Competition run to design the exterior</p> <p>Outreach vehicle converted and equipped</p> <p>A minimum of 15 groups engaged in competition</p> <p>Exterior designed by local community</p> <p>60 tutor days delivering project</p> <p>100 partner days delivering project</p> <p>120 volunteer days delivering project</p> <p>1,000 people from new audiences engaged over the life of the project</p> <p>45 events attended</p> <p>More than 1,000 people engaged in the messages of the scheme</p>	<p>Interest in the project developed through art</p> <p>Greater awareness of local heritage, its importance and needs</p> <p>New relationships developed with local communities</p> <p>Involvement of people in their local heritage</p> <p>Greater understanding of the work of the scheme</p> <p>More knowledge of the needs of different groups and how they use the landscape</p> <p>Reduction in misuse of heritage</p>	<p><b>Total project cost: £94,044</b></p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>Construct and equip vehicle including running costs (£55,984)</p> <p>Engage community in designing the exterior of the vehicle (£4,310)</p> <p>Tutors and volunteers deliver community engagement and outreach (£31,750)</p> <p>Publicity/marketing materials £2,000</p>

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PB2 Taking Stock</b>	Raising awareness and celebrating the importance of livestock to the local landscape and people, to involve local communities in the grazing management of the downland	Local communities and farmers	<p>3 open days held</p> <p>1,500 people attending open days</p> <p>8 farm visits</p> <p>400 people visiting local farms</p> <p>990 volunteer days stock checking</p> <p>3 Taking Stock Days held</p> <p>150 people learning about issues surrounding the project</p>	<p>Involvement of communities in local traditions</p> <p>Greater awareness of the needs of the landscape, communities and farmers</p> <p>Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage</p> <p>Greater sustainability of grazing on the urban fringe</p> <p>A new partnership between conservation organisations, farmers and local communities</p> <p>Creation of a social community of lookers</p> <p>Reviving the rural tradition of sharing news</p>	<p><b>Total project cost: £76,500</b></p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>Promotion and open days (£16,000)</p> <p>Farm visits (£12,000)</p> <p>Volunteer days stock checking (£49,500)</p>



Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PB3 A Different Way of Seeing</b>	Engaging young people in their landscape and heritage through film. Films produced through this project will be screened throughout the scheme area	Young people aged 13 - 18	6 youth groups attended to promote project Outreach vehicle used to promote the project 8 one-day workshops staged 8 five-day workshops staged 24 five-minute films produced 240 young people engaged in making films about the landscape 8 ten-minute films produced 80 young people trained in the process of film making using the landscape as the subject matter 5 screenings staged 200 people attend screenings 300 DVDs produced	Positive relationship developed with target group Messages relating to landscape and film communicated Insight into how young people value and use the landscape Greater awareness of the landscape heritage and issues facing it A unique engagement tool and study of what the landscape means to a certain group for the LP area Increased involvement of young people in the LP Young people feel their views and work are being taken seriously	<b>Total Project Cost: £36,960</b> Includes: Film workshops (£23,760) Screening and production of DVDs (£12,100)

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PB4 To the Lighthouse</b>	A community-led Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for South Foreland Lighthouse to help make decisions about the declining condition of this important building and its conservation for the future	Local communities and visitors to the lighthouse	Detailed information provided for CMP 100 volunteer days assisting with monitoring work, CMP and recording oral histories 3 open days held 200 people attend open days CMP produced 20 oral histories recorded	Local people engaged in technical aspects of building conservation not normally available to volunteers Volunteers for CMP and oral histories recruited Local people engaged and enthused about the history and importance of the lighthouse A clear strategy for how to take forward the restoration of the lighthouse Local people deeply engaged in the CMP process and the need to restore and conserve the lighthouse A valuable and interesting addition to the CMP and local archives	<b>Total project cost: £75,592</b> Includes: Professional services (£60,397) Research and recording (£9,000) Community engagement (£3,150) Equipment (£3,045)

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PB5 Landscape Heritage Grants</b>	The Landscape Heritage Grants programme (LHG) will offer grants of between £1,000 to £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate and increase understanding of the historic landscape of the WCLPS area	Local communities, community groups and other organisations	15 small grants awarded 15 projects celebrating the heritage funded	Local people participating in and celebrating their heritage Improved understanding of the local heritage and the need for conservation Local communities and groups making decisions about their heritage	<b>Total project cost: £50,000</b>

### Summary of Projects Programme C: Access and Learning

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PC1 – White Cliffs for All</b>	Creating an easy access trail for people to view the cliffs and installing a gateway sculpture, designed by local people	Local communities and visitors	350m of easy access path created 6 volunteer days undertaking biological surveys 60 volunteer days clearing scrub and installing furniture 3 interpretation panels installed 20 oral histories recorded 1 audio trail produced Gateway sculpture created 10 community design workshops held 200 local people participating in design and construction	Physical and intellectual access improved for all Reduced impact on biodiversity through 'footfall spread' Greater awareness of landscape and heritage Local people involved in increasing access to heritage Sense of achievement and ownership for local people	<b>Total project cost: £162,384</b> Includes: Access infrastructure and improvements (£137,420) Interpretation and signage (£13,200) Community engagement (£7,224) Research and recording (£3,540)

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PC2 – A Special Sense of Place</b>	This project will provide a wide range of activities for people to participate in and new ways for them to learn about the landscape and heritage of the area, including through interpretation and educational resources, improved access provision and a new Education Hub at Samphire Hoe	Local communities, including the local Gurrkha community, and visitors	<p>Education shelter built and fitted</p> <p>200,000 people use the shelter</p> <p>15 exhibitions promoting the themes and work of WCLPS</p> <p>50 school groups visit the hub</p> <p>120 events and training courses held at the hub</p> <p>300 volunteer days providing Living Interpretation</p> <p>16 interpretation panels and sculptural frames installed</p> <p>A sculptural interpretive network across Folkestone Warren</p> <p>140 volunteer days improving physical access</p> <p>70 volunteer days researching and writing on and off site interpretation and website content</p>	<p>Improved access for local communities and visitors</p> <p>Local people involved in promoting and celebrating their heritage</p> <p>Greater awareness and understanding of local landscape, heritage, wildlife and its importance</p> <p>Promotion of people's work will provide a sense of achievement</p> <p>Local people involved in conserving the heritage</p> <p>A reduction in anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Improved understanding between different cultures</p> <p>Hard-to-reach group positively engaged</p> <p>Increased access to heritage</p>	<p><b>Total project cost: £341,445</b></p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>Construction of the education shelter (£173,426)</p> <p>Interpretation and signage (£90,170)</p> <p>Professional services (£38,482)</p> <p>Access infrastructure and improvements (£21,750)</p> <p>Events for local community (£10,100)</p> <p>Equipment and materials (£4,379)</p>

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PC2 – A Special Sense of Place (continued)</b>			<p>Access improved at Folkestone Warren and to Folkestone Downs</p> <p>1 website created with 200,000 unique visitor sessions</p> <p>3 brochures produced, 15,000 copies produced, 300 events promoted, and 60 events commissioned by the scheme</p>		<p>Research and recording (£2,500)</p>
<b>PC3 – Schools Out</b>	The development of a sustainable educational resource that uses the local landscape and its heritage as a key part of schools' education programmes, with a particular emphasis on learning outside the classroom	Local primary and secondary school children, teachers and partner staff	<p>Educational resource produced</p> <p>10 schools involved in its development</p> <p>6 partner organisations involved in its development</p> <p>50 school/outside school visits assisting delivery of resource</p> <p>15 primary schools and 3 secondary schools using the resource</p>	<p>Increased awareness and understanding of local landscape and heritage and its importance</p> <p>Local landscape used as a resource for learning</p> <p>New partnership between partner organisations and schools</p>	<p><b>Total project cost: £27,500</b></p> <p>Includes:</p> <p>Develop and produce resource (£16,500)</p> <p>Promote and deliver to schools (£11,000)</p>



Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PC4 – Safer Landscapes</b>	Developing a new partnership to address the real and perceived barriers of anti-social behaviour and threatening environments in the WCLPS area	Local communities	27 meetings of the new Tactical and Coordinating Group 15,000 copies of <i>Report It</i> leaflet produced	Greater awareness of the threats facing the landscape and heritage New partnership to tackle common issues Anti-social behaviour and rural crime reduced	<b>Total project cost: £10,500</b> Includes: Interpretation and signage (£5,500) Infrastructure fund (£5,000)
<b>PC5 – Landscape Heritage Grants</b>	A grants programme offering grants of between £1,000 to £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate and increase understanding of the historic landscape of the WCLPS area	Local communities, community groups and other organisations	15 small grants awarded 15 projects celebrating the heritage funded	Increased access to and learning about the landscape and its heritage Improved understanding of the local heritage and the need for conservation Local communities and groups making decisions about their heritage	<b>Total project cost: £50,000</b>

### Summary of Projects Programme D: Training and Skills

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PD1 – Taking the First Step</b>	Working with young people aged 14 – 19 to achieve City and Guilds qualifications based on undertaking practical conservation work in the local landscape	14 – 19 year olds living in the scheme area	45 nearly-NEETs gain an Entry Level 2 Certificate 12 students gain a City and Guilds Level 2 Certificate and Diploma 3 partner staff trained to assess the qualification The diploma is delivered after the life of the project by Pent Valley Technology College Links with local farmers and landowners made and involved in the future delivery of the diploma Access improvements delivered on 4 sites Habitat improvement delivered on 12 sites	School staff and students gain a greater understanding of wildlife and their local landscape Young people gain new skills and confidence Young people given the opportunity to have a positive influence on their local landscape Young people leave the project with greater employment or training prospects Young people have positive, enriching experiences in the local landscape Partners provided with new skills Conservation qualifications available for young people in the scheme area New partnerships developed	<b>Total project cost: £55,385</b> Includes: Running practical sessions (£39,875) Qualification costs (£8,250) Equipment and material (£4,950)

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PD2 – Countryside Apprentice</b>	Providing apprenticeships in Environmental Conservation for young people, to enhance their career prospects and give them a greater understanding and awareness of the heritage and its importance	16 - 18 year olds	3 apprentices working in the partnership 3 young people achieve NVQ Level 2 in Environmental Conservation 3 young people given additional vocational training	Greater understanding and knowledge about the heritage and its importance Young people helped towards a career Young people helping to care for their heritage Existing partnerships strengthened and new ones created	<b>Total project cost: £36,956</b> Includes: Apprenticeships (£25,405) Additional training and equipment (£11,550)
<b>PD3 – Training to Support Delivery Programmes</b>	This project will provide volunteers and staff who deliver projects with the training necessary to give them the skills and knowledge to manage and care for the heritage	Volunteers and Partnership staff	686 people trained to support delivery programmes	Volunteers and staff have the skills to manage and care for the landscape and its heritage Increased knowledge and awareness of the landscape heritage, its importance and the threats facing it Greater sustainability of projects, landscape management, education and outreach People encouraged to get more involved with their local heritage and its conservation	<b>Total project cost: £41,764</b>

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PD4 – Training in heritage Skills</b>	This project will provide a wide range of training to local people to increase their understanding of the landscape heritage and to provide them with some of the knowledge and skills to help them conserve, care for and celebrate it	Local communities, volunteers and Partnership staff	45 courses provided including courses in traditional and creative skills, archaeology and natural heritage 538 people trained in heritage skills	Local people have the skills to help manage and care for the landscape and its heritage Increased knowledge and awareness of the landscape heritage, its importance and the threats facing it People encouraged to get more involved with their local heritage and its conservation Local people celebrating their local heritage Traditional heritage skills passed on for the future	<b>Total project cost: £21,377</b>

Programme/ Project Title	Project Description	Audience	Outputs	Outcomes	Costs
<b>PD5 – Partner Training</b>	This project will provide partner staff with training to support their professional development and to provide a legacy for the scheme through a greater sustainability of projects	WCLPS partners	29 people trained	Improved skill set for the Partnership Increased sustainability of the scheme and projects	<b>Total project cost: £11,871</b>
<b>PD6 – Staff Training</b>	Delivery staff will have their training needs analysed and will receive training to help them deliver the scheme and develop them professionally and personally	WCLPS delivery staff	4 people trained	Greater skills to deliver the scheme Staff professionally and personally developed	<b>Total project cost: £6,000</b>
<b>PD7 – Landscape Heritage Grants</b>	The Landscape Heritage Grants programme (LHG) will offer grants of between £1,000 to £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate and increase understanding of the historic landscape of the WCLPS area	Local communities, community groups and other organisations	200 people trained	Increased skills to enable the conservation and enhancement of key heritage features of the WCLPS Improved understanding of the local heritage and the need for conservation Local communities and groups making decisions about their heritage	<b>Total project cost: £20,000</b>

### White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme Specific Project Locations

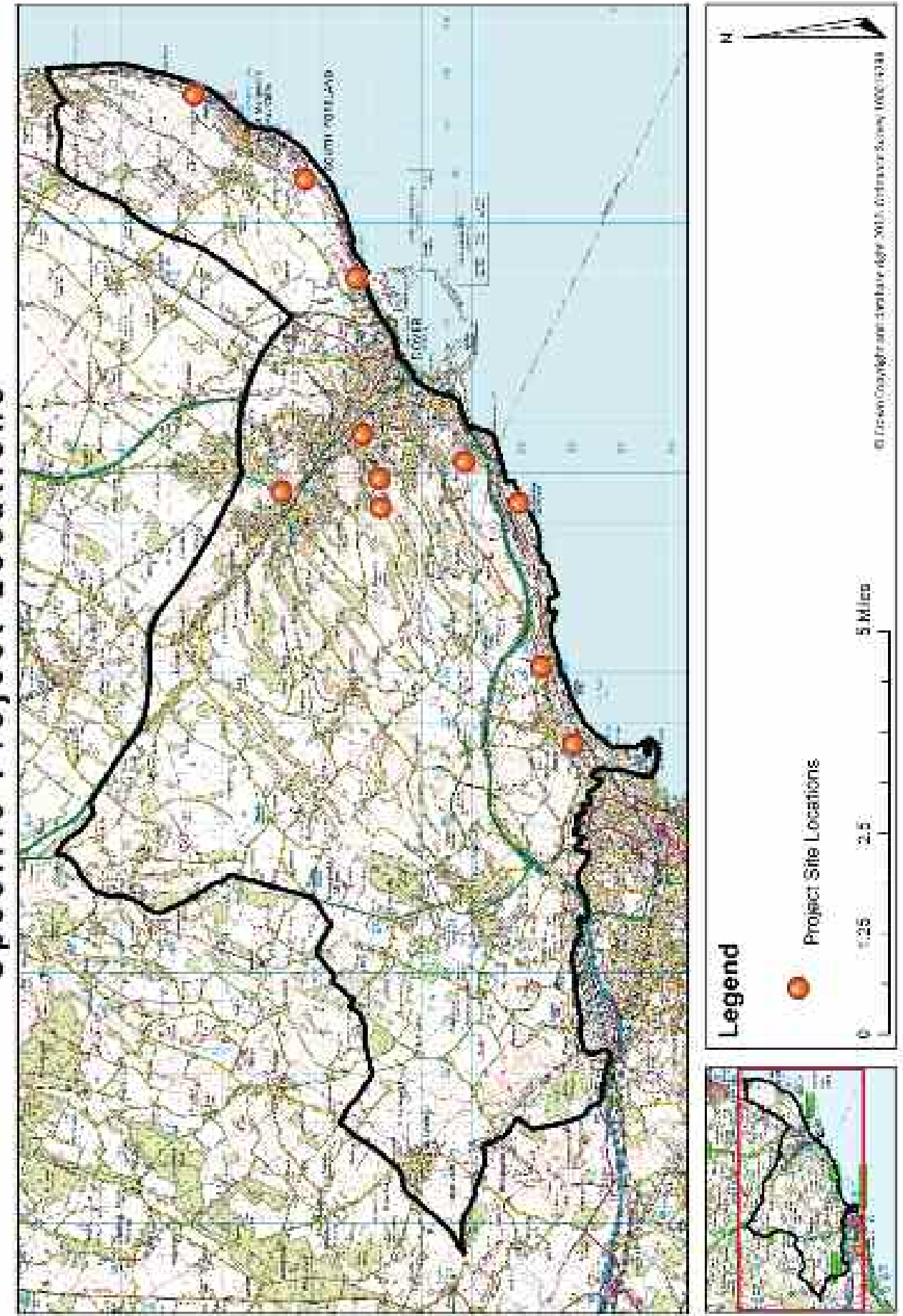


Figure 6: The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme specific project locations



## Programme A: Conserve and Restore

This programme will contribute towards the delivery of the Landscape Partnership outcome:

**Conserving and restoring the built and natural features that create the historic landscape character**

It contains the following projects:

- PA1 – Bringing Back the Landscape
- PA2 – Taking Stock
- PA3 – Going for Bronze
- PA4 – Frontline Britain
- PA5 – Landscape Heritage Grants

### PA1 Bringing Back the Landscape

Bringing Back the Landscape will restore the historic landscape character of the urban fringe of Dover and areas adjacent to it by restoring and reverting areas of unimproved chalk downland. The project will restore 80ha of chalk downland with the help of over 750 volunteer days, greatly improving and increasing biodiversity and connectivity, while reducing the isolation of sites in line with UK BAP priorities.

Bringing Back the Landscape includes the following sub-projects:

- Langdon Cliffs (PA1a)
- Old Park Hill (PA1b)
- High Meadow (PA1c)
- Nemo Down (PA1d)
- Western Heights (PA1e)

There is also an allowance for volunteer costs (PA1f). Substantial training for volunteer and Partnership staff will be provided through Programme D: Training and Skills, specifically projects PD3 and PD5, to increase heritage skills and provide a legacy through sustainability for the project.

## Langdon Cliffs (PA1a)

### Project Aim

To revert approximately 12ha of arable farmland to chalk downland in one of the most iconic landscapes in the country, increasing and improving connectivity and biodiversity and restoring the historic landscape character.

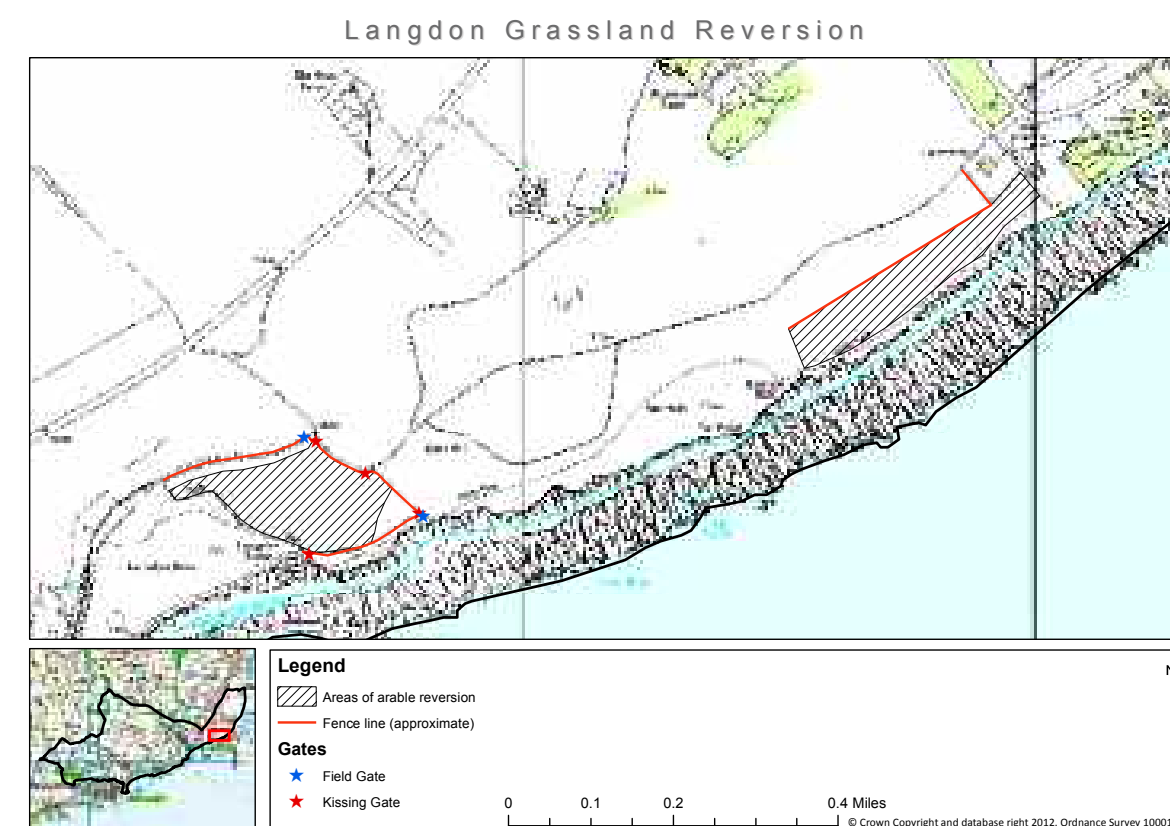


Figure 7: Map showing area for arable reversion at Langdon Cliffs

### Delivery Lead

National Trust

### Land Ownership

National Trust – currently in agricultural tenancy.

### Audience

Local communities and visitors, including those arriving by ferry to the UK.

### Project Description

The White Cliffs of Dover are an iconic feature and form part of a key coastal grassland landscape on this historic entry point to the British Isles. Historically the whole area would have been sheep grazed chalk downland, with its associated

fauna and flora. However, today, although the wider landscape contains fragmented areas of relic chalk grassland, it is dominated by modern intensive arable agriculture with little nature conservation interest.

This project will revert approximately 12ha of arable land at Langdon Cliffs and Bockhill Farm to chalk downland, restoring the historic landscape character and increasing its biodiversity and connectivity. It is also crucial to help counter the loss of this habitat where coastal erosion is squeezing these narrow areas of grassland.



Figure 8: Map showing area for reversion at Bockhill Farm

Initially the area to be reverted at Langdon Cliffs will be stock fenced to facilitate grazing management later in the project. The area at Bockhill Farm is too long and narrow a parcel to make an economically viable grazing compartment and will be managed through mosaic mowing. The proposed compartment at Langdon Cliffs contains an area of relic chalk grassland to encourage natural re-colonisation, but the majority of the area will be sown with a suitable native, local chalk grassland mix. Scrub will be allowed to regenerate to provide important habitat to migrating birds.

The project will benefit a number of BAP species including small blue butterfly *Cupido minimus*, chalk carpet moth *Scotopteryx bipunctaria* and juniper *Juniperus communis*, as well as other priority species, such as corn bunting *Emberiza calandra* and skylark *Alauda arvensis*. It will also provide a new area of access for people and interpretation will be introduced explaining why this important work is necessary.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Revert areas of arable to chalk downland	12ha of downland reverted (£338/ha)	Restoration of historic landscape character
	2,550m of stock fencing installed (£13/m)	Restoration of a priority habitat
		Improved biodiversity and connectivity
		Traditional grazing management re-introduced
Public access improved	6 interpretation panels installed (£1,694/unit)	Improved understanding of the importance of the area and the work being undertaken
	4 volunteer days developing new access routes (£50/day)	Improved public access

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£67,837
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£200
non-recoverable VAT	£10,248
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£21,708
HLF contribution	£46,129
% HLF contribution	68%

**Timescale**

The project will start in February 2013 and run until August 2016.

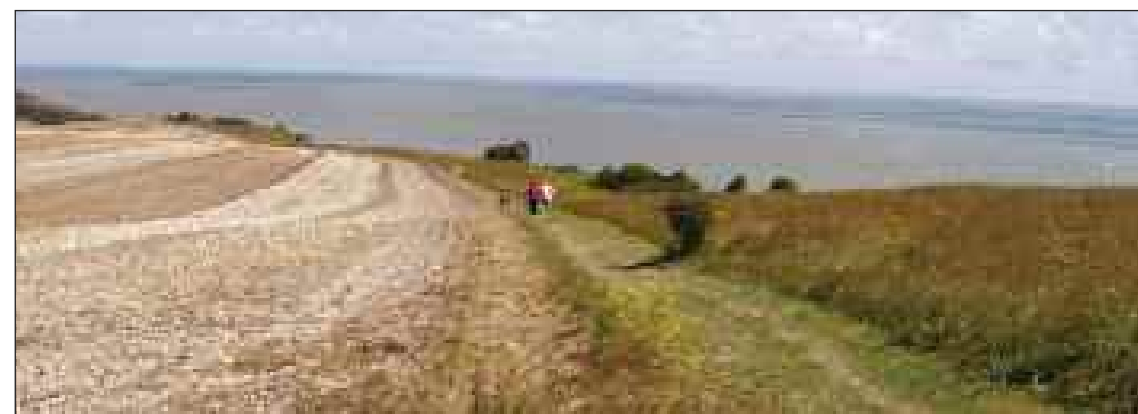
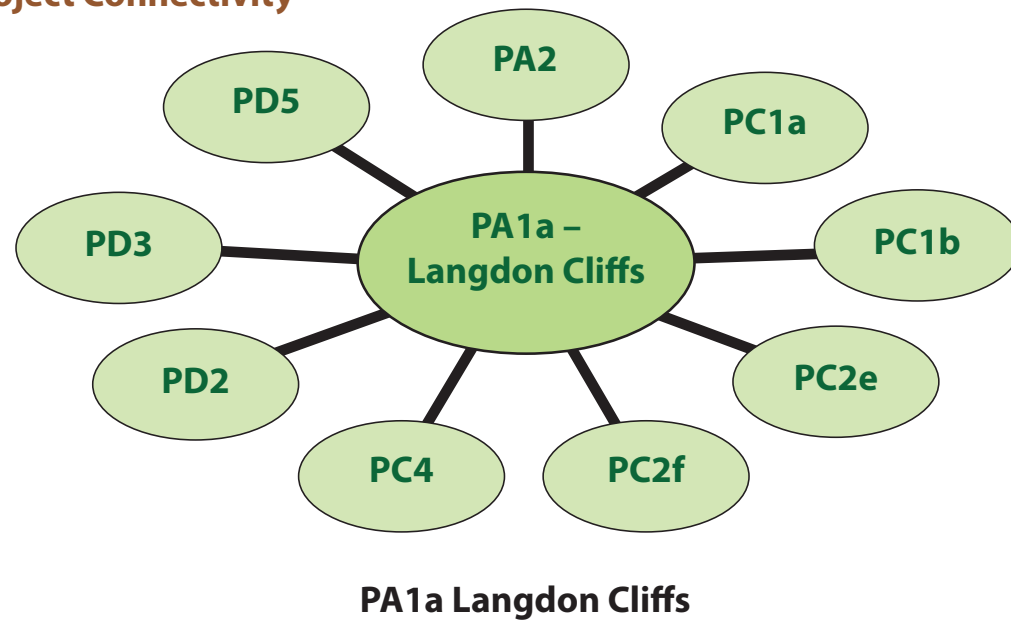
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Proposed land use change not negotiated successfully	Low	High	Project would either not go ahead or be delayed	Discussions with stakeholders are underway and progressing constructively and positively

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9

**Project Connectivity**



Arable field on Langdon Cliffs

Photo: National Trust

**Old Park Hill (PA1b)**

**Project Aim**

The restoration of over 35ha of chalk grassland and the establishment of a new 40ha nature reserve complex.

**Delivery Lead**

Kent Wildlife Trust

**Land Ownership**

Dover Harbour Board

**Audience**

Local communities, interest groups and volunteers

**Project Description**

The Ordnance Survey map of 1861-62 shows the area as an open landscape, predominantly grassland with scattered scrub. There was also a beech *Fagus sylvatica* plantation, known today as Old Park Wood.



Figure 9: Extent of works at Old Park Hill



In the early 1900s the area was incorporated into the grounds of Old Park House, which has since been demolished, from which the site takes its name. In the 1950s the site was taken over by the MOD, where grazing was used to control the scrub. Ownership passed to Dover Harbour Board in 1998 a few years after grazing management ceased. In 1987 the site was considered as borderline SSSI quality but the site's value has decreased markedly since then, although it is still classified as a Local Wildlife Site. Species, such as eyebright *Euphrasia sp* and greater knapweed *Centaurea scabiosa* are still present.

This project proposes to restore the site's chalk grassland interest and improve the historic landscape character of this part of Dover, as well as adding connectivity to the Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs NNR and Roadside Nature Reserve chalk grassland complex. The new nature reserve will also provide a valuable area of green space for the residents of Buckland Estate, one of the most deprived parts of Dover.

Contractors and volunteers will clear approximately 15ha of alien scrub species (including holm oak *Quercus ilex*, cotoneaster and sycamore) and coppice approximately 10ha of native woodland and scrub species to improve structural diversity. The installation of stock fencing and infrastructure will facilitate grazing and allow sustainable future management. Onsite interpretation will aid the understanding of the importance of this site to people and wildlife.



Old Park Hill

Photo: Nick Delaney

Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Restoration of chalk downland	35ha chalk grassland restored	Restoration of historic landscape character
	15ha of alien scrub cleared (£5,600/ha)	
	10ha of native scrub coppiced (£1,800/ha)	Traditional grazing management re-introduced
	5km of stock fencing installed (£10.56/m)	
Create new nature reserve	250 volunteer days scrub clearing (£50/day)	Improved biodiversity and connectivity
	20 volunteer days biological monitoring and recording (£150/day)	Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage
	40ha nature reserve complex created	Improved public access
	3 interpretation panels installed (£2,200/unit)	Improved health and quality of urban life for local people
		Increased understanding of importance of Old Park Hill
		Increased involvement of local people in conservation

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£195,182
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£15,500
non-recoverable VAT	£27,225
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£62,458
HLF contribution	£132,724
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in April 2013 and be completed in March 2017.

### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Landowner unwilling to sign legal agreement	Low	High	Project undeliverable or delayed	Landowner has existing 15 year management agreement with KWT. Initial discussions have been positive
Works run over budget	Medium	High	Reduction in scale of project	Costs based on recent prices. 10% contingency in place. Undertake wide and thorough tender process

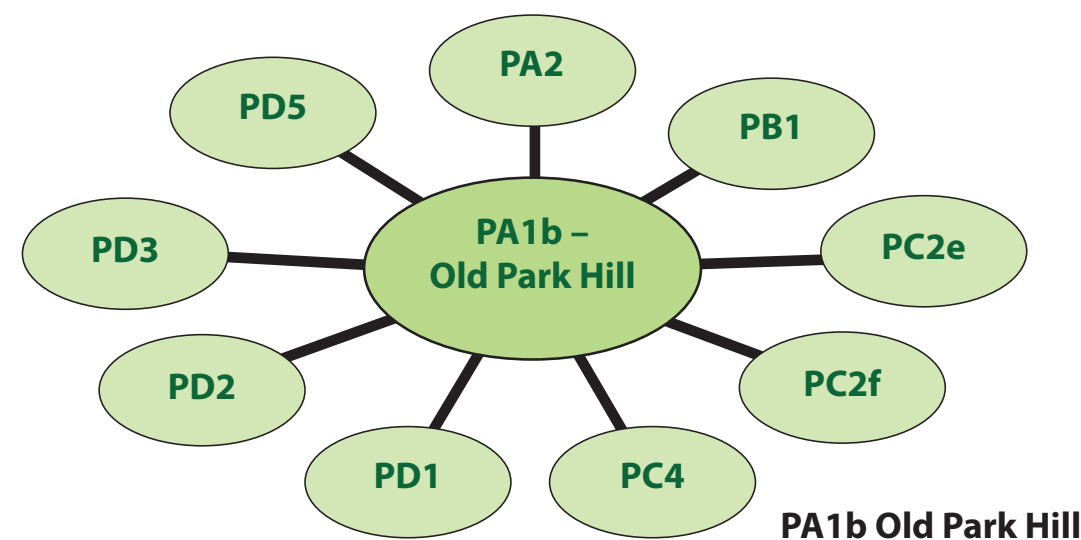
Project risks continued:

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Persistent vandalism of fencing and infrastructure	Medium	High	Grazing management difficult to achieve. Increase in costs. Loss of landowner confidence	Undertake community engagement and involve local people in the project. The Safer Landscapes project will help to address these issues
Insufficient volunteer days	Low	Medium	Match funding shortage. Lack of community engagement	Extensive promotion of the scheme and recruitment of new volunteers to build on existing volunteer workforce

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9

### Project Connectivity



## High Meadow (PA1c)

### Project Aim

To bring 12ha of chalk grassland back into management as part of High Meadow LNR for the benefit of the landscape, wildlife and local people.

### Delivery Lead

White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

### Land Ownership

Dover Town Council

### Audience

Local community and volunteers

### Project Description

High Meadow LNR stretches right into the heart of Dover and is an extremely valuable green space for local people. It is also important for its landscape character and wildlife – the site is currently under grazing management to improve biodiversity.

Over the years parts of the site have had various uses, including as a piggery and a breaker's yard and these areas are gradually being brought into the LNR and restored to chalk grassland. This project will bring into management two new areas, which, through redundant structures, lack of management and misuse, detract from the amenity of the site.

The project will be in two phases. Phase 1 will bring into management an area at the eastern end of the site, which has been sub-divided and used as horse paddocks, resulting in heavily overgrazed areas and a multitude of structures and fences in a poor state of repair. This phase will remove the structures and existing fences before installing a new stock fence to bring the area into the grazing compartment of the LNR. Areas of bare ground in these new areas will be seeded with a native, local chalk grassland seed mix.

Phase 2 of the project will extend the LNR to abut Whinless Down LNR by including an area which is currently rented out as horse paddocks. Again, this phase will remove the existing structures and fences and bring the site into the LNR. The project will also clear significant amounts of rubbish and remove scrub to improve the site's condition.

Once completed, this project will enhance High Meadow LNR and greatly increase the connectivity of chalk grassland in this area by linking with Whinless Down and Nemo Down and other areas in HLS to create 62ha of continuous chalk grassland.



Figure 10: High Meadow Phase 1

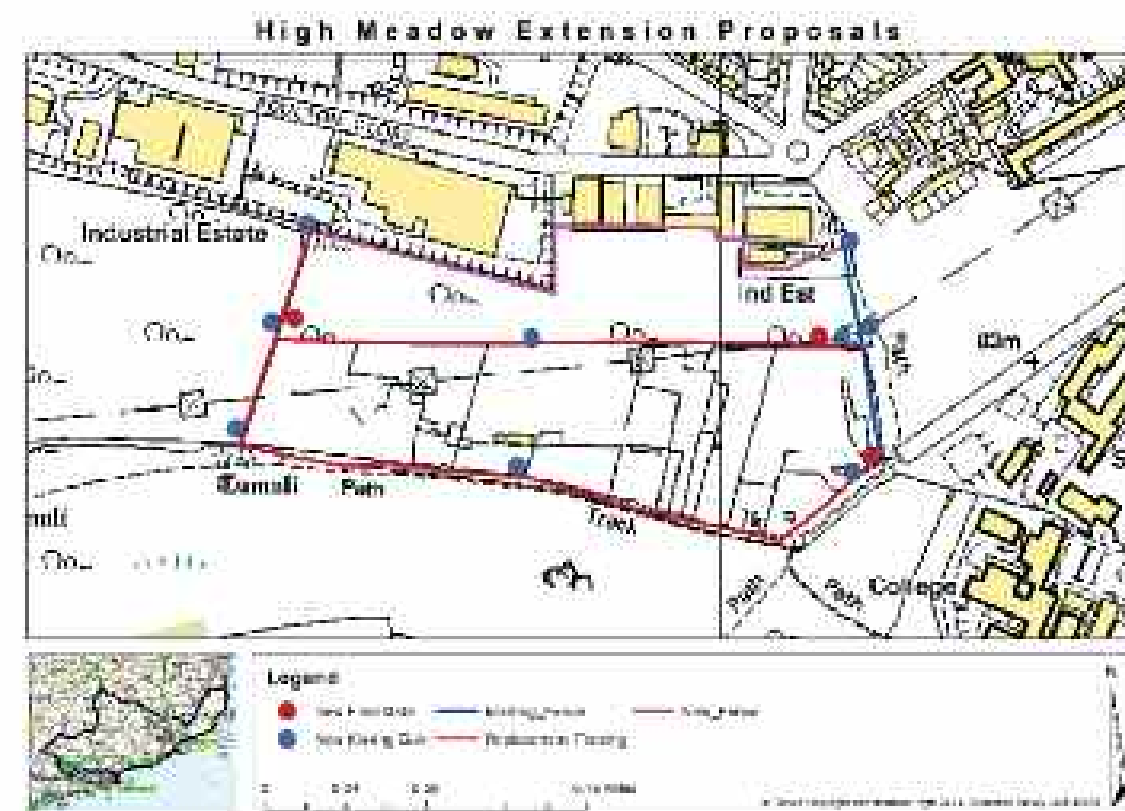


Figure 11: High Meadow Phase 2



### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Bring new areas into management	12ha of former chalk grassland brought into management	Restoration of historic landscape character and visual amenity of the site
	1,500m of old fencing removed (£3/m)	Restoration of a priority habitat
	Redundant structures removed	Improved biodiversity and connectivity
	2km of new fencing installed (£9.07/m)	Reduction in anti-social behaviour
	70 volunteer days helping with the conservation of the site (£50/day unskilled; £150/day skilled)	Improved public access Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£70,787
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£5,500
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£22,652
HLF contribution	£48,135
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

Phase 1 will begin in May 2013 and be completed by September 2013. Phase 2 will start in August 2015 and finish in July 2016.

### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Change of use negotiations are not successful	Medium	High	Phase 2 of the project undeliverable or delayed	Negotiations already underway between landowner and tenant. Phase 2 to be delivered late in the scheme.
Persistent vandalism of fencing and infrastructure	Medium	High	Grazing management difficult to achieve. Increase in costs. Loss of landowner confidence	Undertake community engagement and involve local people in the project  The Safer Landscapes project will help to address these issues



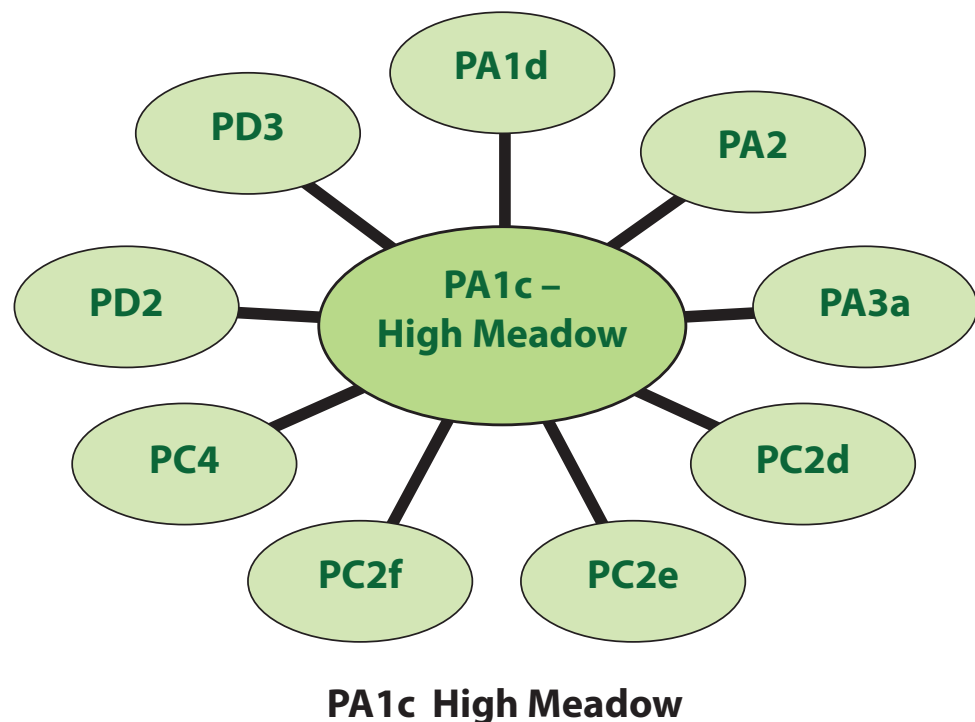
Fencing at High Meadow LNR

Photo: Anita Luckett

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

1, 3, 4, 8, 9

**Project Connectivity**



**Nemo Down (PA1d)**

**Project Aim**

To re-introduce grazing management on 15ha of neglected chalk grassland and restore Coombe Valley to a well-managed chalk valley landscape.

**Delivery Lead**

Kent Wildlife Trust

**Land Ownership**

Private Landowner

**Audience**

Local community and volunteers

**Project Description**

Nemo Down is designated as the north facing slope of the Whinless Down and Long Wood Local Wildlife Site. Surveys in 2001 revealed grasses such as sheep's fescue *Festuca ovina*, quaking-grass *Briza media* and crested hair-grass *Koeleria macrantha*, and a typical chalk grassland broad leaved plant community with wild thyme *Thymus polytrichus*, cowslip *Primula veris*, restharrow *Ononis repens*, yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor* and orchids, including green-winged orchid *Anacamptis morio*, forming part of a rich flora in this area. Years of neglect and lack of grazing have allowed tor grass *Brachypodium pinnatum* to dominate much of the grassland area accompanied by hawthorn scrub which now covers a significant proportion of the upper slopes.

The re-introduction of grazing, coupled with scrub removal will encourage the fine turf chalk grassland community and the broad range of plants (including horseshoe vetch, common rock-rose *Helianthemum nummularium*, and kidney vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*) that exists on the neighbouring southern slope of this downland spur (Whinless Down, managed by the WCCP) to return.

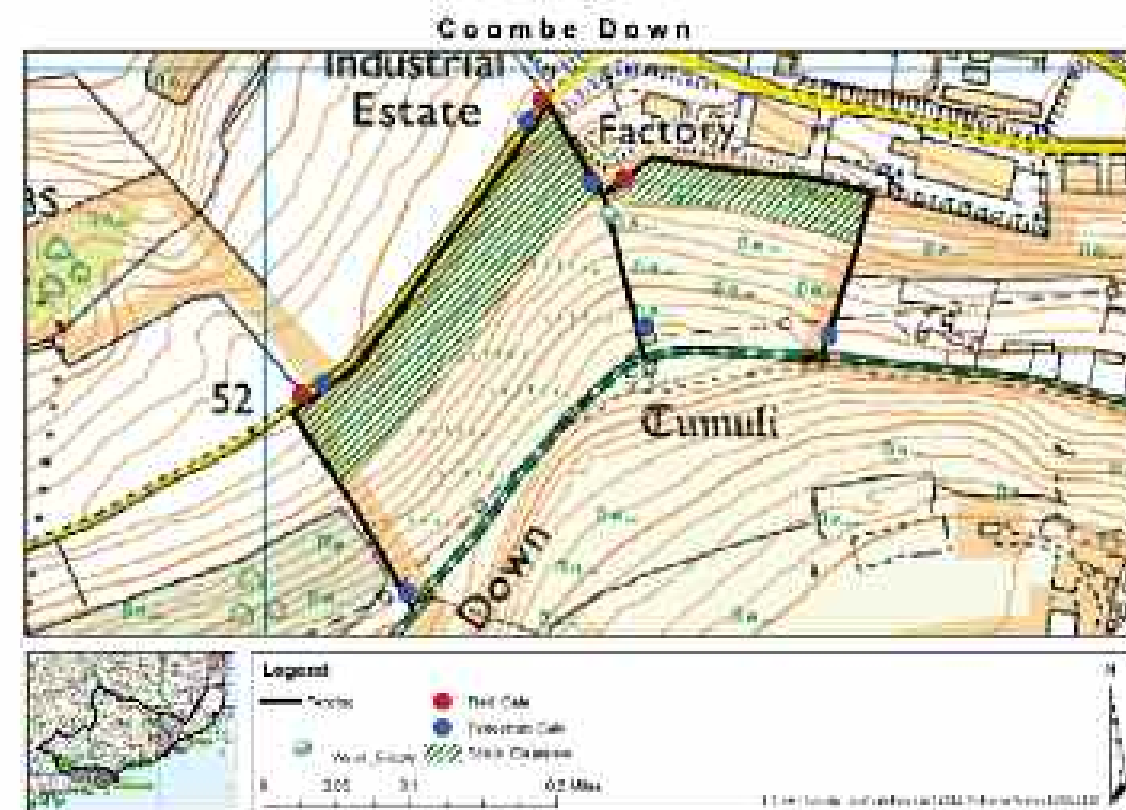


Figure 12: Extent of works at Nemo Down (also known as Coombe Down)

The close proximity of Whinless Down provides significant potential for notable invertebrate species such as Adonis blue, chalkhill blue *Polymmatas coridon*, small blue, silver spotted skipper and straw belle moth to colonise this side of the spur in due course.

This project will install the infrastructure necessary to facilitate grazing management, as well as clearing 5ha of the scrub which is currently dominating the site. The new grazing area will have full public access and interpretation to aid understanding.

The successful delivery of this project will bring Nemo Down into the same continuous chalk grassland complex as High Meadow (PA1c) and Whinless Down (PA3a).

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Restoration of chalk grassland	15ha of chalk grassland restored 1,475m of stock fencing installed (£11/m) 5ha of scrub cleared (£1,000/ha) 142 volunteer days scrub clearing (£50/day)	Restoration of historic landscape character of the Coombe Valley Restoration of a priority habitat Improved biodiversity and connectivity Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage
Improve access	15ha open access nature reserve 1 interpretation panel installed (£660)	Improved public access Increased understanding of importance of chalk grassland landscape Increased involvement of local people in conservation

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£34,886
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£7,100
non-recoverable VAT	£4,210
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£11,164
HLF contribution	£23,722
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in May 2013 and run until March 2017.

### Project Risks

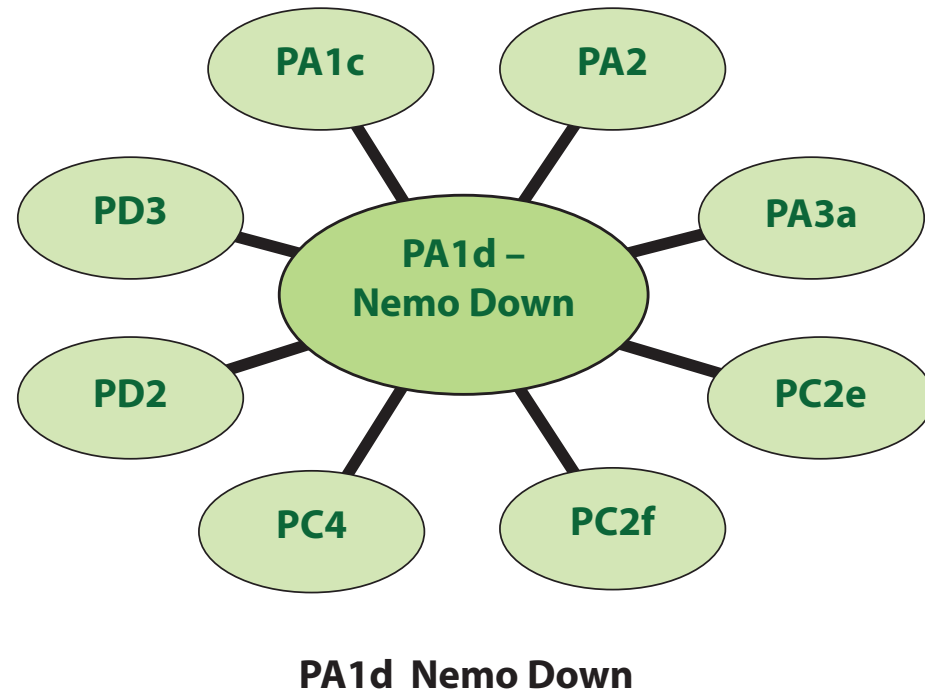
Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Landowner unwilling to sign legal agreement	Low	High	Project undeliverable or delayed	Landowner has existing management agreement with KWT and a long-term good relationship with Natural England. Discussions have been positive
Persistent vandalism of fencing and infrastructure	Medium	High	Grazing management difficult to achieve. Increase in costs	Undertake community engagement and involve local people in the project The Safer Landscapes project will help to address these issues



**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9

**Project Connectivity**



**Western Heights (PA1e)**

**Project Aim**

To reduce scrub and tree encroachment to maintain the chalk grassland interest and landscape character of the site, increasing and improving connectivity and biodiversity.

**Delivery Lead**

White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

**Land Ownership**

Dover District Council

**Audience**

Local community, interest groups and volunteers

**Project Description**

The Western Heights is a chalk ridge situated on the western side of the Dour river valley and is surrounded by the town of Dover. It became an important military observation post during the 18th century and extensive military earthworks and structures were built during the 19th century to protect against invasion. During these constructions, enormous quantities of chalk were excavated to steepen the slopes and form the ditches of the Western Heights fortifications complex. The military fortifications were built between 1804 and the early 20th century. The site also includes significant WW2 defences.

The green slopes of the site are a modified natural landscape, mainly chalk grassland. Its contours were heavily modified by military engineers to conceal the fortifications and create a wide field of fire. Before and during the military occupation of the site, the slopes of the Western Heights were grazed by cattle and sheep, owned by both local people and the army, who wished to keep the slopes free from scrub and trees.



Figure 13: Extent of proposed work at Western Heights

Grazing was abandoned on the site from the 1950s and the grasslands were invaded by scrub and trees, with areas progressing through to secondary woodland. In 1990 the WCCP re-introduced grazing to the Western Heights to restore the chalk grassland interest. The site supports some notable species including early spider orchid *Ophrys sphegodes*, chalk eyebright *Euphrasia pseudokernerii* and wall brown *Lasiommata megera*.

However, some of the areas of scrub had become truly well-established and the demands of grazing a popular urban fringe site have allowed further scrub to encroach despite grazing management. This project will focus on the Aycliffe side of the site to undertake significant scrub clearance on challenging terrain to restore the open chalk grassland character of the site and improve connectivity for species.

The site is an LNR and a Scheduled Monument.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Undertake scrub clearance	6ha of scrub removed (£10,767/ha) 230 volunteer days delivering the project (£50/day unskilled; £150/day skilled)	Restoration of historic landscape character of this important site Restoration of a priority habitat and scheduled monument Improved biodiversity and connectivity Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£78,100
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£13,500
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£24,992
HLF contribution	£53,108
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in October 2013 and be completed by March 2017.

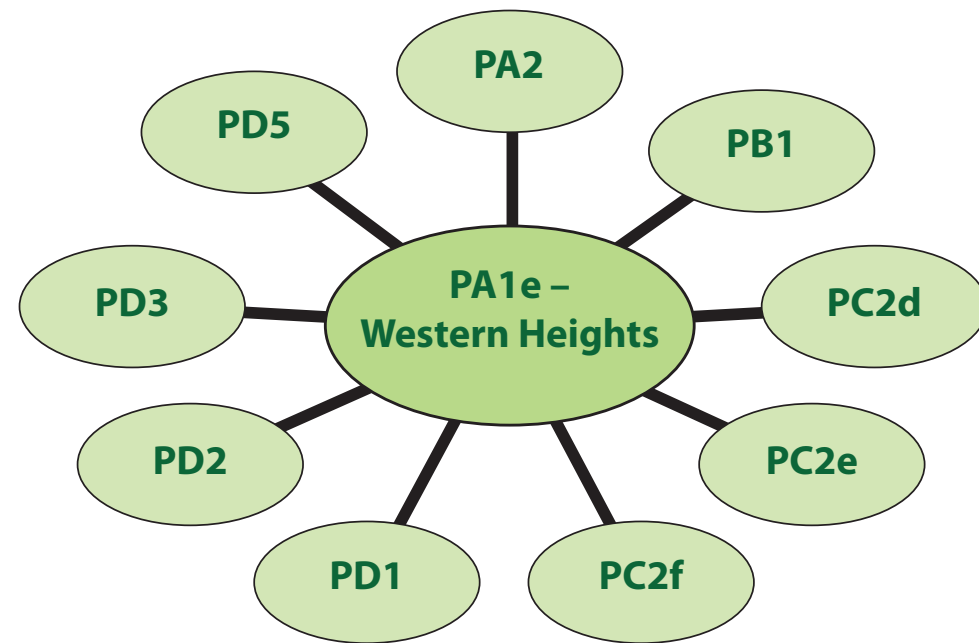
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Due to challenging nature of terrain and limited access tenders could come in over budget	Medium	Medium	Reduce scope of the works	Costs based on detailed quotes provided during development. 10% contingency applied
Complaints from public objecting to removal of scrub	Medium	Medium	Disruption of works. Possible reputational damage to project	Undertake public consultation explaining reasons for work and notify residents well in advance of the works  Use community engagement projects to raise awareness for the need for the works
Insufficient volunteer days	Low	Medium	Match funding shortage. Lack of community engagement	Extensive promotion of the scheme and recruitment of new volunteers to build on existing volunteer workforce

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

1, 3, 8, 9

**Project Connectivity**



**PA1e Western Heights**



Photo: Paul Sampson

*Scrub on the Western Heights*

**PA2 Taking Stock**

**Project Aim**

To increase the sustainability of managing chalk downland on the urban fringe through a new partnership between conservation organisations and local farmers.

**Delivery Lead**

WCCP, KWT, NT and WCLPS delivery staff

**Delivery Partners**

National Farmers' Union, Natural England

**Audience**

Local communities

**Project Description**

The challenges of grazing management on the urban fringe have been well documented earlier in this plan. Taking Stock will directly address these issues by encouraging a closer working relationship between the three conservation organisations in the Partnership (WCCP, KWT and NT), developing a new partnership with local farmers and increasing the understanding and participation of local communities. The latter aspect is fully outlined in PB2.

At present, a combination of external graziers' and partners' own stock are used to manage the downland. There a number of problems with the current arrangements: lack of control over numbers and timing of grazing leading to both under and overgrazing, inappropriate stock, insufficient stock for the number of sites, and difficulty in grazing smaller sites. This situation will be compounded though the proposals in PA1 unless addressed.

Taking Stock will purchase appropriate grazing animals for the Partnership to improve its ability to sustainably manage the chalk downland heritage on the urban fringe. The Partnership stock will be used to graze particularly difficult sites and those where large-scale scrub clearing has recently taken place and is unattractive to external graziers. There is sufficient experience and equipment within the partnership to manage the stock, and this will be supported by external contractors for things such as stock movements and veterinary care.



Partners will meet on an annual basis to determine a grazing plan to achieve optimum grazing levels and timings for the sites concerned in the project. The close working and coordination required to deliver this project will strengthen the Partnership and be key to future sustainability of chalk downland management in the area.

However, the purchase of Partnership stock is a small part of the drive for sustainable management. The greater thrust of the project will be to develop a network of external graziers to work in partnership to manage the landscape. This will encourage a greater understanding of the needs of the heritage, putting its management in the hands of those best placed to manage sustainably. A significant part of this project's success will be the support and understanding of the local community. This is dealt with separately in PB2.

This part of the project will largely be delivered by partner organisations. It will be coordinated by the Landscape Heritage and Grants Officer. Training will be provided through Programme D (PD3) to support delivery.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Purchase stock	100 sheep purchased (£50/head) 12 cattle purchased (£830/head) Annual grazing plans for partners' sites produced	Provide partners with the ability to sustainably manage the heritage Improved working relationships Sharing of knowledge and resources Increased understanding
Develop network of external graziers	Network developed 7 new graziers/ farmers actively engaged in the project	Increased sustainability of management of the chalk downland landscape Greater understanding of the needs of the landscape and those that manage it

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£39,000
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£19,500
HLF contribution	£19,500
% HLF contribution	50%

### Timescale

The project will start in December 2012 and continue for the duration of the scheme.



Grazing at Samphire Hoe

Photo: Paul Holt

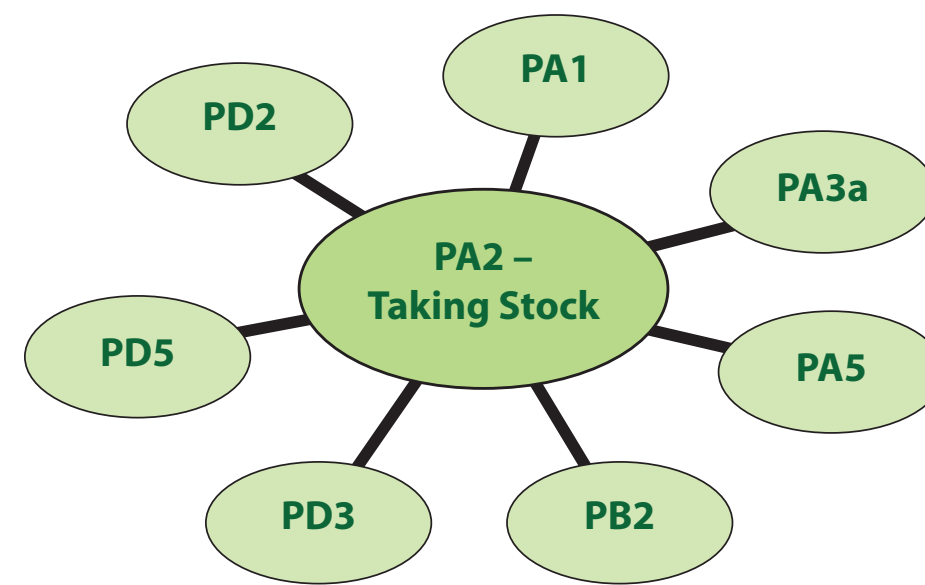
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Unable to source appropriate stock	Medium	High	Cannot achieve required management	Significant run in time has been allowed. There is flexibility regarding when purchases need to be made
Conflicting needs of partners and sites when setting grazing plans	Medium	Medium	Unable to fairly allocate Partnership animals	This is anticipated and working through these issues will strengthen the partnership and increase sustainability in the long run
Failure to attract external graziers	Medium	High	Aim of the project is not achieved	The NFU joining the partnership will help significantly to mitigate this risk  Landscape Heritage and Grants Officer has a significant outreach role  Community engagement element (PB2) will positively engage farmers

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10

### Project Connectivity



PA2 Taking Stock

### PA3 Going for Bronze

Going for Bronze will restore the condition and accessibility of two important Bronze Age sites in the scheme area:

- Whinless Down (PA3a)
- Capel-le-Ferne (PA3b)

Each of these projects includes the installation of on-site interpretation, which will be developed as part of Programme C: Access and Learning (PC2d). This work will be part of a wider promotion of the importance of the Bronze Age period to the landscape of the scheme area, which will include exhibitions at Dover Museum and the Samphire Hoe Education Hub (PC2a), interactive information on the WCLPS website (PC2e) and a range of events as part of the Landscape Discovery project (PC2f).

A combination of contractors and volunteers will deliver the projects. Project volunteers will be supported through Programme D: Training and Skills (PD3).

## Whinless Down (PA3a)

### Project Aim

Conserve the Bronze Age round barrows at Whinless Down and restore the historic landscape character of the site.

### Delivery Lead

White Cliffs Countryside Partnership

### Delivery Partners

Canterbury Archaeological Trust

### Land Ownership

Dover District Council

### Audience

Local communities and interest groups

### Project Description

Whinless Down lies on the western outskirts of Dover and consists of a very narrow, steep-sided chalk ridge. There are two pairs of Bronze Age bowl barrows on top of this ridge, set 170m apart. In the 1930s one of the mounds was investigated by Dover College Field Club and produced a sherd of Deverval-Rimbury ware dated from the middle Bronze Age.

The barrows are some of the few on the east Kent downs that have not suffered extensive plough damage. Today, they are completely covered in thick scrub. This project will clear trees and scrub from the barrows and surrounding areas to expose them to view and restore the historic landscape of the ridge. Removal of the vegetation will limit root disturbance to the structure of the mounds and help to conserve their condition.

Whinless Down is part of the same chalk downland network as High Meadow (PA1c) and Nemo down (PA1d). The removal of scrub will greatly benefit the biodiversity of the site, improving connectivity, particularly for species such as the silver spotted skipper.

The scrub is on particularly steep and difficult terrain and therefore the clearance will be carried out by a combination of contractors and volunteers. The nature of this project will provide a new working relationship between a nature conservation organisation and an archaeological one and their respective groups of volunteers. This cross-fertilisation of different heritage interest groups to build lasting associations for the future is a key aim of this project and the scheme in general.

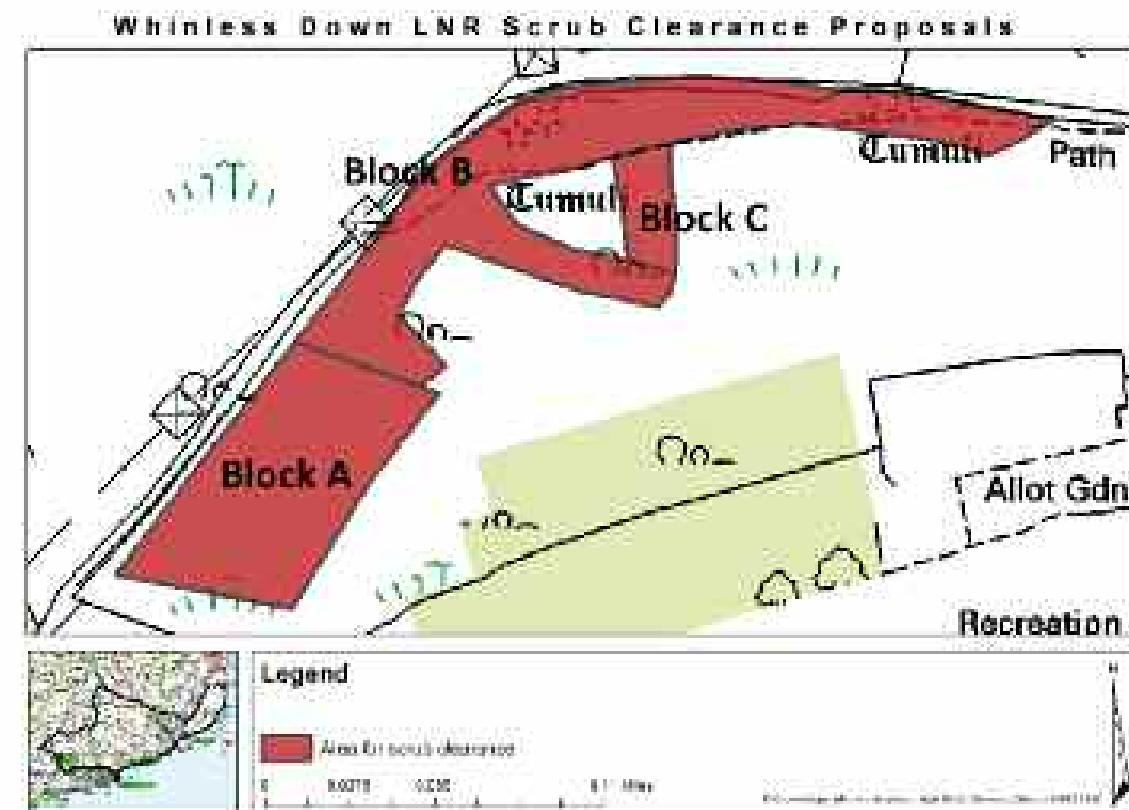


Figure 14: Areas for scrub clearance, Whinless Down

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Remove scrub from round barrows	3ha of scrub removed (£9,533/ha) 2 pairs of Bronze Age barrows conserved and made visible 100 volunteer days delivering the project (£50/day)	Restoration of historic landscape character Restoration of important Bronze Age monuments Improved connectivity for species Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage Improved understanding between different sets of heritage practitioners
Install onsite interpretation	1 interpretation panel installed	Increased understanding about the heritage of the area

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£33,600
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£5,000
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£10,752
HLF contribution	£22,848
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will commence in 2013 and be completed by March 2017.

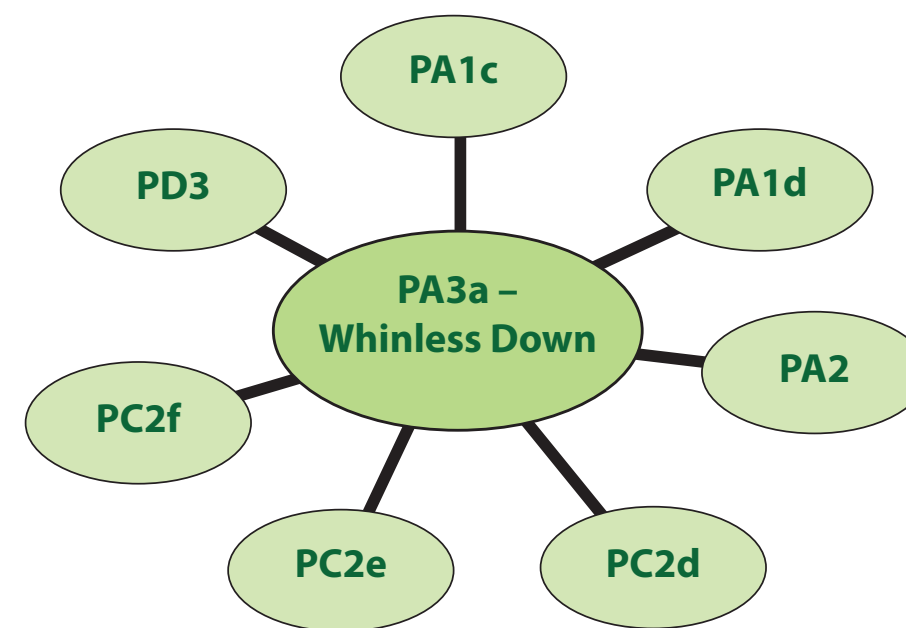
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Clearance damages round barrows	Medium	High	Damage to well preserved monuments	Clearance around the barrows will be carried out by hand. No machinery will be used near the barrows.

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10

### Project Connectivity



PA3a Whinless Down

### Capel-le-Ferne (PA3b)

#### Project Aim

To investigate and restore the Capel Bronze Age round barrow to increase understanding of the monument and the period in general, restoring its historic character.

#### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team

#### Delivery Partner

Canterbury Archaeological Trust

#### Land Ownership

White Cliffs Caravan Park

#### Audience

Local communities, interest groups, walkers on the North Downs Way and cyclists on NCR2



### Project Description

This monument is an impressive round barrow adjacent to the cliff edge at Capel-le-Ferne. The mound is 22m in diameter and 2.3m in height. It is thought that this barrow is one of the two mentioned by Stukely in 1722:

“Beyond Dover southward the cliff is exceedingly high to Folkestone. In the road two great Roman barrows, which will be eaten away in a few years by the sea...”

The surviving mound has been significantly damaged. The northern side was cut away in 1987 and a deep trench running through the centre of the mound represents the still open remains of an archaeological excavation undertaken in 1952. The western edge is encroached by a pond and significant scrub.

This project will undertake further archaeological investigation of the barrow. The open 1950s excavation has provided the opportunity to do so without major disturbance of the prehistoric deposits that remain. The surrounding scrub will be removed and the profile of the barrow restored. The findings will further understanding and be used for an interpretation panel at the site, which is on the route of the North Downs Way and NCR2. The project will be led by professionals and undertaken by volunteers.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Remove scrub from the barrow	Scrub removed	Restoration of historic landscape character
Carry out archaeological investigations	15 volunteer days removing scrub (£50/day)	Restoration of important Bronze Age monument
Restore profile of the barrow	1 report produced (£1,500) 100 volunteer days carrying out investigations and restoring profile (£50/day)	Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage Increased understanding of the barrow and the Bronze age period
Install onsite interpretation	1 interpretation panel installed	Increased understanding about the heritage of the area

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£10,250
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£3,250
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£3,280
HLF contribution	£6,970
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in January 2015 and be completed by March 2016.

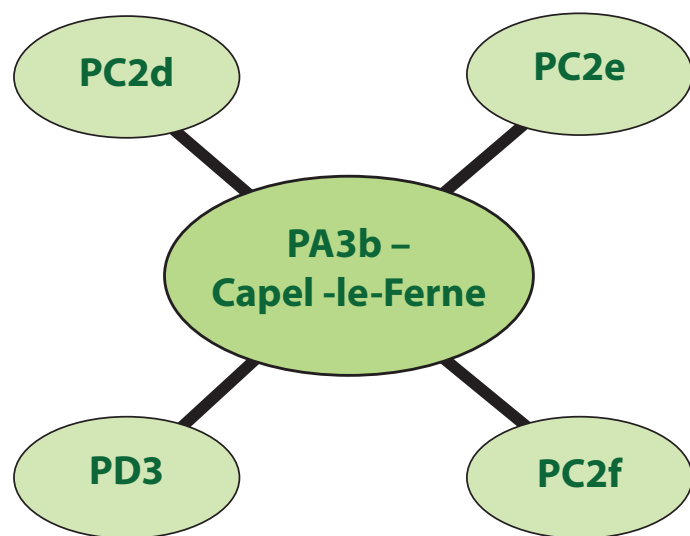
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Landowner unwilling to sign legal agreement	Medium	High	Project undeliverable or delayed	Initial discussions have been positive and will continue through to the start of the delivery phase. The project is towards the latter end of the scheme's delivery to allow any negotiations to run their course.

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

1, 3, 4, 5, 8

**Project Connectivity**



**PA3b Capel-le-Ferne**

**PA4 Frontline Britain**

Frontline Britain will help to conserve and enhance the 20th century military heritage of the scheme area, as well as significantly improving our understanding of the recent part of history. It is made up of two sub-projects:

- South Foreland Valley (PA4a)
- Let Them Speak for Themselves (PA4b)

Frontline Britain will largely be delivered by volunteers with contractor support. Volunteers participating in the project will be supported by Programme D: Training and Skills (PD3).

This work will be part of a wider promotion of the importance of the 20th century military heritage of the scheme area, which will include exhibitions at Dover Museum and the Samphire Hoe Education Hub (PC2a), interactive information on the WCLPS website (PC2e) and a range of events as part of the Landscape Discovery project (PC2f).



Langdon Battery

Photo: National Trust

**South Foreland Valley (PA4a)**

**Project Aim**

To survey, record and interpret the important military structures at South Foreland Valley, making the information widely available and accessible. To make safe and protect the structures across the site.

**Delivery Lead**

WCCP

**Land Ownership**

St Margaret's Parish Council

**Audience**

Residents of St Margaret's, visitors and interest groups

**Project Description**

The South Foreland Valley contains nationally important WW2 military structures. A battery of four 8.2 inch guns were installed to protect the British mainland, along with many underground structures, including magazines, power units and plotting rooms, as well as accommodation for the 1,500 men that were stationed there. The guns at South Foreland Valley were the only guns to fire on the German warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen when they broke through the Channel in 1942.

The site is owned by St Margaret's Parish Council and is managed by WCCP for its chalk grassland interest.

The military remains are generally not well known to the public and are hidden from easy view. Some of the remains are in a dangerous condition with unprotected falls and risk of collapse. There is a lot of interest in the structures from military heritage enthusiasts and underground groups, which has resulted in people opening them up and going underground, putting themselves, the structures and the landowner at risk.

The Parish Council has tried repeatedly to prevent access to the structures, but each time the structures have been reopened.

This project will set up a working group, including a wide range of local interest groups, including underground explorer groups, and statutory bodies to implement the project. It will fully survey the structures using measured surveys, photographs and videos. This information will be made available as an interactive record online and through onsite interpretation. It will be supported by the collection of oral histories relating to the past and present use of the site and structures.

Once this information has been collected the entrances will be properly sealed, using a combination of concrete and metal grills, leaving access for bats. Scrub and trees will be cleared from the structures to lessen root damage, but also to reveal the structures and deter people from breaking into them, while promoting this aspect of the site to its many visitors.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Set up project working group	1 working group set up	New partnership created providing a better understanding of the different needs of the heritage and users
Survey and research structures	1 interactive online record of the site's history produced, including oral histories 50 volunteer days researching and surveying structures (£50/day) 30 volunteer days recording oral histories (£50/day)	Better understanding of the military heritage Negation of the need for people to explore underground Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage
Seal off and make safe structures	3 structures made safe (£5,000/unit)	Conservation and protection of the structures Stop illegal access to structures Reduced risk of harm to visitors, wildlife and grazing animals
Clear scrub and trees from structures	3 structures made more visible 150 volunteer days clearing scrub and trees (£50/day)	Reduced illegal access to structures Improved historic landscape character and biodiversity

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£26,500
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£11,500
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£8,480
HLF contribution	£18,020
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in December 2012 and be completed in February 2017.

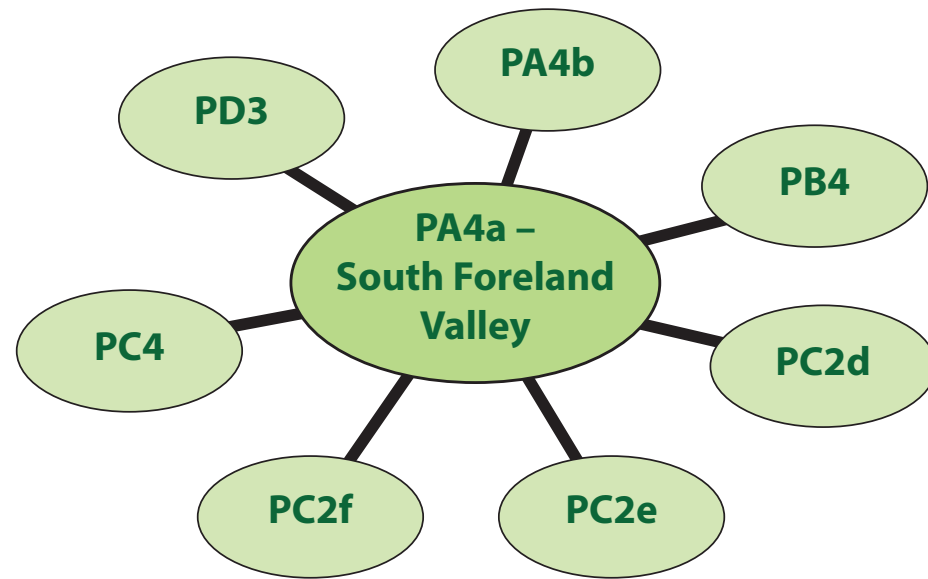
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
People continue to access structures	High	High	Risk of injury to people and damage to structures. Increased liability to landowner	Involve all user groups in the project's development and as part of the project working groups.  Safer Landscapes programme will help to reduce illegal activity

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PA4a South Foreland Valley**

**Let Them Speak for Themselves (PA4b)**

**Project Aim**

To survey and improve the condition of the scheme area's 20th century defensive heritage, increasing community involvement in its conservation and understanding.

**Delivery Lead**

WCLPS delivery team and Canterbury Archaeological Trust

**Land Ownership**

Various

**Audience**

Local communities, visitors and interest groups

**Project Description**

Although recent, the 20th century military heritage of the area is surprisingly poorly documented. In particular, much of the mapping of these structures is inaccurate and 1940s aerial photographs suggest many structures remain to be identified and mapped. In addition, the condition of many surviving structures is poor, being overgrown or subject to the effects of vandalism and misuse.



*Sound Mirror at Abbot's Cliff*

Photo: Keith Parfitt

This project will work with local communities and interest groups to accurately map military structures in the scheme area. Once compiled, a programme of condition surveys and risk assessments would increase our understanding of the needs of this heritage, including use by bats. The project will identify and prioritise structures which would most benefit from small-scale remedial action and that are deliverable, based on such factors as access, ownership, public benefit and value for money.

The nature of conservation and improvements is likely to include scrub and graffiti removal, litter clearance and public access enhancements. These will be delivered by a combination of volunteers and contractor support.

To complement this work volunteers will record oral histories relating to the historic and current use of the 20th century military heritage. This will help to increase interest in the project as well as improving our understanding. Information and histories provided by this project will be made available on the WCLPS website.

Structures identified though the survey that cannot be restored as part of this project will be a target for the Landscape Heritage Grants programme (PA5).

**Outputs and Outcomes**

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Map and survey structures	20th century military structures mapped and condition assessed (£5,000)	Knowledge of 20th century military structures greatly enhanced
Carry out improvements to structures	50 volunteer days mapping and surveying structures (£50/day)	Historic structures conserved and improved
Record oral histories	15 structures improved (£1,000/unit)	Reduction in abuse of structures
	150 volunteer days improving structures (£50/day)	Local environment enhanced
	Oral histories recorded	Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage
	50 volunteer days recording oral histories (£50/day)	



### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£32,500
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£12,500
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£10,400
HLF contribution	£22,100
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in June 2013 and be finished by August 2016.

### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Insufficient volunteers to deliver project	Low	High	Scope of project reduced. Increased cash match funding requirement	Utilise existing volunteer networks. Promote and publicise the project widely
Abuse and damage of enhanced structures	Medium	High	Lack of landowner support and confidence in project.	Community engagement to have wide impact. Safer Landscapes project will help to address these issues

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8

### Project Connectivity



PA4b Let Them Speak for Themselves

## PA5 Landscape Heritage Grants

### Project Aim

To conserve, restore and enhance the heritage of the WCLPS area, with a particular focus on the scheme's hinterland. To help local communities, groups and organisations make decisions about their heritage.

### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team

### Audience

Local communities, community groups and other organisations

### Project Description

The Landscape Heritage Grants programme (LHG) will offer grants of between £1,000 to £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate and increase understanding of the historic landscape of the WCLPS area. Appendix 3 contains draft guidance notes and application forms, which give detailed information on what the programme will fund and the mechanisms and administration of the LHG.

The LHG programme will provide a basis for the practical enhancement of the landscape character of the Scheme area. Through the process of developing, applying and implementing schemes, communities and individuals will increase their understanding of the landscape, its heritage and character as well as a giving sense of ownership of its future – an important legacy of this project.

For the purposes of presentation, the LHG has been divided into four and included in the relevant Landscape Partnership outcome (see PB5, PC5 and PD7).

The Landscape Heritage and Grants Officer (LHGO) will be responsible for supporting applicants and the administration of the scheme, this will include undertaking considerable outreach work and training to promote the scheme and encourage applications that support WCLPS objectives and contribute to the scheme’s legacy.

The LHG will run for three years and there will be three deadline dates for applications per year. Applicants will submit a pre-application enquiry form before submitting the full application.

The LHGO will assess applications and produce a Recommendation Paper which will be presented to the LHG Panel, who will either support or reject the recommendation. Projects that are not supported by the Panel will be offered advice on alternative funding, and, in certain cases, the Panel will try to help them improve by making links with other similar projects or groups.

The LHG Panel will consist of:

- WCLPS Manager
- Community Engagement and Learning Manager
- Tim Owen, Kent Downs AONB Unit – as well as being an AONB Officer responsible for the Sustainable Development Fund, Tim also runs a local youth group.
- David Illsley, Shepway District Council – David has a great deal of experience of urban and rural regeneration and managing and appraising local grants; he also works with a local primary school developing a wildlife garden.
- Dan Tuson, Natural England – a life-long resident of the scheme area, Dan has an in-depth knowledge of its heritage, communities and traditions.
- Andrew Richardson, Canterbury Archaeological Trust – Andrew has an in-depth knowledge of the scheme area’s heritage and experience in involving the local community in its conservation. He is a former Dover District Councillor.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Award grants to conserve, restore and enhance the heritage	15 small grants awarded 15 heritage features conserved and enhanced	Conservation and enhancement of key heritage features of the WCLPS  Improved understanding of the local heritage and the need for conservation  Local communities and groups making decisions about their heritage

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£80,000
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£3,000
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£25,600
HLF contribution	£54,400
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The LHG will start in December 2013 and run until November 2016.

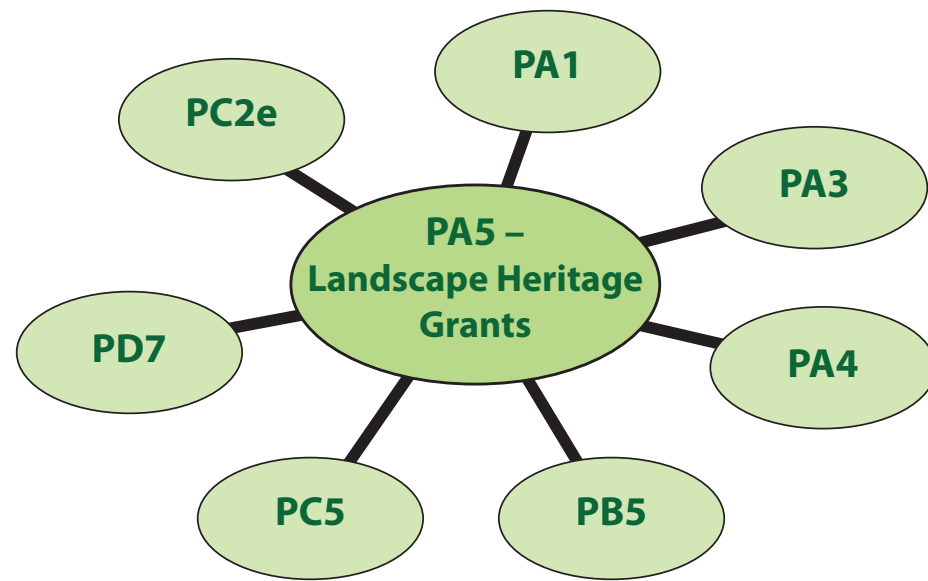
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of uptake	Medium	High	Loss of match funding. Reduction of the impact of the LHG	A significant part of the LHGO's remit will be outreach and promotion. This will be supported by other members of the delivery team and partners

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PA5 Landscape Heritage Grants**

**Programme A: Conserve and Restore**

Project	Sub Project	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Grand Total
PA1 - Bringing back the landscape	PA1a - Langdon Cliffs	£ 3,000	£ 64,342	£ 165	£ 165	£ 165	£ 67,837
	PA1b - Old Park Hill	£ 71,832	£ 44,850	£ 38,250	£ 38,250	£ 2,000	£ 195,182
	PA1c - High Meadow	£ 13,941	£ 1,364	£ 750	£ 54,732	£ -	£ 70,787
	PA1d - Nemo Down	£ 23,826	£ 3,687	£ 3,687	£ 3,687	£ -	£ 34,886
	PA1e - Western Heights	£ 3,375	£ 24,908	£ 24,908	£ 24,908	£ -	£ 78,100
	PA1f - Volunteer Costs	£ -	£ 4,750	£ 4,750	£ 4,750	£ 750	£ 15,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>£115,974</b>	<b>£143,901</b>	<b>£ 72,510</b>	<b>£126,492</b>	<b>£ 2,915</b>	<b>£ 461,792</b>
PA2 - Taking stock	PA2 - Taking Stock	£ 15,000	£ 7,000	£ 7,500	£ 7,500	£ 2,000	£ 39,000
PA3 - Going for Bronze	PA3a - Whinless Down	£ -	£ 11,200	£ 11,200	£ 11,200	£ -	£ 33,600
	PA3b - Capel-le-Ferne	£ -	£ -	£ 6,250	£ 4,000	£ -	£ 10,250
<b>Total</b>		<b>£ -</b>	<b>£ 11,200</b>	<b>£ 17,450</b>	<b>£ 15,200</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£ 43,850</b>
PA4 - Frontline Britain	PA4a - South Foreland Valley	£ 12,500	£ 5,750	£ 3,250	£ 5,000	£ -	£ 26,500
	PA4b - Let Them Speak for Themselves	£ 2,500	£ 6,500	£ 12,250	£ 11,250	£ -	£ 32,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>£ 15,000</b>	<b>£ 12,250</b>	<b>£ 15,500</b>	<b>£ 16,250</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£ 59,000</b>
PA5 - Landscape Heritage Grants	PA5 - Landscape Heritage Grants	£ -	£ 26,667	£ 26,667	£ 26,667	£ -	£ 80,000
<b>Programme Total</b>		<b>£145,974</b>	<b>£201,017</b>	<b>£139,627</b>	<b>£192,109</b>	<b>£ 4,915</b>	<b>£ 683,642</b>

## Programme B. Community Participation

This programme will contribute towards the delivery of the Landscape Partnership outcome:

### *Increasing community participation in local heritage*

It contains the following projects:

PB1 – Be Part of It!

PB2 – Taking Stock

PB3 – A Different Way of Seeing

PB4 – To the Lighthouse

PB5 – Landscape Heritage Grants

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### Be Part of It! (PB1)

#### Project Aim

To enthuse and engage new audiences, particularly hard-to-reach groups, and local communities across the scheme area

#### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team – Community Engagement and Learning Manager

#### Delivery Partners

KWT, NT and WCCP

#### Audience

Hard-to-reach groups and communities in the scheme area

#### Project Description

This project is a central component of the WCLPS. It involves the use of a specially designed outreach vehicle that will be the 'face' of the scheme. The vehicle will tour



the scheme area engaging new audiences in the narrative of the landscape by providing a wide variety of innovative and fun activities for people of all ages and backgrounds to participate in. It will also support the delivery of other Partnership events and be present at sites of work where public information and engagement is necessary. The outreach vehicle will link together all of the delivery programmes, having an important and visible role in each.

The vehicle will be accessible to all and designed to be as versatile as possible, able to deliver a wide range of activities on the spur of the moment from bug hunts to theatre. Equipment within the vehicle will include computers, DVD players, video and sound recording equipment to facilitate a wide range of interaction and use of elements of the scheme such as the online educational resources (PC2e) and oral histories. The vehicle will have its power supported by solar panels and will provide access for wheelchairs.

Community engagement and interest in the vehicle will initially be stimulated by a competition to design the exterior of the vehicle. This will be led by local artists and Partnership staff and will provide a way to get local communities engaged with their landscape and heritage. This initial buy-in from communities will help to ensure and promote interest in the project.

The outreach vehicle will have the following functions:

- qualified tutors will be employed to take the vehicle into targeted areas to engage new audiences, particularly hard-to-reach groups, in the landscape and the work of the scheme. The method of engagement will be dependent on the audience and a key aspect of this element will be the versatility of the tutors. The itinerary of the vehicle will be promoted in a variety of ways, including social media such as Facebook and Twitter. Partners will be encouraged and supported to use the vehicle in this way, helping them to develop new relationships with the local community
- it will be present at other Partnership events and can be used to support partners' guided walks, conservation days and children's activities
- it will attend village fetes and other local community events to promote the scheme and increase understanding of the landscape and community involvement
- it will act as a point of contact for the community during capital works undertaken by the Partnership, such as scrub clearing on the urban fringe
- it will be a key part of the Schools Out education programme (PC3), helping to smooth the transition between learning inside and outside the classroom

Training will be provided through Programme D (PD3) for partners and volunteers to develop their community engagement skills and ensure the sustainability, not only of this project, but also the relationship between partners and newly engaged audiences.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Design exterior of vehicle	Competition run to design the exterior (£2,000) A minimum of 15 groups engaged Exterior designed by local community (£2,310)	Interest in the project developed through art  Greater awareness of local heritage, its importance and needs
Convert and fit out outreach vehicle	Outreach vehicle converted and equipped. (£44,953 vehicle inc. conversion & equipment)	New relationships developed with local communities
Target new audiences	60 tutor days delivering project (£200/day) 100 partner days delivering project 120 volunteer days delivering project (£150/day) 1,000 people from new audiences engaged over the life of the project	Involvement of people in their local heritage  Greater understanding of the work of the scheme  More knowledge of the needs of different groups and how they use the landscape
Attend local community events	45 events attended Over 1,000 people engaged in the messages of the scheme	Reduction in misuse of heritage

**Project Costs**

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£94,044
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£18,000
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£30,094
HLF contribution	£63,950
% HLF contribution	68%

**Timescale**

The project will commence in July 2013 and run for the life of the scheme.

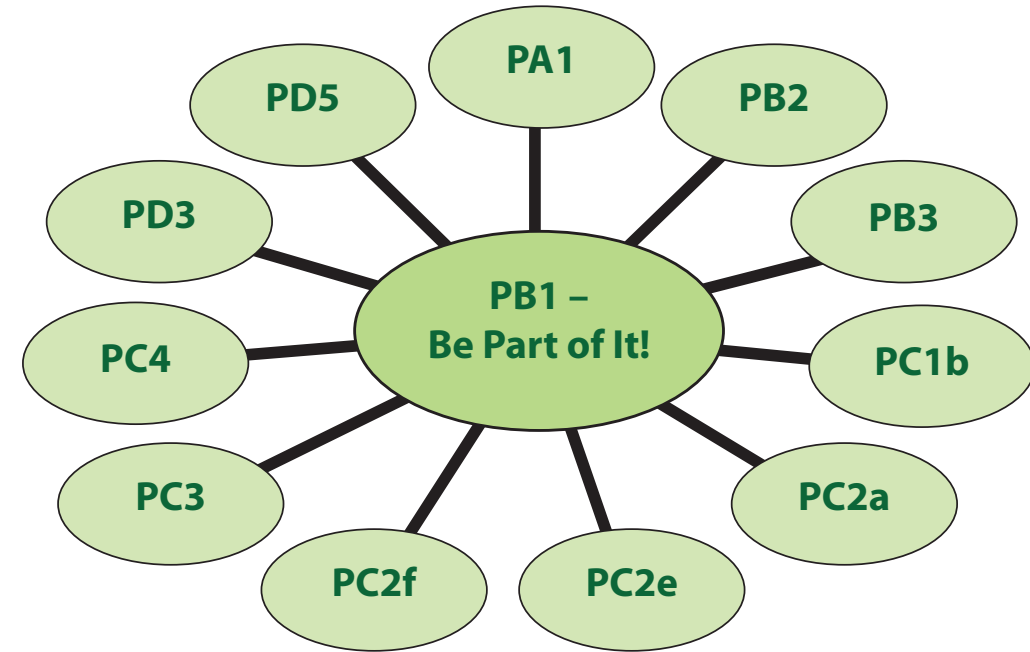
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Failure to get community buy-in	Medium	High	Project's effectiveness reduced	Undertake thorough initial consultation and engagement  Recruit CEL Manager with right skill set to deliver
Unable to source tutors to deliver the project	Low	High	Unable to deliver elements of the project	Development work identified potential contractors  Time has been allowed for thorough recruitment and advertising

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PB1 Be Part of It!**

## Taking Stock (PB2)

### Project Aim

To raise awareness and celebrate the importance of livestock to the local landscape and people to engage and involve them in the grazing management of the downland

### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team – CEL Manager and LHG Officer

### Delivery Partners

KWT, NFU, NE, NT and WCCP

### Audience

Local communities and farmers

### Project Description

Project PA2 involves developing new partnerships with local farmers and graziers to increase the sustainability of managing chalk downland. A key component for sustainability, particularly in urban fringe areas, is the engagement and involvement of the local community.

This project will raise awareness in the local community of the importance of grazing to the area's landscape. It will celebrate the traditions and heritage of stock farming by holding a series of open days, which will mimic the stock fairs of the past. Local people will be able to witness demonstrations and participate in activities relating to the WCLPS area's connection to livestock farming, such as sheep shearing, spinning, felt and cheese making.

The open days will be an opportunity to involve local farmers and graziers with communities in traditional activities, such as sheep dog trials. This will help to communicate messages surrounding dog control and grazing animals. It will be an opportunity to raise awareness about the inextricable link between the local landscape, livestock and people; people's enthusiasm will be harnessed to involve them in the looking of grazing animals. The successful recruitment of lookers will make the aim of PA2 more viable – attracting more external graziers.

Volunteer lookers will be trained in basic stock management and there will be the opportunity for some volunteers to undertake more advanced training (see PD3). Providing these skills will greatly aid the sustainability of the Taking Stock project, increasing support to graziers and farmers through trained volunteers. Taking Stock

Days will provide a social element to the solitary activity of looking; involving the volunteer lookers and local farmers, they will provide additional training and encourage information sharing which is part of the rural tradition.

Taking Stock will work further with farmers to increase understanding about the importance of farming to the landscape by holding farm visits. Urban fringe communities will visit farms in the scheme area to gain a greater understanding of the farming way of life and its challenges. As well as local communities learning about farming this will also be an opportunity for farmers to gain a better understanding of the needs and values of local communities.

Further promotion about the importance of grazing to the historic landscape character will be through exhibitions at Dover Museum and the Samphire Hoe Education Hub (PC2a).

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Hold open days	3 open days held (£3,000/day) 1,500 people attending open days	Involvement of communities in local traditions Greater awareness of the needs of the landscape, communities and farmers
Run farm visits	8 farm visits (£1,500/unit) 400 people visiting local farms	Local people involved in the conservation of their heritage
Local people looking to support grazing	990 volunteer days stock checking (£50/day)	Greater sustainability of grazing on the urban fringe A new partnership between conservation organisations, farmers and local communities.
Hold Taking Stock days	3 Taking Stock Days held (£1,000/day) 150 people learning about issues surrounding the project	Creation of a social community of lookers Reviving the rural tradition of sharing news

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£76,500
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£49,500
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£24,480
HLF contribution	£52,050
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in December 2013 and finish in December 2016.

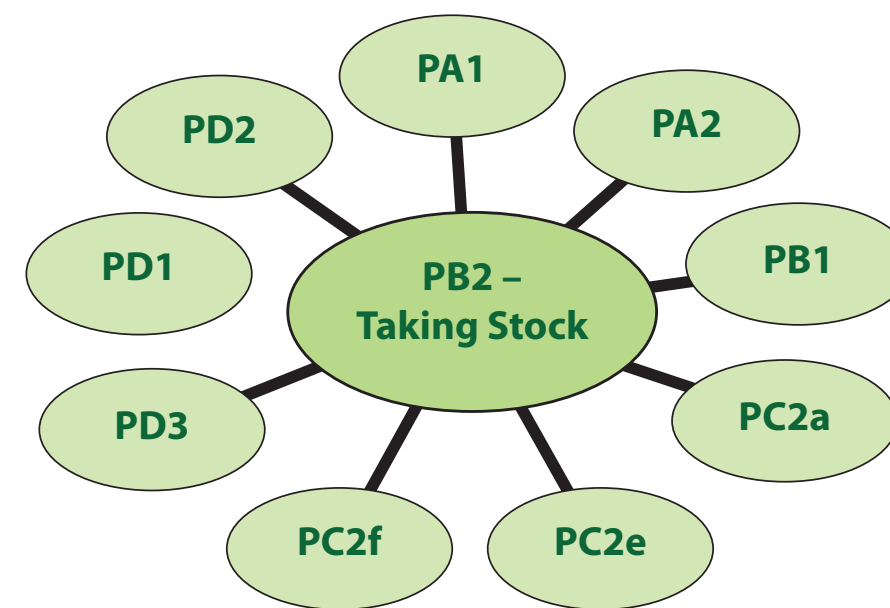
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of support from farmers	Low	High	Unable to deliver project outcomes	Development showed farmers to be positive. NFU are supporting the project and are on the partnership
Failure to achieve volunteer days	Low	Medium	Reduction in support for grazing. More match funding required.	Project will recruit new volunteers as well as use existing ones
Lack of community interest in open days	Medium	High	Unable to deliver project outcomes	Project will be well publicised to ensure uptake Events will be fun with free activities Outreach will be supported by PB1

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10

### Project Connectivity



PB2 Taking Stock

### A Different Way of Seeing (PB3)

#### Project Aim

To engage young people in their landscape and heritage through film and increase understanding about how they value the landscape, while helping them to understand the importance of the landscape heritage.

#### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team – CEL Manager

#### Audience

Young people aged 13 – 18

#### Project Description

A Different Way of Seeing will work with young people across the scheme area to make short films, with their understanding and values of and about landscape central to the work they produce. Young people will attend workshops where they



will learn about the process of film making and the heritage of the landscape. The creative process will allow the young people to engage with landscape in new ways, including what landscape means to them and others, while learning new skills. The project will provide an interesting insight into how a typically hard-to-reach group value and use the local landscape.

Initial promotion and engagement will take place through publicity designed for the target group, the mobile outreach vehicle and through the network of local youth centres. A series of one-day workshops will provide a basic introduction to film and landscape, with short 5-minute films being produced; for those interested there will be an opportunity to attend 5-day workshops, producing 10-minute films.

The themes and subjects of the films will be led by young people based on their perception of landscape, with minimal steering from partnership staff and the tutors.

Films produced through the project will be screened at film events in the scheme area – at the Big Screen in Dover, the Samphire Hoe Education Hub, as well as other locations – this will allow a further tier of engagement and new audiences. DVDs of the films will also be produced and they will be available on the scheme website (PC2e).



Beech trees at Lydden

Photo: Paul Holt

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Initial engagement to promote the project	6 youth groups attended to promote project Outreach vehicle used to promote the project	Positive relationship developed with target group Messages relating to landscape and film communicated
Deliver one-day film workshops	8 one-day workshops staged (£825/day) 24 five-minute films produced 240 young people engaged in making films about the landscape	Insight into how young people value and use the landscape Greater awareness of the landscape heritage and issues facing it
Deliver five-day film workshops	8 five-day workshops staged (£2,145/workshop) 8 ten-minute films produced 80 young people trained in the process of film making using the landscape as the subject matter	A unique engagement tool and study of what the landscape means to a certain group for the LP area Increased involvement of young people in the LP Young people feel their views and work are being taken seriously
Screen films	5 screenings staged (£2,200/screening) 200 people attend screenings	
Produce DVDs of films	300 DVDs produced (£4/unit)	

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£36,960
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£11,827
HLF contribution	£25,133
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in September 2014 and end in October 2016.

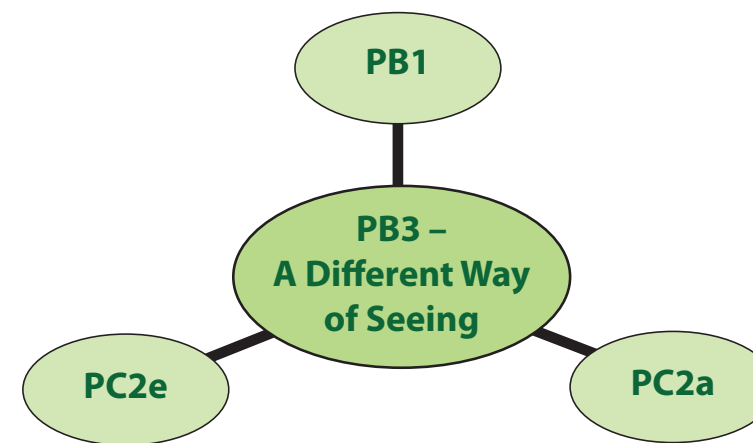
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Failure to engage target group	Low	High	Project undeliverable or effectiveness reduced	Development work showed interest of target group and partnerships have started to be developed with local groups  Recruit person with appropriate skill set to CEL post

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

3, 4, 5, 7, 8

### Project Connectivity



**PB3 A Different Way of Seeing**

### To the Lighthouse (PB4)

#### Project Aim

To produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for South Foreland Lighthouse to help make decisions about the declining condition of this important building. The CMP will provide a means for engaging local people about the heritage and importance of the lighthouse to the landscape.

#### Delivery Lead

National Trust

#### Delivery Partners

Canterbury Archaeological Trust, WCCP, WCLPS delivery team

#### Land Ownership

National Trust

#### Audience

Local communities and visitors to the lighthouse

### Project Description

Trinity House erected the current building in 1843 as one of a pair showing a static (or fixed) light. The principal was that if mariners maintained a course that kept the two lights in line, or they sailed south of the light line, they would miss the Goodwin Sands. Unfortunately, over the years the sands moved south, rendering navigation by the lights unreliable at best.

The building is a snapshot of a fine mid-19th century lighthouse, complete with the original clockwork weights mechanism, and the subsequent electrically powered additions.



South Foreland Lighthouse

Photo: National Trust

The impressive exterior of the lighthouse hides the true condition of the interior, in particular the walls that are shedding their plaster with increasing frequency and severity. The cause of this damage has been established to be salts within the stonework, which has been prevented from breathing externally due to the finish applied to the outside of the building. Left unchecked the damage will increase in frequency and severity, potentially causing long-term damage to the structure.

This project will produce a CMP to address the declining condition of the lighthouse. Initially a detailed monitoring survey will be carried out to establish the level of salt contamination within the stone work; this will involve the removal of plasterwork from the watch room. The results of this monitoring will provide a good basis for the CMP.

The CMP will help us to make decisions about how best to address the deteriorating condition of the lighthouse interior and provide us with a maintenance and management strategy for the future.

The lighthouse has strong connections with local communities, particularly those of St Margaret's-at-Cliffe and St Margaret's Bay, and it is an important feature of the local landscape and heritage. To harness and embed this, the CMP will be a focus for community engagement, engaging people in planning and making decisions about their heritage.

To initially engage and enthuse people, open days for the local community will be held. These will help people to understand the history and importance of the lighthouse, intrinsically and to the wider landscape. They will also act as a way of recruiting volunteers to participate in the CMP process and also to make links with people who have connections, either historical or current, with the lighthouse.

Oral histories will encapsulate these connections and provide an in-depth record of the relevance of the lighthouse to people's lives through time, with local people acting as both interviewers and interviewees. The oral histories, and the results of other community engagement and consultation, will be an integral part of the CMP, demonstrating the significance of the lighthouse to people through time to the present day. They will also provide useful information for interpretation for the lighthouse, and will be available on the Landscape Partnership website (PC2e) and at the Samphire Hoe Education Hub (PC2a).

The CMP will be written and managed by an external consultant but the process of researching and producing the CMP will heavily involve local communities. To compile the CMP archive, building and archaeological surveys will need to be undertaken. These surveys will principally be undertaken by volunteers under the supervision of the managing consultant. Volunteers will also be encouraged to participate in the detailed monitoring of the building.

A wide range of training to allow the local community to participate fully will be provided through Programme D (PD3).



The deteriorating condition of the lighthouse

Photo: National Trust

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Undertake monitoring of the fabric of the lighthouse	Detailed information provided for CMP (£9,338) 20 volunteer days assisting with monitoring work (£150/day)	Local people engaged in technical aspects of building conservation not normally available to volunteers
Run lighthouse open days	3 open days held (£1,050/day) 200 people attend open days	Volunteers for CMP and oral histories recruited Local people engaged and enthused about the history and importance of the lighthouse
Produce CMP	CMP produced (£8,910) 60 volunteer days assisting with CMP (£50/day)	A clear strategy for how to take forward the restoration of the lighthouse
Record oral histories	20 oral histories recorded (£6,195 for oral historian plus equipment) 20 volunteer days recording histories (£150/day)	Local people deeply engaged in the CMP process and the need to restore and conserve the lighthouse A valuable and interesting addition to the CMP and local archives

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£75,592
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£9,000
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£24,189
HLF contribution	£51,403
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will run from March 2013 to April 2016.



Photo: National Trust

The deteriorating condition of the lighthouse



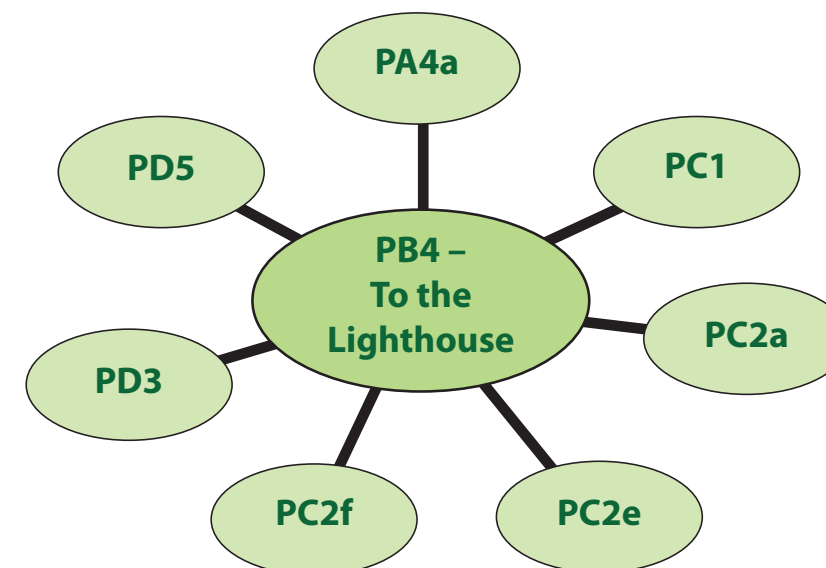
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Unable to source suitable contractor for CMP	Low	High	Difficulty of producing CMP with desired level of community involvement	A list of suitable contractors has been compiled
Lack of community involvement	Medium	High	CMP lacks the desired community input. Oral histories difficult to deliver. Implications for delivery budget	Wide promotion of open days and opportunities and undertake outreach work
CMP is not used after completion	Low	High	The value of the CMP and investment from HLF and the Partnership would be undermined	The NT has a good track record in investing in its properties and it is clear from their strategies that the lighthouse is a high priority

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PB4 To the Lighthouse**

**Landscape Heritage Grants (PB5)**

**Project Aim**

To celebrate and increase community participation in and understanding of landscape heritage of the WCLPS area, with a particular focus on the scheme's hinterland. To help local communities, groups and organisations make decisions about their heritage.

**Delivery Lead**

WCLPS delivery team

**Audience**

Local communities, community groups and other organisations

**Project Description**

The Landscape Heritage Grants (LHG) programme will offer grants of between £1,000 to £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate and increase understanding of the historic landscape of the WCLPS area. Appendix 3 contains draft guidance notes and application forms, which give detailed information on what the programme will fund and the mechanisms and administration of the LHG.

The LHG programme will provide a basis for the practical enhancement of the landscape character of the Scheme area. Through the process of developing, applying and implementing schemes, communities and individuals will increase their understanding of the landscape, its heritage and character as well as a giving sense of ownership of its future – an important legacy of this project.

For the purposes of presentation, the LHG has been divided into four and included in the relevant Landscape Partnership outcomes (see PA5, PC5 and PD7).

The Landscape Heritage and Grants Officer (LHGO) will be responsible for supporting applicants and the administration of the scheme, this will include undertaking considerable outreach work and training to promote the scheme and encourage applications that support WCLPS objectives and contribute to the scheme’s legacy.

The LHG will run for three years and there will be three deadline dates for applications per year. Applicants will submit a pre-application enquiry form before submitting the full application.

The LHGO will assess applications and produce a Recommendation Paper which will be presented to the LHG Panel, who will either support or reject the recommendation. Projects that are not supported by the Panel will be offered advice on alternative funding, and, in certain cases, the Panel will try to help them improve by making links with other similar projects or groups.

The LHG Panel will consist of:

- WCLPS Manager
- Community Engagement and Learning Manager
- Tim Owen, Kent Downs AONB Unit – as well as being an AONB Officer responsible for the Sustainable Development Fund, Tim also runs a local youth group.
- David Illsley, Shepway District Council – David has a great deal of experience of urban and rural regeneration and managing and appraising local grants; he also works with a local primary school developing a wildlife garden.
- Dan Tuson, Natural England – a life-long resident of the scheme area, Dan has an in-depth knowledge of its heritage, communities and traditions.
- Andrew Richardson, Canterbury Archaeological Trust – Andrew has an in-depth knowledge of the scheme area’s heritage and experience in involving the local community in its conservation. He is a former Dover District Councillor.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Award grants that increase community participation in and celebration of the heritage	15 small grants awarded 15 projects celebrating the heritage funded	Local people participating in and celebrating their heritage Improved understanding of the local heritage and the need for conservation Local communities and groups making decisions about their heritage

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£50,000
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£3,000
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£16,000
HLF contribution	£34,000
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The LHG will start in December 2013 and run until November 2016.

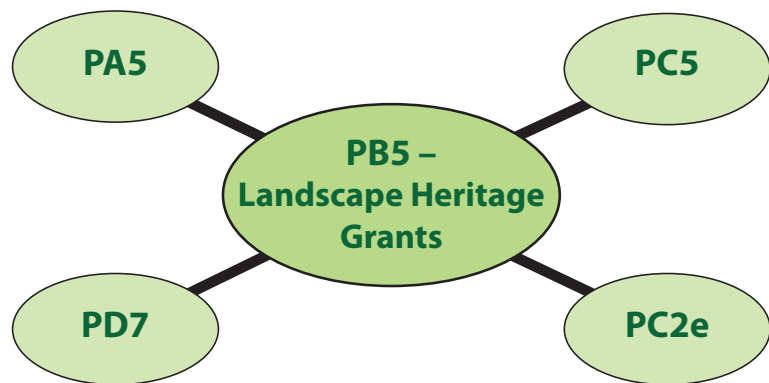
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of uptake	Medium	High	Loss of match funding. Reduction of the impact of the LHG	A significant part of the LHGO's remit will be outreach and promotion. This will be supported by other members of the delivery team and partners

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PB5 Landscape Heritage Grants**

**Programme B: Community Participation**

Project	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Grand Total
PB1 - Be Part of It!	£ -	£ 53,196	£ 15,733	£ 15,733	£ 9,383	£ 94,044
PB2 - Taking Stock	£ -	£ 24,500	£ 26,000	£ 26,000	£ -	£ 76,500
PB3 - A Different Way of Seeing	£ -	£ 12,430	£ 17,930	£ 6,600	£ -	£ 36,960
PB4 - To the Lighthouse	£ 4,551	£ 36,677	£ 32,582	£ 1,782	£ -	£ 75,592
PB5 - Landscape Heritage Grants	£ -	£ 16,667	£ 16,667	£ 16,667	£ -	£ 50,000
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>£ 4,551</b>	<b>£ 143,470</b>	<b>£ 108,911</b>	<b>£ 66,781</b>	<b>£ 9,383</b>	<b>£ 333,096</b>

## Programme C: Access and Learning

This programme will contribute towards the delivery of the Landscape Partnership outcome:

***Increasing access to and learning about the landscape and its heritage***

It contains the following projects:

- PC1 – White Cliffs for All
- PC2 – A Special Sense of Place
- PC3 – Schools Out
- PC4 – Safer Landscapes
- PC5 – Landscape Heritage Grants

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### PC1 White Cliffs for All

White Cliffs for All will increase and improve access for local communities and visitors to one of Britain's most iconic landscapes. It will create an easy access trail for people to view the cliffs and install a gateway sculpture, designed by local people, to help direct people there either on foot or by bike.

White Cliffs for All includes the following sub-projects:

- Langdon Cliffs Access Path (PC1a)
- Gateway to the White Cliffs (PC1b)



## Langdon Cliffs Access Path (PC1a)

### Project Aim

To increase and improve access to the White Cliffs of Dover for local communities and visitors to the area.

### Delivery Lead

National Trust

### Land Ownership

National Trust

### Audience

Local communities and visitors

### Project Description

The White Cliffs of Dover are an evocative symbol of England for the vast number of people who travel through the Channel ports every year, and a symbol of home to many. Visitor numbers to this National Trust site are growing – approximately 80,000 visitors came to see the cliffs in 1999 and an estimated 260,000 visitors in 2011.

The White Cliffs are visited by many who hold strong memories of and emotions about the location. For some it was a time of adventure and patriotism, whilst others may reminisce about those who departed our shores not to return. Many of these people are from local communities, but increasingly there are visitors from around the globe.

The area is of special significance to people who remember WW2. Many are less mobile than they were, and the nature of the cliff top topography means that access to the primary view points is severely restricted for less mobile visitors. This project will substantially improve the situation by providing an easy access route and viewing area at Langdon Cliffs that will enable everyone to enjoy the wider coastal landscape and seascape and absorb the history of the location. A new disabled parking bay will be created close to the start of the route and informal seating will be provided along its length.

Interpretation will be provided along the route to ensure accessibility for people with varying disabilities and impairments, such as visually and aurally impaired people. Oral histories will be captured from visitors to provide additional material for the interpretation.

The National Trust’s Access Specialist will work with local disability groups to ensure the route and interpretation meet the needs of the intended audiences.

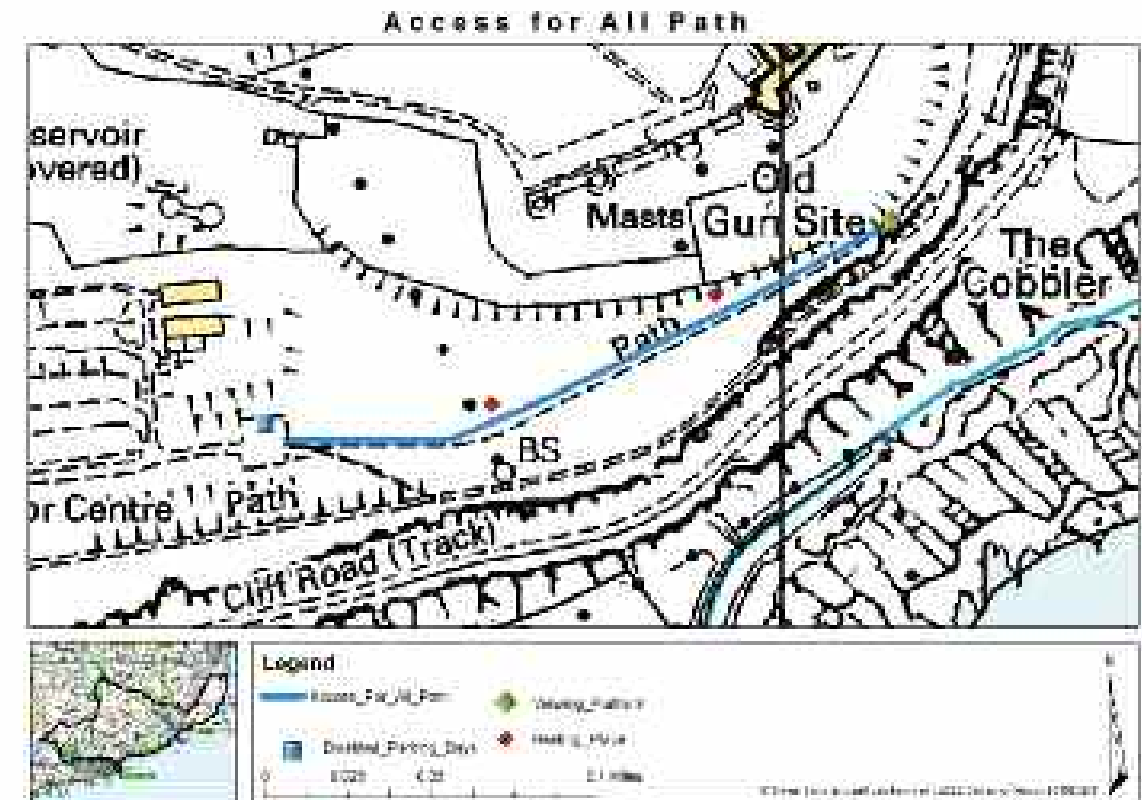


Figure 15: Location of access route at Langdon Cliffs

Volunteers will be involved in biological surveys and monitoring, scrub clearance and installation of access furniture.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Construct path	350m of easy access path created (£253/m) 6 volunteer days undertaking biological surveys (£150/day) 60 volunteer days clearing scrub and installing furniture (£50/day)	Physical and intellectual access improved for all Reduced impact on biodiversity through 'footfall spread' Greater awareness of landscape and heritage Local people involved in increasing access to heritage
Install interpretation (£13,200)	3 interpretation panels installed 20 oral histories recorded 1 audio trail produced	

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£114,724
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£3,900
non-recoverable VAT	£16,640
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£36,712
HLF contribution	£78,012
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in January 2013 and be completed by March 2014.

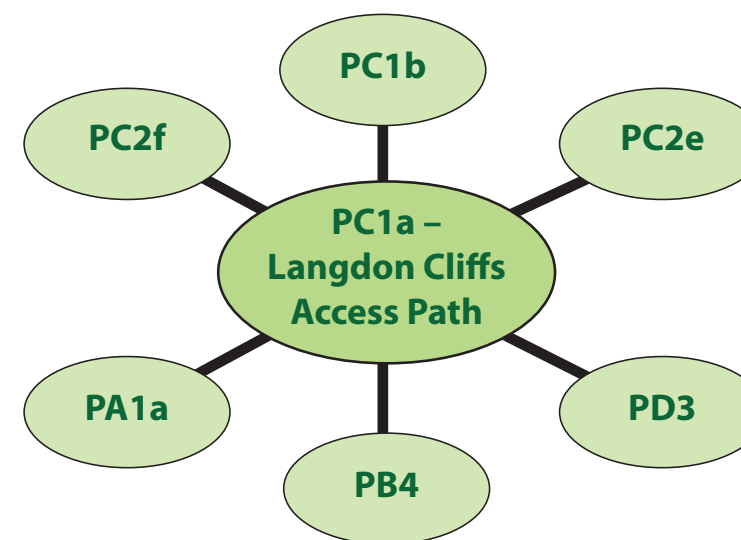
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Failure to gain planning permission	Low	High	Project unable to go ahead	Discussions with planning authority, Natural England and Kent Downs AONB have been positive and they support the project. The type of surface is crucial and this is still being determined
Disability groups not fully engaged	Low	High	Path unsuitable for crucial part of the audience	Ensure relevant groups actively involved in the design of the path and interpretation

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

3, 4, 5, 8

### Project Connectivity



PC1a Langdon Cliffs Access Path

### Gateway to the Cliffs (PC1b)

#### Project Aim

To create a fitting gateway structure for the White Cliffs of Dover, involving local people in its design and construction and engaging them in the landscape heritage through this process.

#### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team – CEL Manager

#### Delivery Partners

National Trust, Kent County Council, Natural England

#### Land Ownership

Dover Harbour Board/National Trust

#### Audience

Local communities and visitors

### Project Description

For anyone arriving in Dover by ferry, or even for people living in Dover, it is not clear how to get to the famous White Cliffs on foot or by bike. There are no signposts or gateways that indicate the way, even though the route is directly outside the ferry terminal.

The lack of an entrance point and signage is a contributing factor for visitors on foot and bike passing straight through Dover en route to Canterbury; it also entrenches the local belief that Langdon Cliffs is only accessible by car. For those that find the current footpath, it is unwelcoming, overgrown and access is difficult.

This project will involve local communities in designing and constructing a fitting gateway in Dover for the White Cliffs. Local artists will work alongside WCLPS and partners to engage local communities in the project and involve them in its design and construction through a series of workshops. The gateway will reflect aspects of the area's landscape and heritage that are important to local people, as well as being a focus for the White Cliffs themselves.

Physical improvements to the path will be carried out by contractors.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Create gateway sculpture	Gateway sculpture for the White Cliffs (£22,000) 10 community design workshops held (£300/unit) 200 local people participating in gateway's design and construction	Improved access for local communities and visitors Local people involved in designing access improvements Greater awareness of landscape and heritage Sense of achievement and ownership for local people
Access improvements	200m of footpath improved for access (£113/m)	

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£47,660
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£15,251
HLF contribution	£32,409
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project starts in November 2014 and will be completed in September 2016.



White Cliffs beyond Dover Docks

Photo: Paul Sampson

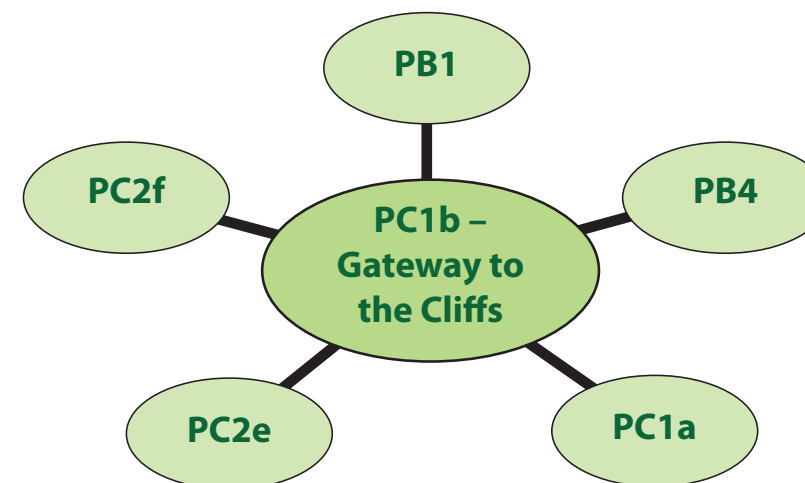
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Landowner unwilling to sign legal agreement	Low	Medium	Project undeliverable or delayed	Landowner already engaged and supportive; they are involved with other WCLPS projects and work with partners. Alternative site has been identified if necessary
Failure to gain planning permission	Low	High	Project undeliverable	Planning authority supportive in principle but will depend on design. Involve planning authority at the design stage
Lack of community engagement	Medium	High	Key aspect of the project lost. Loss of outcomes	The Partnership will carry out extensive community engagement and consultation. The recruitment of the right person as CEL Manager is essential

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PC1b Gateway to the Cliffs**

**PC2 A Special Sense of Place**

A Special Sense of Place will increase access to and learning about the heritage for local communities and visitors. This project will provide a wide range of activities for people to participate in and new ways for them to learn about the landscape and heritage of the area.

A Special Sense of Place includes the following sub-projects:

- Samphire Hoe Education Hub (PC2a)
- Folkestone Warren (PC2b)
- Gurkha Hill (PC2c)
- A Matter of Interpretation (PC2d)
- Landscape Online (PC2e)
- Landscape Discovery (PC2f)



## Samphire Hoe Education Hub (PC2a)

### Project Aim

To build a shelter at Samphire Hoe to increase local people's access to, and understanding of, the landscape and heritage of the scheme area as well as the scheme itself.

### Delivery Lead

Eurotunnel, WCCP, WCLPS delivery team

### Land Ownership

Eurotunnel

### Audience

Local communities and visitors

### Project Description

Samphire Hoe was created from 4.9 million cubic metres of chalk marl dug to form the Channel Tunnel. It was opened to the public in July 1997 as a coastal country park. It is accessed through a tunnel cut through the White Cliffs and the site gives a unique view of the coastal landscape and ancient cliffs all whilst standing in newly created chalk grassland.

There are a series of routes around the Hoe including an access for all route. There is convenient and ample car parking, toilets and baby change facilities, as well as a small refreshment kiosk.

Samphire Hoe is very popular, with more than 100,000 people visiting every year for the views, easy access and peace and quiet.

This project will build an education shelter at Samphire Hoe to improve the visitor experience and to act as the hub of the WCLPS. A Samphire Hoe visitor survey, which was carried out as part of the development stage, showed that 85% of respondents would like to see an indoor space at the Hoe, that would provide more information about the area, particularly its heritage and



Early spider orchid

Photo: Paul Holt

wildlife. Other surveys carried out during development showed that the majority of people would like somewhere where they can find out about the wildlife, heritage and landscape of the scheme area.

Because of the heavy footfall at the site and the variety of people that visit, Samphire Hoe is an ideal place to raise awareness about the scheme area's heritage and its importance, as well as introducing the themes and messages of the WCLPS to a wide range of new audiences.

Work undertaken during development has produced a design for the shelter to RIBA Stage D, which has been used to successfully achieve planning permission for the building. An interpretation plan has also been produced.

### The shelter will have the following functions:

**Interpreting Samphire Hoe and the wider landscape** – the nature of the building and its location at Samphire Hoe will ensure a large proportion of visitors to the site will access the shelter at some point. The shelter will contain a variety of flexible and innovative interpretation to increase understanding about the site and the landscape and heritage of the WCLPS area. A variety of media will be used to communicate the messages of the scheme. It will use video and audio interpretation as well as more traditional panels to reach as wide an audience as possible.

Although there will be some permanent interpretation panels, the majority will be constantly changing and updating to communicate new messages. This interpretation will focus on raising awareness about the work of the Landscape Partnership and other heritage in the scheme area, such as a focus on different sites (Have you visited...?) and promoting wildlife sightings. Full information about the heritage of the area will be available for visitors.

A key aspect of interpreting the heritage will be through Living Interpretation. This works on the basis that the most effective form of interpretation is interaction with other people. Samphire Hoe has a strong body of volunteers whose knowledge of the site and the wider area is second to none and they have a desire to communicate their enthusiasm to other people. The Living Interpreters will be based in the shelter and will help visitors to unlock the doors to a greater appreciation of the area; they will receive necessary training as part of Programme D (PD3).

**Promoting the themes and messages of the WCLPS** – the shelter will host exhibitions promoting the key themes and messages of the Landscape Partnership. For example, there will be exhibitions relating to the Bronze Age period and the importance of grazing to the landscape, wildlife and people of the area. It will also display and promote work carried out by other Partnership activities, such as the films produced through A Different Way of Seeing (PB3), the oral histories collected, as well as photographs, poems and art created in response to the scheme.

**A key resource for local schools** – Samphire Hoe is in many ways the perfect site for schools to visit – it is a safe site, with easy access and the necessary facilities. However, few schools currently visit because of the lack of shelter – Samphire Hoe can be unpleasant if the weather becomes inclement and there is currently nowhere to escape it. The shelter will reduce this barrier to school visits and make Samphire Hoe a key part of the Schools Out project (PC3) as it provides a stepping stone between learning inside and outside the classroom. The shelter will also provide school groups with the opportunity to learn about the wider landscape.

**A venue for WCLPS events** – the shelter will provide a venue for training courses and events run through the scheme, as well as for the Partnership Board and Safer Landscapes (PC4) meetings. It will also be a venue for local community groups to meet in an environment where they are exposed to the key messages of the WCLPS.

**Outputs and Outcomes**

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Build education shelter	Education shelter built (£173,426) and fitted (£26,349 includes interpretation and media equipment) 200,000 people use the shelter 15 exhibitions promoting the themes and work of WCLPS Work delivered through other projects exhibited and promoted 50 school groups visit 120 events and training courses held 300 volunteer days providing Living Interpretation (£50/day)	Improved access for local communities and visitors Local people involved in promoting and celebrating their heritage Greater awareness and understanding of local landscape and heritage and its importance Promotion of people's work will provide a sense of achievement

**Project Costs**

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£242,307
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£15,000
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£106,307
HLF contribution	£136,000
% HLF contribution	56%

**Timescale**

The construction element will commence in December 2012 and be completed by September 2013. The Education Hub will support Partnership activities and outcomes for the duration of the scheme and beyond.



Photo: Paul Holt

Children's activity at Samphire Hoe

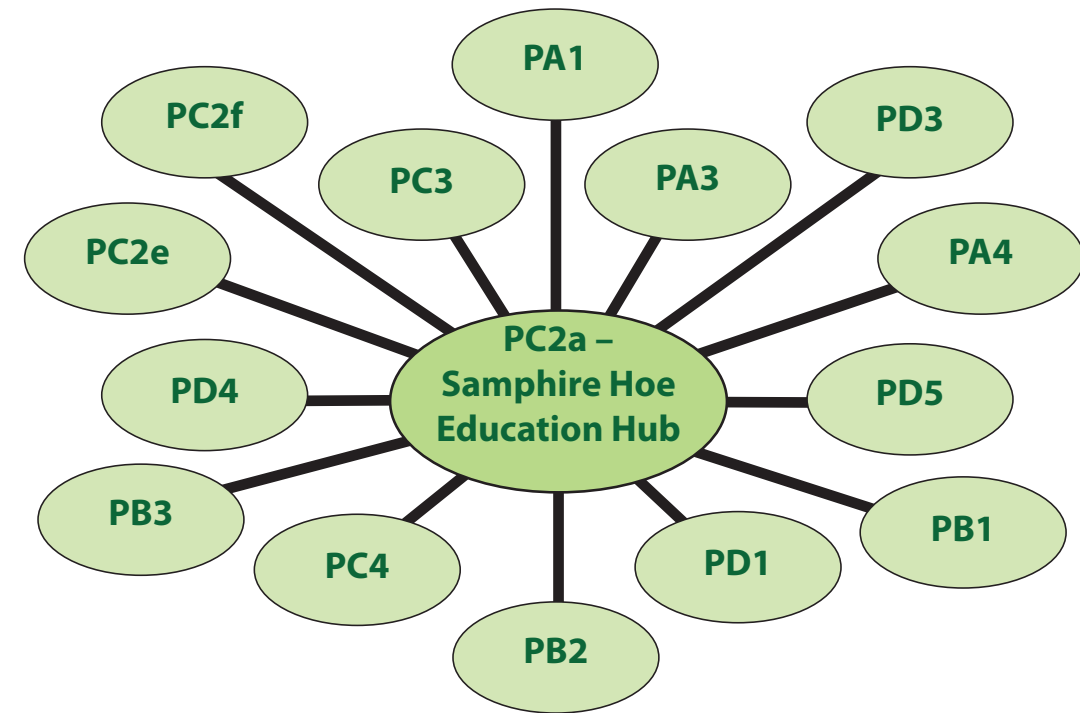
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Works go over budget	Low	Medium	Escalation in project costs and potential reduction in activity	Detailed costings have been provided as part of the development stage. 10% contingency applied. Eurotunnel and WCCP are continuing to seek additional match funding to reduce the HLF contribution to the project
Shelter ceases to be used for intended purpose after the life of the scheme	Low	High	Lack of impact for the wider scheme area. Devaluing of HLF contribution	Agreements between DDC and the landowner will ensure the use of the building as outlined here for a minimum of 10 years

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PC2a Samphire Hoe Education Hub**

**Folkestone Warren (PC2b)**

**Project Aim**

To improve access to, and understanding of, Folkestone Warren and to reduce anti-social behaviour and engage the local community in a positive way.

**Delivery Lead**

WCCP

**Delivery Partners**

Shepway District Council

**Landowner**

Shepway District Council (SDC), Network Rail (NR), White Cliffs Caravan Park, private individual

**Audience**

Local communities and visitors



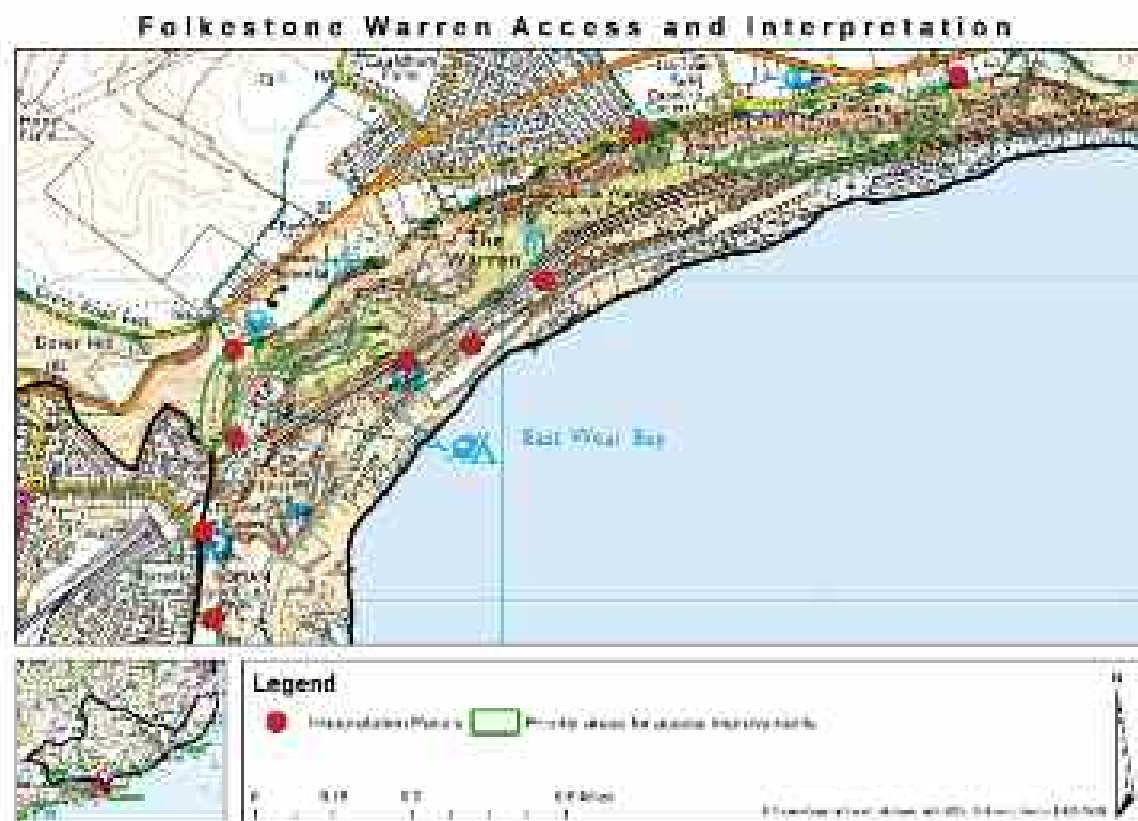


Figure 16: Location of access improvements and interpretation panels at Folkestone Warren

### Project Description

The Warren is a large, complex site with public access across its whole extent. It provides direct access to the countryside for the people of Folkestone and Capel-le-Ferne. It also provides a crucial biodiversity link between the chalk grasslands of Dover and Folkestone.

It is a remarkable site. Its geological features are valued at an international level and its chalk downland habitats and invertebrate populations are of national importance. The site has been heavily used and valued for generations of local people and day trippers and it continues to be so today.

Over the years the site has been invaded by native and non-native scrub. This has resulted in overgrown, hard-to-use footpaths and a dramatic decrease in the extent and connectivity of the chalk grassland. There is also an air of neglect about the Warren, partially due to the industrial nature of the site around the railway and sea defences but also due to extensive anti-social behaviour.

This project will improve access to and learning about the Warren. Rides and glades will be cleared along problem areas and steps upgraded or installed. The priorities for path widening will be areas where the current access is slippery when wet, where views can be created and/or where areas of grassland can be increased or linked.

The new interpretation will have metal sculptural frames which link to the existing sculptural gates on site, with small elements unique to each frame. The interpretation will be installed at the site's entrances to promote the access opportunities and increase understanding about the site's importance. The following topics are suggested for the panels:

- site access and designation
- access to the Shepway coast
- the Roman Villa and Copt Point fossils
- scrub management and grazing
- the railway and Victorians
- the benefit of scrub to birds
- life on the cliffs
- marine life
- geology and landslips

Volunteers will support the project by researching and writing text for the interpretation and website as well undertaking physical access improvements.



Folkestone Warren

Photo: Josie Newman



### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Install interpretation	9 interpretation panels and sculptural frames installed (£2,750/unit)	Local people involved in conserving the heritage
	A sculptural interpretive network across the whole site	A greater awareness of the importance of Folkestone Warren for wildlife, geology and our cultural heritage
Improve Access	20 volunteer days in researching and writing the panels (£50/day)	Improved access for people
	9 web pages produced with further information on each panel subject	Greater understanding of the need for habitat management
Improve Access	Access improved along 5 key sections (£12,000)	The site takes on a feeling of being under cohesive, co-ordinated management
	120 volunteer days improving paths and access (£50/day)	A reduction in anti-social behaviour

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£43,750
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£7,000
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£14,000
HLF contribution	£29,750
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in August 2014 and finish in May 2017.

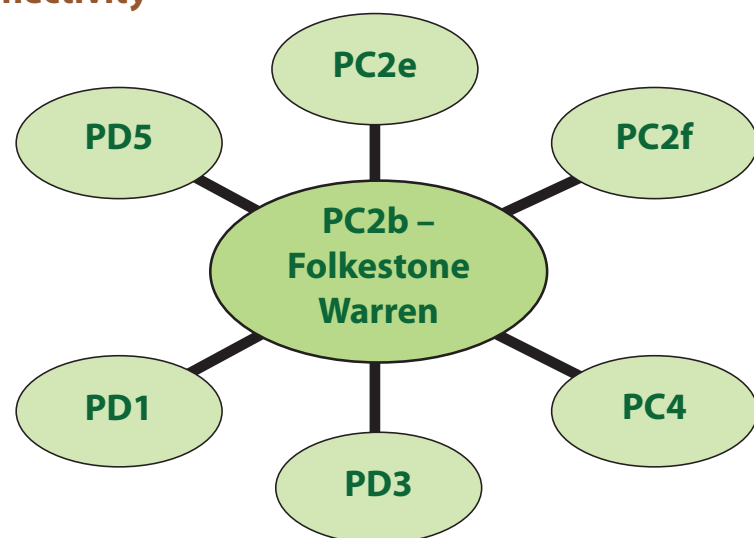
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Landowners do not consent to works	Medium	Low	Two of the interpretation panels could not be sited at the entrances to the site	7 of the panels will be on SDC and NR land and are fully supported  Two private landowners are less engaged - continue and develop relationship  Panels can easily be sited on NR and SDC land without altering impact
Failure to achieve volunteer days	Low	Medium	More match funding required	Project will recruit new volunteers as well as use existing ones
Vandalism to interpretation	Medium	Medium	A degrading of the infrastructure  Loss of landowner confidence	Current sculptural gates have received little vandalism  Procedures in place to deal with damage quickly and avoid accumulation  Safer Landscapes will help to address these issues

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

3, 4, 5, 8, 9

**Project Connectivity**



**PC2b Folkestone Warren**

**Gurkha Hill (PC2c)**

**Project Aim**

To increase access to, and learning about, the landscape for the Gurkha community. To better understand how they use and value it.

**Delivery Lead**

WCLPS delivery team – CEL Manager

**Landowner**

Eurotunnel

**Audience**

Local Gurkha community and local people in general, visitors

**Project Description**

Dover and Folkestone have well-established Gurkha communities who are regular users of the local heritage.

Gurkha Hill will work with the local Gurkha community in Folkestone to undertake access improvements on their favourite routes to the Downs. This will involve vegetation clearance, the installation of seating, and signage in Nepali. The project will also install a dual language interpretation panel on the top of the Downs that will explain to the Gurkha community about the history and importance

of the landscape, while informing others about Gurkha traditions and how they value this landscape.

Sections of the Gurkha community are active herbalists and regularly pick flowers on the Downs for use in remedies and infusions. Gurkha Hill will hold dual language guided walks to find out how Gurkhas use the native flora, while giving them an understanding of the importance and historical use of plants in England.

**Outputs and Outcomes**

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Undertake access improvements	2 routes to the Downs improved (£2,750) 20 volunteer days improving access (£50/day)	Physical access improved Local people involved in improving access to heritage
Install interpretation panel	1 interpretation panel installed (£2,500) 1 volunteer day translating (£350/day)	Greater awareness and understanding of the importance of the landscape and heritage
Hold herbalist guided walks	2 guided walks held (£550/unit) 40 people attending walks 2 volunteer days translating (£350/day)	Improved understanding between different cultures Hard to reach group engaged

**Project Costs**

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£8,400
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£2,050
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£2,688
HLF contribution	£5,712
% HLF contribution	68%

**Timescale**

This project will start in September 2014 and finish in July 2016.

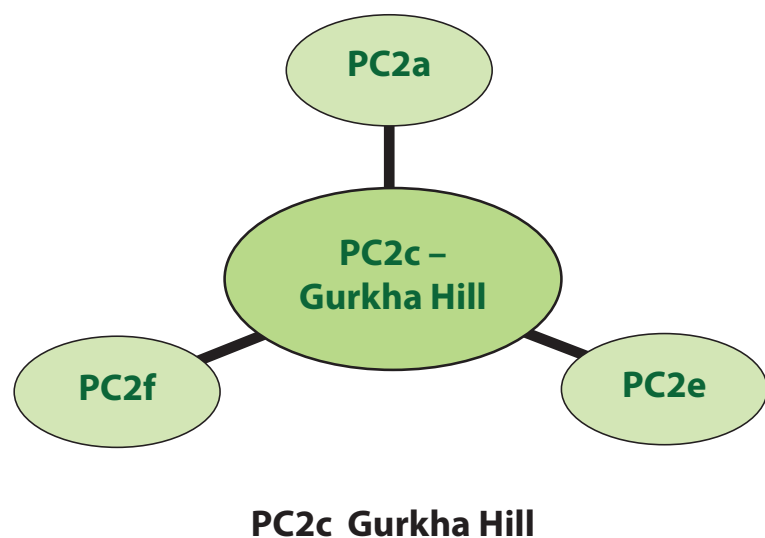
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of engagement from Gurkha community	Low	High	Project undeliverable	The Gurkha community have been engaged during development and this project is a result of that consultation. Maintain relationship that has been created.

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**A Matter of Interpretation (PC2d)**

**Project Aim**

To raise awareness and increase understanding about the landscape and its heritage.

**Delivery Lead**

Various (WCCP, KWT, CAT and WCLPS delivery team)

**Landowner**

Various (DDC, St Margaret's Parish Council, Dover Harbour Board, White Cliffs Caravan Park, Dover Town Council)

**Audience**

Local communities and visitors

**Project Description**

This project will install six interpretation panels to support other delivery projects within the scheme. Rather than being a text-heavy introduction, these panels will use original and fun ways to engage people and stimulate interest in the heritage, with more detailed information being provided on the WCLPS website (PC2e).

The following panels will be installed:

- Whinless Down – the importance of the Bronze Age to the landscape
- Western Heights – the relationship between military occupation and grazing
- Old Park Hill – the importance of chalk downland
- South Foreland Valley – explaining the WW2 heritage
- High Meadow – the importance of habitat connectivity
- Capel-le-Ferne – the importance of the Bronze Age to the landscape

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Install interpretation panels	6 interpretation panels installed (£1,500/unit)	Greater awareness and understanding of the importance of the landscape and heritage

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£9,000
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£2,880
HLF contribution	£6,120
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in December 2013 and be completed by November 2016.

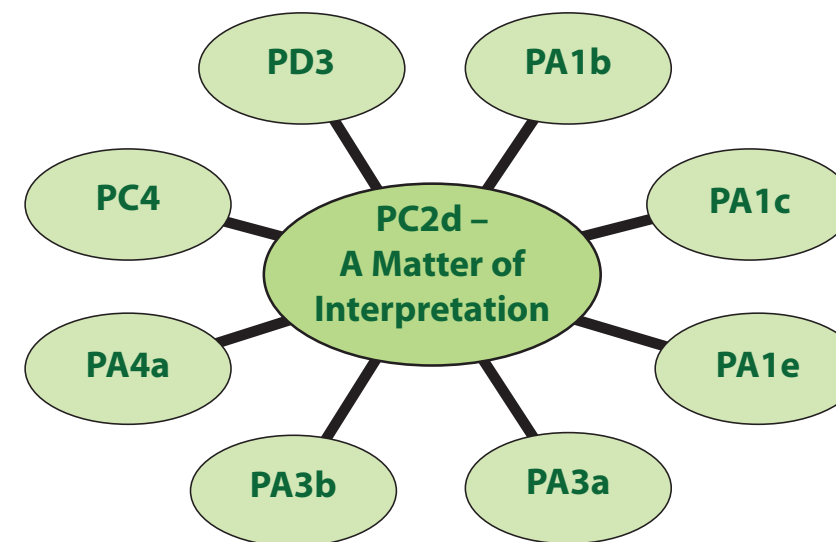
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Vandalism of panels	Medium	High	Financial implications of replacement. Degradation of the area	Replacement panels will be produced and the frames will be sturdy  Safer Landscapes will address these issues

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

4, 5, 7

### Project Connectivity



PC2d A Matter of Interpretation



## Landscape Online (PC2e)

### Project Aim

To raise awareness and increase understanding about the landscape and its heritage.

### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team

### Audience

Local communities and visitors

### Project Description

Landscape Online will create a fully interactive website for the WCLPS. It will provide detailed information on the work of the scheme, including events, training courses and other opportunities for local communities and visitors. People will be able to interact with the website providing stories, anecdotes and suggestions as part of a web archive for how local people value the area. Blogs will be encouraged from partner staff and people volunteering through the scheme, to provide a further insight into how those who use and manage the heritage value it.

The website will provide information on the themes of the WCLPS, providing in-depth information on the background and history of the landscape and heritage and why it is important.

Landscape Online will enable people to listen to oral histories and watch films generated through the scheme, as well as using educational resources and information supporting scheme interpretation.

The website will be designed to appeal to a wide range of audiences and make the most of social media to communicate its messages.

Content for the website will be produced by WCLPS delivery staff, partners, volunteers and local communities.

## Outputs and Outcome

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
WCLPS website created	1 website created (£16,588) 200,000 unique visitor sessions 50 days volunteer time writing content (£50/day)	Greater understanding and awareness about the landscape and heritage Increased access to heritage Local people celebrating their heritage and sharing their enthusiasm

## Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£19,088
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£2,500
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£6,108
HLF contribution	£12,980
% HLF contribution	68%

## Timescale

The project will start in December 2012 and run for the duration of the scheme.

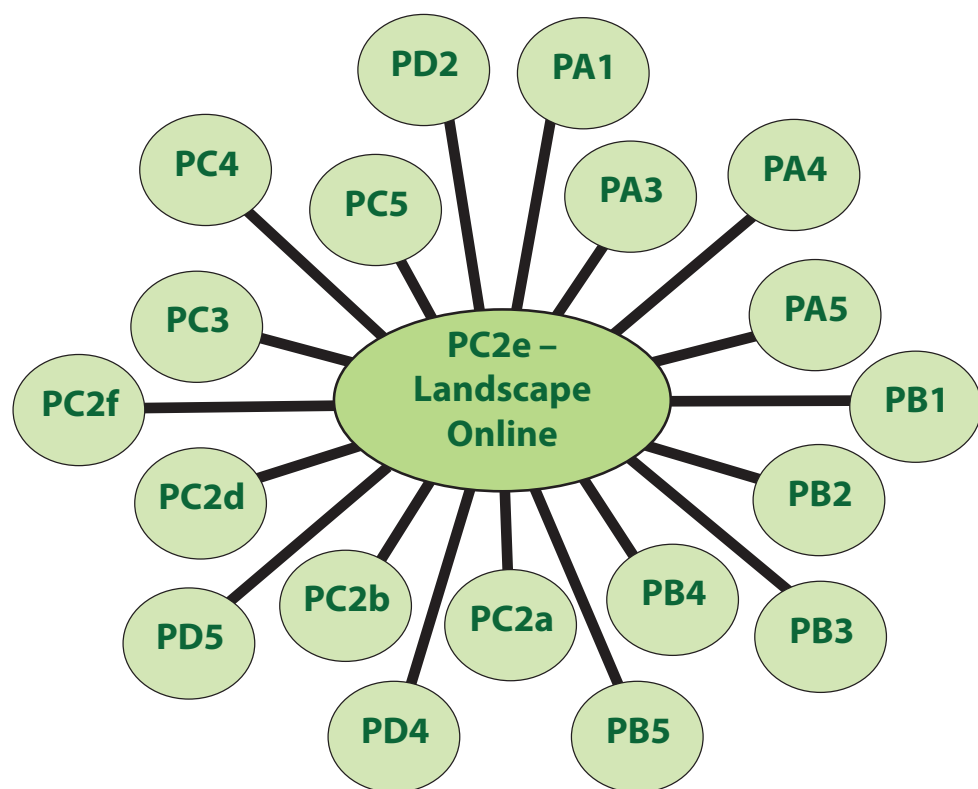
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Failure to provide sufficient content for the website	Low	Medium	Aims of the website not met	Start small and build the website throughout the scheme. Encourage partners and volunteers to produce content

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

4, 5, 6, 7, 8

**Project Connectivity**



PC2e Landscape online

**Landscape Discovery (PC2f)**

**Project Aim**

To raise awareness and increase understanding about the landscape and its heritage.

**Delivery Lead**

WCLPS delivery team

**Audience**

Local communities and visitors

**Project Description**

Landscape Discovery will promote and deliver an innovative and wide range of events to increase access to, and learning about, the WCLPS landscape and its heritage.

A series of three *Landscape Discovery* brochures will publicise walks, talks and activities commissioned by WCLPS, as well as events organised by partners and local communities. The focus of WCLPS events will be to reach new audiences and promote different aspects of the landscape to reach as wide an audience as possible. It will be developed according to popularity and need throughout the scheme.

The brochures will provide detailed access information on key heritage sites suitable for visitors in the scheme area. This will include what facilities are available and how to get to sites by public transport, by bike or on foot.

**Outputs and Outcomes**

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
<i>Landscape Discovery</i> brochure produced	3 brochures produced (£3,300/unit) 15,000 copies produced 300 events promoted 60 events commissioned by the scheme (£150/event)	Greater understanding and awareness about the landscape and heritage Increased and improved access to heritage

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£18,900
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£6,048
HLF contribution	£12,852
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in December 2013 and run for the life of the scheme.

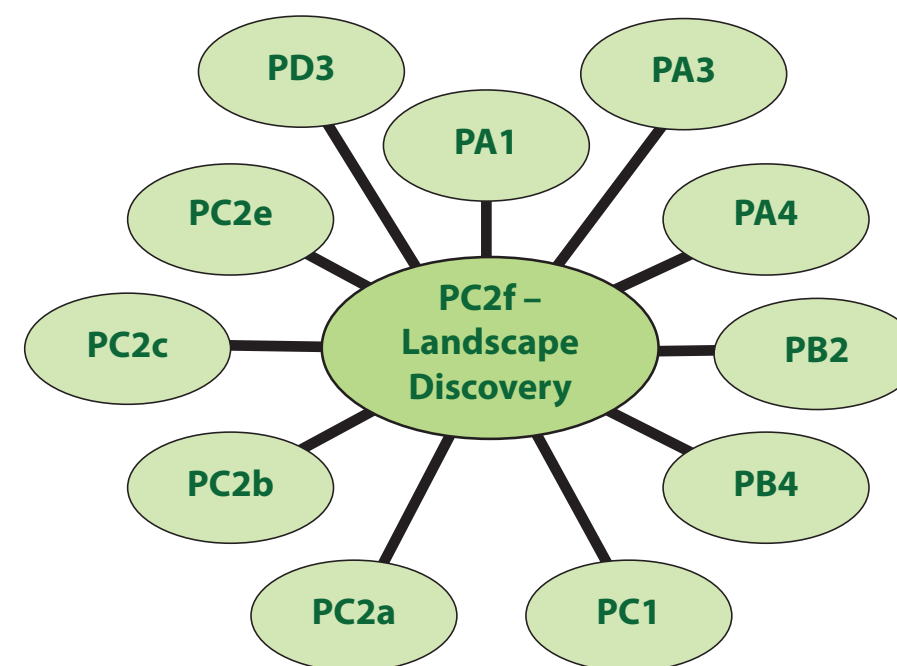
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of uptake for events	Low	Medium	Loss of impact for project	Wide publicity using partners' networks and social media
Cost overrun	Low	High	Unable to deliver project to the desired scale	Costs based on quotes in delivery stage

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

4, 5, 6, 7, 8

### Project Connectivity



PC2f Landscape Discovery

### Schools Out (PC3)

#### Project Aim

To develop a sustainable educational resource that uses the local landscape and its heritage as a key part of schools' education programmes, with a particular emphasis on learning outside the classroom.

#### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team – CEL Manager

#### Audience

Local primary and secondary school children, teachers and partner staff

#### Project Description

Schools Out will develop an educational resource to encourage learning about the landscape heritage outside the classroom. It will provide a diverse range of cross-curricular lesson plans and resources appropriate for Key Stages 1 to 4 that will be available online.

The resource will focus on the chalk downland landscape and how it was created, as well as key periods in history and local traditions. It will raise awareness about the wealth of heritage found in the scheme area and how it can be used to support and enhance formal education.

The project will employ an education consultant to develop the resource along with teachers and heritage education professionals in the second year of the scheme. The full involvement of these groups is crucial to the sustainability of the resource and it being used in the long term. Once the resource has been developed it will be promoted to local schools during years three and four by partners and education specialists.

The development of the resource early in the scheme and its subsequent promotion will give this project greater sustainability. Schools will be involved in the development of the resource and then assisted in delivering it for two years. This will make the resource familiar to teachers and schools and give them the confidence to deliver the resource on their own once the scheme has ended.

The focus of the resource will be on learning outside the classroom but will include learning inside the classroom as well. This will increase the flexibility of the resource and the amount of schools able to use it. The outreach vehicle (PB1) will be a key part of this learning programme, taking the countryside into schools and supporting them onsite when learning away from school.

Programme D (PD3) will support this project by providing training to teachers to give them the confidence to teach outside the classroom and use the resource independently. Training will also be provided for partners to enhance their skills and ability to work with schools.

The resource will be available on the WCLPS website (PC2e).



Chalkhill blue

Photo: Paul Holt

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Produce educational resource	Educational resource produced (£16,500) 10 schools involved in its development 6 partner organisations involved in its development	Increased awareness and understanding of local landscape and heritage and its importance Local landscape used as a resource for learning New partnership between partner organisations and schools
Promote and deliver educational resource (£11,000)	50 school/outside school visits assisting delivery of resource 15 primary schools and 3 secondary schools using the resource	

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£27,500
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£8,800
HLF contribution	£18,700
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will run from January 2014 to December 2016.



**Project Risks**

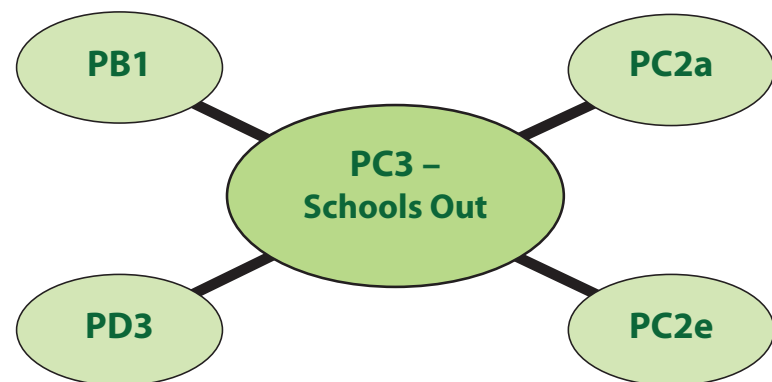
Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Failure to appoint appropriate education consultant	Medium	High	Impact of project and value of resource reduced	The development stage identified qualified consultants. Undertake a wide and thorough procurement process
Lack of uptake from schools	Medium	High	Resource not suitable for/used by schools	Development work has identified a need and enthusiasm for this project particularly for school input from the start. Maintain and develop links with schools

Table ?????

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PC3 Schools Out**

**Safer Landscapes (PC4)**

**Project Aim**

To develop a new partnership to address the real and perceived barriers of anti-social behaviour and threatening environments in the WCLPS area.

**Delivery Lead**

WCLPS delivery team – Scheme Manager

**Audience**

Local communities

**Project Description**

Safer Landscapes will learn heavily from the experiences of the Securing The Landscape (STL) programme delivered by the Valley of Visions Landscape Partnership Scheme in the Medway Gap.

The WCLPS area suffers heavily from anti-social behaviour, particularly illegal vehicular access, fly-tipping and litter, graffiti of monuments and damage to fences. This behaviour impacts negatively on the landscape and wildlife, but on communities and visitors as well. The problems are not confined to the urban fringe areas; there is a significant problem of rural crime and anti-social behaviour in the hinterland of the scheme area, causing particular concern to the farming community.

This project will bring together Kent Police, local authorities (especially Community Safety Units), conservation and heritage organisations, landowners and representatives from the farming community in a new partnership to tackle these issues.

The partnership will meet bi-monthly as a Tactical and Coordinating Group (TCG), which will be chaired by a Chief Inspector. The TCG will use the National Intelligence Model to assess levels and hotspots of rural crime and anti-social behaviour and target resources accordingly. Partners will undertake actions to address the problems identified during the TCG, reporting back on progress at each meeting. This provides a decent level of accountability, as well as ensuring issues are being sufficiently addressed.

This process necessitates having sufficient intelligence to base decisions on. Therefore, a key aspect of the project will be to increase levels of community and partner reporting to provide the best possible intelligence picture to operate with. A leaflet containing a credit card-style information card will be produced explaining and simplifying the ways of reporting low-level crime and anti-social behaviour, including the introduction of an online reporting form.

From the STL experience, large-scale investment to implement physical measures has not proved that successful or given value for money. Therefore, a small budget has been made available to deal with small-scale problems as quickly as necessary. For more significant capital works, funding will be available through the Landscape Heritage Grants programme.

**Outputs and Outcomes**

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
TCG meets	27 TCG meetings	Greater awareness of the threats facing the landscape and heritage New partnership to tackle common issues Anti-social behaviour and rural crime reduced
Produce <i>Report It</i> leaflet	15,000 copies produced (£5,500)	

**Project Costs**

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£10,500
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£3,360
HLF contribution	£7,140
% HLF contribution	68%

**Timescale**

The project will start in December 2012 and run for the life of the scheme.

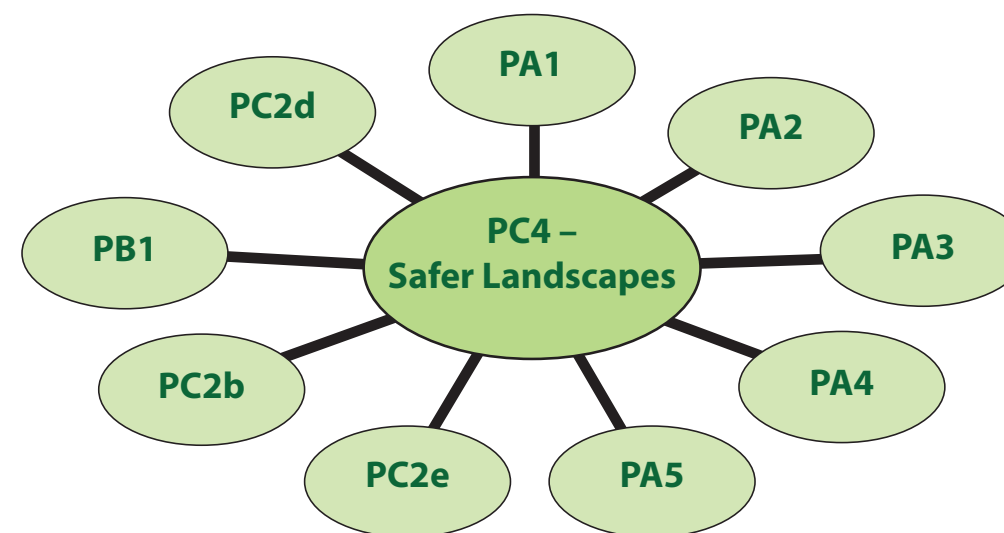
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lose senior level police support	Low	High	Senior police support is crucial in providing credibility to the project but also in securing the support of a police analyst, which is critical to the scheme	Kent Police are fully supportive of the project to date. Continue dialogue and development of the scheme during the gap between development and delivery

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10

**Project Connectivity**



PC4 Safer Landscapes

## Landscape Heritage Grants (PC5)

### Project Aim

To increase access to, and learning about, the landscape and heritage of the WCLPS area, with a particular focus on the scheme’s hinterland. To help local communities, groups and organisations make decisions about their heritage.

### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery team

### Audience

Local communities, community groups and other organisations

### Project Description

The Landscape Heritage Grants programme (LHG) will offer grants of between £1,000 to £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate and increase understanding of the historic landscape of the WCLPS area. Appendix 3 contains draft guidance notes and application forms, which give detailed information on what the programme will fund and the mechanisms and administration of the LHG.

The LHG will provide a basis for the practical enhancement of the landscape character of the scheme area. Through the process of developing, applying and implementing schemes, communities and individuals will increase their understanding of the landscape, its heritage and character as well as a giving sense of ownership of its future – an important legacy of this project.

For the purposes of presentation, the LHG has been divided into four and included in the relevant Landscape Partnership outcomes (see PA5, PB5 and PD7).

The Landscape Heritage and Grants Officer (LHGO) will be responsible for supporting applicants and the administration of the scheme, this will include undertaking considerable outreach work and training to promote the scheme and encourage applications that support WCLPS objectives and contribute to the scheme’s legacy.

The LHG will run for three years and there will be three deadline dates for applications per year. Applicants will submit a pre-application enquiry form before submitting the full application.

The LHGO will assess applications and produce a Recommendation Paper which will be presented to the LHG Panel. The Panel will either support or reject the recommendation. Projects that are not supported by the Panel will be offered advice

on alternative funding, and, in certain cases, the Panel will try to help them improve by making links with other similar projects or groups.

The LHG Panel will consist of:

- WCLPS Manager
- Community Engagement and Learning Manager
- Tim Owen, Kent Downs AONB Unit – as well as being an AONB Officer responsible for the Sustainable Development Fund, Tim also runs a local youth group.
- David Illsley, Shepway District Council – David has a great deal of experience of urban and rural regeneration and managing and appraising local grants; he also works with the local primary school developing a wildlife garden.
- Dan Tuson, Natural England – a life-long resident of the scheme area, Dan has an in-depth knowledge of its heritage, communities and traditions.
- Andrew Richardson, Canterbury Archaeological Trust – Andrew has an in-depth knowledge of the scheme area’s heritage and experience in involving the local community in its conservation. He is a former Dover District Councillor.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Award grants that increase access to and learning about the heritage	15 small grants awarded 15 projects celebrating the heritage funded	Increased access to and learning about the landscape and its heritage Improved understanding of the local heritage and the need for conservation Local communities and groups making decisions about their heritage

**Project Costs**

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£50,000
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£3,000
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£16,000
HLF contribution	£34,000
% HLF contribution	68%

**Timescale**

The LHG will start in December 2013 and run until November 2016.

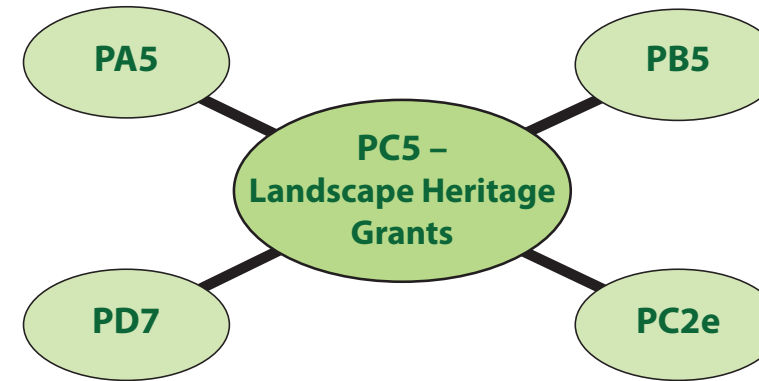
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of uptake	Medium	High	Loss of match funding. Reduction of the impact of the LHG	A significant part of the LHGO's remit will be outreach and promotion. This will be supported by other members of the delivery team and partners

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PC5 Landscape Heritage Grants**

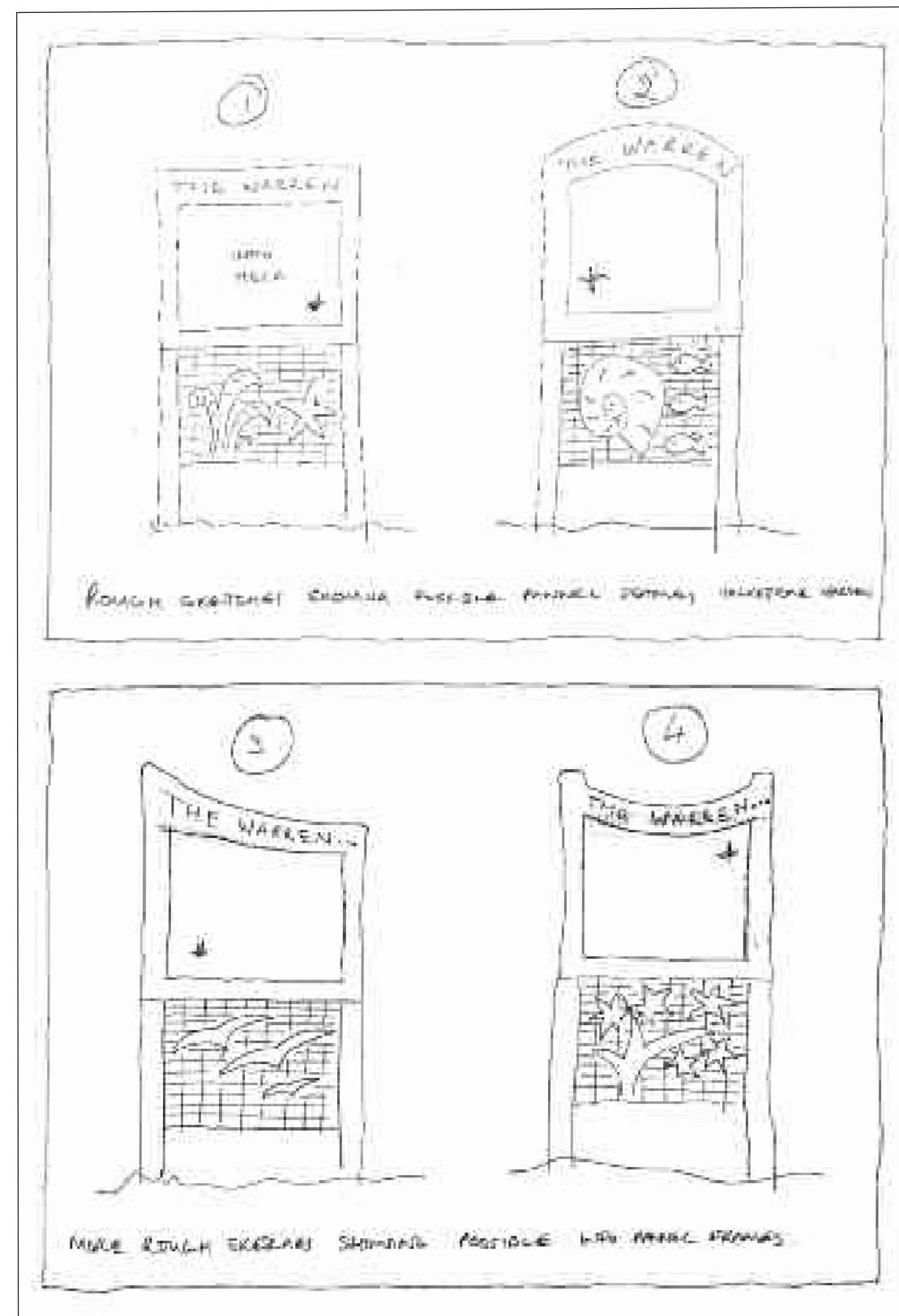


Photo: Dan Tuson

Hollow way, Alkham Valley



Project	Sub Project	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Grand Total
PC1 - White Cliffs for All	PC1a - Langdon Cliffs Access Path	£ 8,764	£105,960	£ -	£ -	£ -	£114,724
	PC1b - Gateway to the White Cliffs	£ -	£ -	£32,993	£14,667	£ -	£47,660
<b>Total</b>		<b>£8,764</b>	<b>£105,960</b>	<b>£32,993</b>	<b>£14,667</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£162,384</b>
PC2 - A Special Sense of Place	PC2a - Samphire Hoe Education Hub	£ 227,307	£ 5,000	£ 5,000	£ 5,000	£ -	£242,307
	PC2b - Folkestone Warren	£ -	£6,000	£7,000	£30,750	£ -	£43,750
	PC2c - Gurkha Hill	£ -	£350	£7,500	£550	£ -	£8,400
	PC2d - A Matter of Interpretation	£ -	£3,000	£3,000	£3,000	£ -	£9,000
	PC2e - Landscape Online	£17,360	£1,410	£160	£160	£ -	£19,088
	PC2f - Landscape Discovery	£ -	£6,300	£6,300	£6,300	£ -	£18,900
<b>Total</b>		<b>£244,666</b>	<b>£22,060</b>	<b>£28,960</b>	<b>£45,760</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£341,445</b>
PC3 - Schools Out		£ -	£16,500	£5,500	£5,500	£ -	£27,500
PC4 - Safer Landscapes		£ -	£6,750	£2,500	£1,250	£ -	£10,500
PC5 - Landscape Heritage Grants		£ -	£16,667	£16,667	£16,667	£ -	£50,000
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>£253,430</b>	<b>£167,936</b>	<b>£85,370</b>	<b>£83,843</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£591,829</b>



Original designs for interpretation panel frames

## Programme D: Training and Skills

This programme will contribute towards the delivery of the Landscape Partnership outcome:

### ***Increasing training opportunities in local heritage skills***

It contains the following projects:

PD1 – Taking the First Step

PD2 – Countryside Apprentice

PD3 – Training to Support Delivery Programmes

PD4 – Training in Heritage Skills

PD5 – Partner Training

PD6 – Staff Training

PD7 – Landscape Heritage Grants

### **Taking the First Step (PD1)**

#### **Project Aim**

To provide opportunities for disadvantaged young people to gain qualifications in environmental conservation; increasing participation in and understanding of the landscape and heritage.

#### **Delivery Lead**

WCLPS delivery team

#### **Delivery Partners**

Pent Valley Technology College

#### **Audience**

14 – 19 year olds living in the scheme area

### **Project Description**

It is a sad truth that a significant number of school children in or adjacent to the scheme area are at risk of becoming NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training). These young people will leave school at 16 with little opportunity and at a significant disadvantage, with many not even attempting qualifications during their last two years at school.

Some local schools engage nearly-NEETs in activities outside the classroom, such as undertaking practical conservation tasks with the White Cliffs Countryside Partnership (WCCP), but, although some of the young people really benefit from this experience, it is felt that what is needed is a sustained period of engagement with a clear end point, such as a certificate or qualification.

Taking the First Step will work with young people aged 14 – 16 to achieve a City and Guilds qualification based on undertaking practical conservation work in the local landscape. An entry level certificate in Skills for Working Life – Land Based (land and plants) will be offered to students from local schools. This will give them a qualification equivalent to two GCSEs. The qualification will be delivered over two terms and there will be a total of three deliveries during the life of the scheme.

The project will work with 15 young people per year from a minimum of two schools. It will be managed by teachers and WCLPS delivery staff. External support for staffing practical sessions and administration to support the project will be contracted in, as will assessors and internal verifiers.

Practical sessions will be carried out on partners' sites. Partner staff will introduce the intention of the work and how it relates to the conservation of the landscape in an accessible and approachable way. It is hoped that the positive contribution made will increase the sustainability of this project in the long term.



*Volunteers creating steps*

*Photo: Paul Sampson*

Because of the target group there is a risk that young people will not complete the qualifications. To minimise this risk, taster sessions will be run in the year before each qualification to assess interest and commitment from students before enrolling them in the qualification. Throughout delivery, students will be supported by mentors to help them stay the course.

To ensure value for money of the qualification, if insufficient numbers from the target group are not forthcoming, it could also be offered to those not regarded as nearly-NEET but who will still leave school with only a handful of GCSEs grade C and below. Although this group does not have the same need, the opportunity to engage them in aspects of the landscape heritage and provide them with the knowledge and skills to care for it currently does not exist.

A second tier will be added to the project by offering a Level 2 Diploma in Work-Based Environmental Conservation. This qualification is aimed at 16 – 18 year olds and will help to sustain interest garnered through the Entry Level Certificate and provide a real opportunity for the target group to continue learning.

Opportunities to study for vocational qualifications in Environmental Conservation at this level are severely restricted in Kent (see Countryside Apprentice PD2). This project will act as a pilot to see if a sustainable model can be achieved for the future. Pent Valley Technology College (PVTC) will run the course supported by WCLPS delivery staff and partners. During the pilot they will establish a network of contacts to deliver this project in the long term and also gain the subject knowledge necessary for this. The provision of the diploma will greatly enhance the opportunities for young people to learn skills and knowledge to help them conserve the landscape heritage in the long term and go on to find employment. PVTC's sixth form is accessible to all young people in the area who meet the entrance requirements.

Whether or not students go on to employment in the conservation sector or other land-based jobs, the knowledge they will have acquired about the importance of the landscape heritage and the need to conserve it will be of benefit to them and the heritage due to a greater understanding and awareness.

Training for partners to allow them to assess and verify the qualifications will be provided through this project.

Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Entry Level qualification	45 nearly-NEETs gain an Entry Level 2 Certificate (£670 per student)  Habitat improvement on 12 sites  Access improvements delivered on 4 sites	School staff and students gain a greater understanding of wildlife and their local landscape  Young people gain new skills and confidence  Young people given the opportunity to have a positive influence on their local landscape
Diploma	12 students gain a City and Guilds Level 2 Certificate and Diploma (£1,508 per student)  3 partner staff trained to assess the qualification (£700 per person)  The diploma is delivered after the life of the project by Pent Valley Technology College  Links with local farmers and landowners made both involved in the future delivery of the diploma  Access improvements delivered on 4 sites  Habitat improvement delivered on 12 sites	Young people leave the project with greater employment or training prospects  Young people have positive, enriching experiences in the local landscape  Partners provided with new skills  Conservation qualifications available for young people in the scheme area  New partnerships developed



### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£56,265
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£18,004
HLF contribution	£38,260
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

The project will start in February 2013 and be completed by August 2016.



Lifting and cleaning a cattle grid

Photo: Paul Sampson

### Project Risks

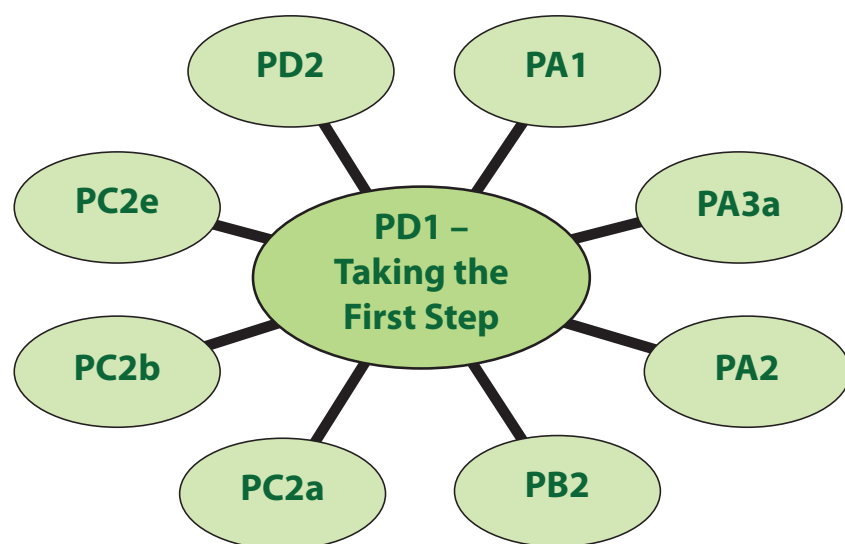
Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of uptake/high dropout rate of young people	Medium	High	Loss of outputs and outcomes. Project does not represent value for money	Run taster sessions to assess interest and commitment from young people Young people will be mentored throughout delivery Qualification available to other students if insufficient numbers found
Lack of uptake from schools	Medium	High	Increased costs due to proportional loss in resources and need for extra staff	Development stage has identified sufficient school interest Maintain relationships and develop new ones
PVCT do not have staff available with relevant content knowledge once project ends	Medium	Medium	PVCT unable to take qualification in-house and require additional support	WCLPS delivery team to work with and support PVCT to ensure readiness for the project end

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10



**Project Connectivity**



**PD1 Taking the First Step**

**Countryside Apprentice (PD2)**

**Project Aim**

To provide apprenticeships in Environmental Conservation for young people, to enhance their career prospects and give them a greater understanding and awareness of the heritage and its importance.

**Delivery Lead**

WCLPS delivery team, WCCP, DDC

**Delivery Partners**

NT, KWT, KCC, Plumpton College

**Audience**

16 – 18 year olds

**Project Description**

This project will provide apprenticeships in environmental conservation for 16 – 18 year olds. Apprentices will be employed by DDC on one year fixed-term contracts and work across the Partnership undertaking practical conservation tasks. They will work towards an NVQ Level 2 in Environmental Conservation, which they will undertake at the nearest education provider, Plumpton College. Through the qualification and their work with the Partnership, they will develop a range of skills and knowledge on the subject, as well as a deeper understanding and awareness of the scheme area’s heritage and its importance.

Countryside Apprentice will take advantage of current government policy to fully fund the qualifications of apprenticeships for those aged between 16 – 18 years. The project will also provide apprentices with extra training to help them in their future careers (such as chainsaw, brushcutter and pesticide) as well as increasing their capacity to assist the Partnership in land management.



Photo: Paul Sampson

*Brushcutting*

The apprentices’ experiences will be further enriched by working across the Partnership. WCCP will manage the apprentices and provide them with a mentor, who will supervise their work and progress. The apprentices will regularly work with KWT and NT, which will give them greater experience and variety in human and organisational interaction.

The apprentices will be recruited by DDC, with initial vetting of applicants for suitability by KCC and Plumpton College. With Plumpton College being in East Sussex, the apprentices will undertake six residential courses per year rather than the more typical weekly day release.

Countryside Apprentice is designed to be a natural follow-on and goal for those participating in Taking the First Step (PD1).

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Offer apprenticeships in Environmental Conservation	3 apprentices working in the partnership (£7,377 per person) 3 young people achieve NVQ Level 2 in Environmental Conservation (£1,092 per person)	Greater understanding and knowledge about the heritage and its importance Young people helped towards a career Young people helping to care for their heritage
Provide additional training	3 young people given additional vocational training (£3,500 per person)	Existing partnerships strengthened and new ones created

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£36,956
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£11,826
HLF contribution	£25,130
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

Apprenticeships will start in April 2013 and run until March 2016.

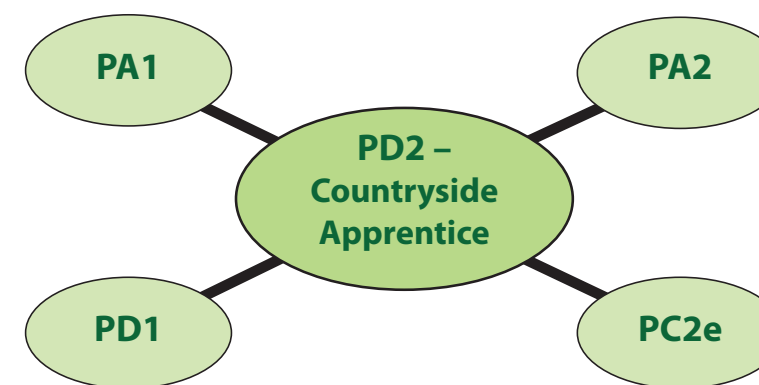
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Unable to recruit right people as apprentices	Medium	High	Lack of impact for project Negative impact on DDC and partners	Wide recruitment and support from KCC and education provider Involve partners in recruitment process Apprentices will be recruited on training contracts Additional training will be an incentive rather than front loaded
Government reduce funding for qualifications	Low	High	Unable to deliver project Reduced scope of project	Risk was assessed at development stage Monitor situation but this is a priority for Government

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

### Project Connectivity



PD2 Countryside Apprentice

## Training to Support Other Delivery Programmes (PD3)

### Project Aim

To provide volunteers and Partnership staff with the skills to manage and care for the heritage.

### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery staff and partners

### Audience

Volunteers and Partnership staff

### Project Description

This project will provide people volunteering to deliver projects with the training necessary to give them the skills and knowledge to manage and care for the heritage both during the delivery of the scheme and in the longer term.

A variety of training will be provided to support the different projects. All training will be set in the context of the enhancement of the landscape character of the scheme area.

**Bringing Back the Landscape (PA1).** The following courses will be provided to assist the delivery of projects, provide sustainable management and increase volunteers' skills, knowledge and understanding:

- **Landscape and Landscape Character.** This course will introduce landscape character assessment and its application to the scheme area. It supports the other courses which consider the management of components of landscape character in the scheme area.
- **Chalk Grassland Management.** This course will provide an introduction to the needs and methods of managing chalk grassland to volunteers. Attendees will have a greater understanding of why and how we need to manage the habitat.
- **Grassland Management for Wildlife.** This course will provide a more in-depth look at managing habitats for different taxa. Attendees will have a greater understanding of the complex needs of species and how to manage habitats to provide benefits to different groups.
- **Biological Recording for Indicator Species.** This course will provide an in-depth look at the identification and monitoring techniques for assessing the condition of grassland. Attendees will be able to support the monitoring of projects in the WCLPS.

- **PA1 Safe Use of Pesticides.** An introduction into the safe use of pesticides. National Proficiency Tests Council (NPTC) certificated, attendees will be able to support the management of regrowth and ruderal species through manual application. Essential to attain PA6.
- **PA6 Knapsack Sprayer.** NPTC certification in pesticide application. Attendees will be able to support the management of the landscape.
- **Brushcutter Training.** A City and Guilds (LANTRA) certification in brushcutter use to support the management of the downland habitats.
- **Emergency First Aid.** A Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) certification to help volunteers support Partnership staff on the ground.
- **Level 2 Award in the Principles of Risk Assessment.** To provide volunteers with an understanding of the principles of risk assessment. This will allow volunteers to support the Partnership in site management and inventories.
- **Chainsaw Use.** NPTC certification in chainsaw use, including cross-cutting and maintenance and felling. To provide dedicated volunteers with the skills to help manage the chalk downland landscape.

**Taking Stock (PA2).** The following courses will support and increase the sustainability of grazing management. They will provide volunteers and partners with basic and more advanced skills in lookering and stock management.

- **Stock Checking and Lookering.** This course will provide an introduction to stock checking, providing volunteer lookers with knowledge of different grazing animals and how to identify signs of illness and injury.
- **Advanced Stock Management and Maintenance.** A more in-depth look at stock management for staff and volunteers, including treatment and decision making.

**Going for Bronze (PA3).** The following courses will provide volunteers with the skills to assist with the delivery of projects and a greater understanding of the heritage:

- **Archaeological Find Techniques.** This course will provide volunteers with an understanding of the processes involved in archaeological surveys. They will develop skills to participate in and support projects.
- **Finds Recording and Analysis.** This course will provide volunteers with an introduction in identifying and processing archaeological finds and what they tell us about the heritage and the landscape.

- **Managing Vegetation and Historic Monuments.** This course will provide volunteers with an understanding of different heritage's needs and how to manage them appropriately.

**Frontline Britain (PA4).** The following courses will provide volunteers and staff with the skills to manage and interpret the heritage, as well as providing a greater understanding of its significance and the threats that face it:

- **Understanding 20th Century Military Heritage.** This course will provide attendees with an understanding of the different types of monument present in the scheme area and the threats to their condition.
- **Mapping and Surveying Structures.** This course will provide volunteers and staff with an understanding of the principles of mapping and surveying monuments and an introduction to techniques used to map and survey structures.
- **Oral History Techniques.** Attendees will learn about the techniques and processes involved in recording oral histories, from conducting interviews to transcription and editing. They will leave the course ready to record people's histories.
- **Drug Litter Training.** Raising awareness of and understanding about the different types of litter associated with illegal drug use, the behaviour it indicates, the potential dangers and how to deal with them.
- **Policing the Past.** This course will provide an understanding of the different types of crime that affect heritage and the consequences. It will provide attendees with methods and knowledge of how to protect the heritage.

**Be Part of It! (PB1).** The following courses will be provided for staff and volunteers to provide them with the skills to engage with as wide an audience as possible:

- **Environmental and Heritage Education in the Countryside.** This course will provide partners and volunteers with a fresh approach and new ways of engaging people in the landscape.
- **Engaging Disadvantaged Young People in their Local Environment.** A course specifically designed for this hard-to-reach group. Attendees will gain a better understanding of the needs of this group and techniques for engaging them in different subjects.
- **Engaging Groups in their Local Heritage.** A less specific approach than above, providing attendees with the skills and confidence to reach out to a wide audience.

**Taking Stock (PB2).** These training courses are for partner staff and for dog trainers. The course will help towards the management of dogs on sites, particularly where grazing animals are present.

- **Managing Dogs and their Owners.** This course will provide attendees with an understanding of techniques for controlling dogs and owners on countryside sites.
- **Stock Awareness Training.** A course for local dog trainers that will raise the awareness of the need for dog control in the countryside and provide trainers with the understanding, knowledge and techniques to disseminate this information to trainees.

**To the Lighthouse (PB4).** These training courses will provide volunteers with the skills necessary to participate in the production of a Conservation Management Plan for the South Foreland Lighthouse.

- **Building Monitoring Techniques.** This training will provide volunteers with an understanding of the complex processes for monitoring the condition of the lighthouse. Volunteers will be able to assist with the monitoring, interpretation of results and their evaluation.
- **Oral History Techniques.** Attendees will learn about the techniques and processes involved in recording oral histories, from conducting interviews to transcription and editing. They will leave the course ready to record people's histories.
- **Archive Survey, Historic Building Survey and Archaeological Landscape Survey.** These three courses will provide volunteers with an understanding of the methodology for undertaking the surveys. They will gain practical experience in collating information, interpreting results and applying findings as part of the management planning process. They will leave these surveys with the skills to undertake surveys independently or with minimal supervision.

**A Special Sense of Place (PC2).** The following training courses will provide volunteers with the skills to increase access to the heritage and support the delivery of this project and its various sub-projects:

- **Communicating Effectively.** This course will support volunteers providing 'living' interpretation at Samphire Hoe. They will be taught how to interpret body language and adapt their communication style accordingly. The course will also provide an understanding of theories and practice relating to emotional intelligence.



- **Footpath Construction and Maintenance.** Volunteers will learn various skills and techniques associated with the safe construction and management of footpaths and infrastructure.
- **Writing About Places for People.** This course will support the interpretation of Folkestone Warren (PC2b). It will provide a volunteer with an understanding of the devices for communicating important messages while enthusing and sparking interest.
- **Leading Guided Walks Safely and Interestingly.** This course will provide volunteer and partner walk leaders with the health and safety knowledge to risk assess walks properly. It will also provide attendees with different methods for storytelling and adapting their messages for different groups.

**Schools Out (PC3).** Training to support the delivery of this project will be:

- **Learning Outside the Classroom.** A course aimed at teachers to give them the skills and confidence to take classes outside the classroom into the landscape of the WCLPS area. The course will include risk assessment as well as fitting countryside into the curriculum.

**Outputs and Outcomes**

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide training to support PA1	<p>45 people trained in chalk grassland management (£36 per person)</p> <p>45 people trained in grassland management for wildlife (£36 per person)</p> <p>50 people trained in landscape character assessment (£20 per person)</p> <p>30 people trained in biological recording (£47 per person)</p>	<p>Volunteers and staff have the skills to manage and care for the landscape and its heritage</p> <p>Increased knowledge and awareness of the landscape heritage, its importance and the threats facing it</p> <p>Greater sustainability of projects, landscape management, education and outreach</p> <p>People encouraged to get more involved with their local heritage and its conservation</p>

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide training to support PA1 (continued)	<p>16 people trained and assessed in PA1 Safe Use of Pesticides (£202 per person)</p> <p>12 people trained and assessed in PA6 Knapsack Sprayer (£237 per person)</p> <p>12 people trained in brushcutter use (£87 per person)</p> <p>12 people trained and assessed in emergency first aid (£62 per person)</p> <p>3 people trained and assessed in chainsaw use (£1,035 per person)</p>	<p>Volunteers and staff have the skills to manage and care for the landscape and its heritage</p> <p>Increased knowledge and awareness of the landscape heritage, its importance and the threats facing it</p> <p>Greater sustainability of projects, landscape management, education and outreach</p> <p>People encouraged to get more involved with their local heritage and its conservation</p>
Provide training to support PA2	<p>40 people trained in basic stock checking (£25 per person)</p> <p>6 people trained in advanced stock management and maintenance (£165 per person)</p>	
Provide training to support PA3	<p>15 people trained in archaeological finds techniques (£35 per person)</p> <p>15 people trained in finds recording and analysis (£35 per person)</p> <p>30 people trained in managing vegetation and historic monuments (£21 person)</p>	

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide training to support PA4	<p>15 people trained in understanding 20th century military structures (£28 per person)</p> <p>20 people trained in surveying and mapping structures (£42 per person)</p> <p>20 people trained in oral history techniques (£79 per person)</p> <p>20 people given drug litter training (£53 per person)</p> <p>45 people attend Policing the Past (£35 per person)</p>	
Provide training to support PB1	<p>12 people trained in environmental and heritage education (£138 per person)</p> <p>12 people trained in engaging disadvantaged young people (£138 per person)</p> <p>30 people trained in engaging groups in their local heritage (£81 per person)</p>	
Provide training to support PB2	<p>20 people attend Managing Dogs and their Owners (£28 per person)</p> <p>10 people attend Stock Awareness Training (£55 per person)</p>	

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide training to support PB4	<p>5 people trained in building monitoring techniques (£220 per person)</p> <p>20 people trained in oral history techniques (£83 per person)</p> <p>20 people trained in archive survey (£44 per person)</p> <p>20 people trained in historic building survey (£83 per person)</p> <p>20 people trained in archaeological landscape survey (£44 per person)</p>	
Provide training to support PC2	<p>15 people trained in communicating effectively (£37 per person)</p> <p>15 people trained in footpath construction and maintenance (£22 per person)</p> <p>1 person trained in writing about places for people (£451 per person)</p> <p>15 people trained in leading guided walks safely (£22 per person)</p>	
Provide training to support PC3	<p>20 people trained in learning outside the classroom (£55 per person)</p>	

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£41,764
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£13,364
HLF contribution	£28,400
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

Training courses will be delivered throughout the life of the scheme.

### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of uptake for training courses	Low	Medium	Less skills to protect and manage the heritage  Less value for money	Training course will be based on need and appropriate in level  Wide promotion and skills assessments for volunteers

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

### Project Connectivity



PD3 Training to Support Other Delivery Programmes

### Training in Heritage Skills (PD4)

#### Project Aim

To increase the knowledge and skills of local people to better equip them to help conserve and protect the heritage, providing a deeper understanding and awareness of the local landscape heritage. All training will be set in the context of the enhancement of the landscape character of the scheme area.

#### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery staff

#### Audience

Local communities, volunteers and Partnership staff

### Project Description

This project will provide a wide range of training to local people to increase their understanding of the landscape heritage and to provide them with some of the knowledge and skills to help them conserve, care for and celebrate it.

Some key themes for training are identified here along with possible courses that would aid our understanding and the conservation of the heritage. However, the exact courses to be delivered may change during delivery in reaction to the needs of people or the heritage.

### Archaeological Heritage

Courses will focus on providing people with the skills to identify and interpret historic features. This will provide us with information to allow the mapping and recording of features and put in place measures to conserve them and/or increase our knowledge of them. This training will provide people with a greater understanding of different aspects of the scheme area's heritage. Courses identified at this stage are:

- Landscape Archaeology
- Woodland Archaeology
- Field Archaeology

### Natural Heritage

Courses will focus on providing people with the skills to identify different groups and species, providing an understanding of their ecology, their requirements and how to manage habitats to benefit them. Possible courses could include:

- Identifying Small Mammals
- Amphibian and Reptile Ecology
- Orchids of the Downs
- Orthoptera of the WCLPS area
- Butterflies of the WCLPS
- Geology, Geomorphology and Fossils

### Traditional Skills

Courses will provide people with training in traditional skills that have been used to manage the landscape. They will not only provide people with the necessary skills but give them an understanding of the cultural and historical importance of the skills they are learning.

Courses identified at this stage are:

- Woodland Management
- Hedgelaying
- Charcoal Making
- Green Woodworking

### Creative Skills

Courses will provide people with an understanding of the different ways the landscape can be interpreted. They will explore the relationship between humans and the landscape and give people the confidence to express their feelings for the landscape through creative media. Courses identified at this stage are:

- Creative Writing and Poetry
- Interpreting the Landscape through Photography
- Interpreting the Landscape through Art

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide archaeological heritage training	7 2-day courses provided 75 people trained (£57 per person)	Local people have the skills to help manage and care for the landscape and its heritage
Provide natural heritage training	21 courses provided 315 people trained (£17 per person)	Increased knowledge and awareness of the landscape heritage, its importance and the threats facing it
Provide training in traditional skills	8 courses provided 68 people trained (£56 per person)	People encouraged to get more involved with their local heritage and its conservation
Provide training in creative skills	9 courses provided 80 people trained (£50 per person)	Local people celebrating their local heritage Traditional heritage skills passed on for the future



### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£17,390
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£ 5,565
HLF contribution	£11,825
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

This project will run from December 2013 through to November 2016.

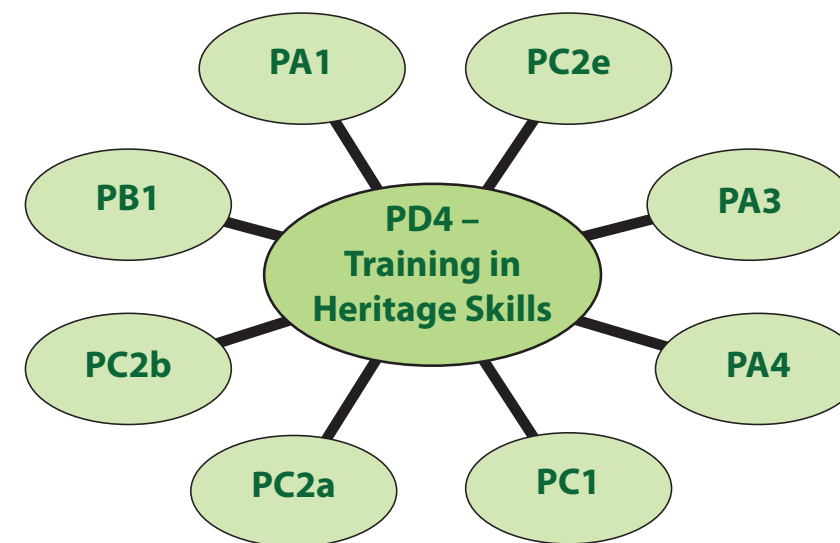
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of uptake for training courses	Low	Medium	Less value for money Less people trained	Wide promotion through the Partnership, website (PC2e) and events brochure (PC2f)

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

4, 5, 6, 8

### Project Connectivity



PD4 Training in Heritage Skills

### Partner Training (PD5)

#### Project Aim

To provide new skills for the Partnership, increasing partners' professional development and ensuring sustainability for projects and a legacy for the scheme.

#### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery staff

#### Delivery Partners

WCLPS partners

#### Audience

WCLPS partners

#### Project Description

This project will provide partner staff with training to support their professional development and to provide a legacy for the scheme through a greater sustainability of projects. Specific training will be arranged during the delivery stage following a Training Needs Analysis carried out by the Partnership.

Work undertaken during the development stage identified the following courses that would develop partners' skills whilst ensuring they are relevant to the delivery of projects and the legacy of the scheme:

- Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Sector (PTTLS)
- Effective Fundraising
- Project Management
- Creating Effective Interpretation
- Conservation Management Planning
- Training the Trainer
- Forest Schools Leader Level 3

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide training for partners	29 people trained (£547 per person)	Improved skill set for the Partnership  Increased sustainability of the scheme and projects

### Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£15,857
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£ 5,074
HLF contribution	£10,783
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

This project will be delivered between December 2013 and November 2016.

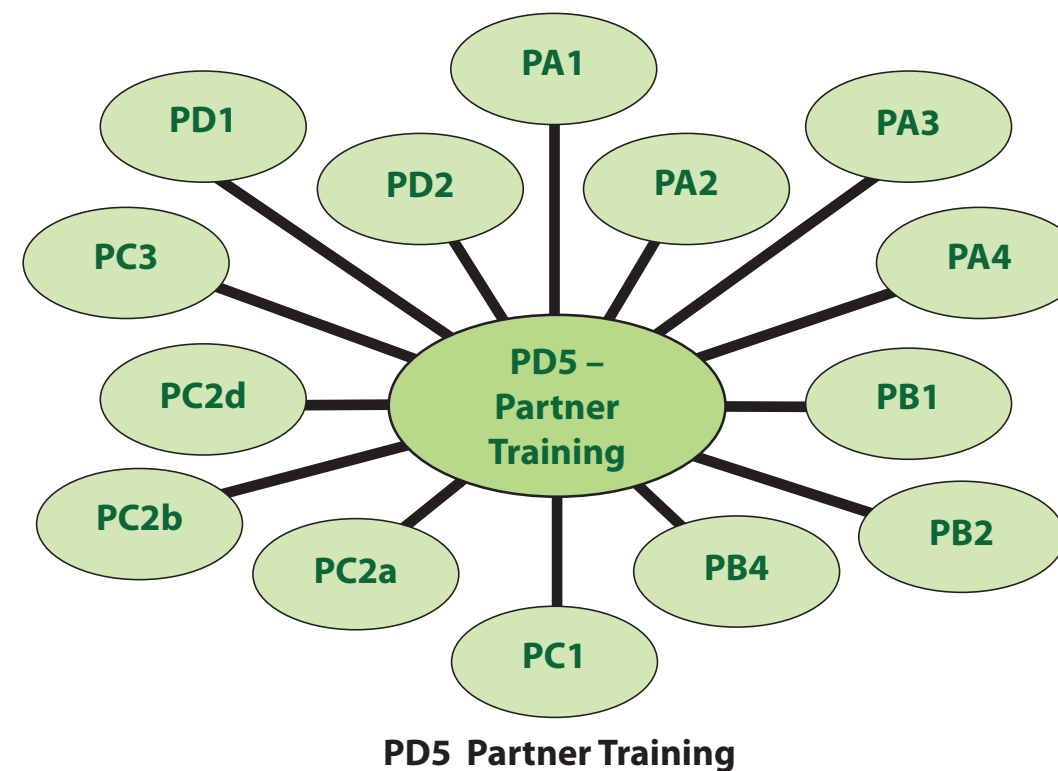
### Project Risks

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Unable to provide necessary training for all partners	Low	Low	Not all staff will benefit	Training Needs Analysis will prioritise training  Partners will need to assist in the prioritisation of training

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

8, 10

### Project Connectivity



## Staff Training (PD6)

### Project Aim

To provide delivery staff with the skills to deliver and manage the scheme, providing professional development for the future.

### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery staff

### Delivery Partners

WCLPS delivery staff

### Audience

WCLPS delivery staff

### Project Description

Delivery staff will have their training needs analysed and will receive training to help them deliver the scheme and develop them professionally and personally.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide training for delivery staff	4 people trained (£1,500 per person)	Greater skills to deliver the scheme Staff professionally and personally developed

## Project Costs

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£6,000
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£ 1,920
HLF contribution	£ 4,080
% HLF contribution	68%

### Timescale

Training will take place throughout the life of the scheme as appropriate.

### Scheme Objectives Fulfilled

8, 10

## Landscape Heritage Grants (PD7)

### Project Aim

To conserve, restore and enhance the heritage of the WCLPS area, with a particular focus on the scheme's hinterland. To help local communities, groups and organisations make decisions about their heritage.

### Delivery Lead

WCLPS delivery staff

### Audience

Local communities, community groups and other organisations

### Project Description

The Landscape Heritage Grants programme (LHG) will offer grants of between £1,000 and £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate and increase understanding of the historic landscape of the WCLPS area. Appendix 3 contains draft guidance notes and application forms, which give detailed information on what the programme will fund and the mechanisms and administration of the LHG.

The LHG will provide a basis for the practical enhancement of the landscape character of the scheme area. Through the process of developing, applying and implementing schemes, communities and individuals will increase their understanding of the landscape, its heritage and character as well as a giving sense of ownership of its future – an important legacy of this project.

For the purposes of presentation, the LHG has been divided into four and included in the relevant Landscape Partnership outcomes (see PA5, PB5 and PC5).



Photo: Paul Holt

*Hedgelaying at Hawkinge*

The Landscape Heritage and Grants Officer (LHGO) will be responsible for supporting applicants and the administration of the scheme, this will include undertaking considerable outreach work and training to promote the scheme and encourage applications that support WCLPS objectives and contribute to the scheme’s legacy.

The LHG will run for three years and there will be three deadline dates for applications per year. Applicants will submit a pre-application enquiry form before submitting the full application.

The LHGO will assess applications and produce a Recommendation Paper which will be presented to the LHG Panel, who will either support or reject the recommendation. Projects that are not supported by the Panel will be offered advice

on alternative funding, and, in certain cases, the Panel will try to help them improve by making links with other similar projects or groups.

The LHG Panel consists of:

- WCLPS Manager
- Community Engagement and Learning Manager
- Tim Owen, Kent Downs AONB Unit – as well as being an AONB Officer responsible for the Sustainable Development Fund, Tim also runs a local youth group.
- David Illsley, Shepway District Council – David has a great deal of experience of urban and rural regeneration and managing and appraising local grants; he also works with a local primary school developing a wildlife garden.
- Dan Tuson, Natural England – a life-long resident of the scheme area, Dan has an in-depth knowledge of its heritage, communities and traditions.
- Andrew Richardson, Canterbury Archaeological Trust – Andrew has an in-depth knowledge of the scheme area’s heritage and experience in involving the local community in its conservation. He is a former Dover District Councillor.

The LHG programme will provide training for applicants before and through the application process, including developing the application (training in landscape character to support the scheme proposals and training in applying for grants to obtain match funding) through to delivery (training to facilitate the implementation of projects).

### Outputs and Outcomes

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
Provide training to enable the delivery of projects	200 people trained (£100 per person)	<p>Increased skills to enable the conservation and enhancement of key heritage features of the WCLPS</p> <p>Improved understanding of the local heritage and the need for conservation</p> <p>Local communities and groups making decisions about their heritage</p>



**Project Costs**

Element	Value
Total project cost (including inflation and contingency):	£20,000
Including the following:	
in-kind support	£0
non-recoverable VAT	£0
increased management and maintenance costs	£0
Total value of Partnership funding	£ 6,400
HLF contribution	£13,600
% HLF contribution	68%

**Timescale**

The LHG will start in December 2013 and run until November 2016.

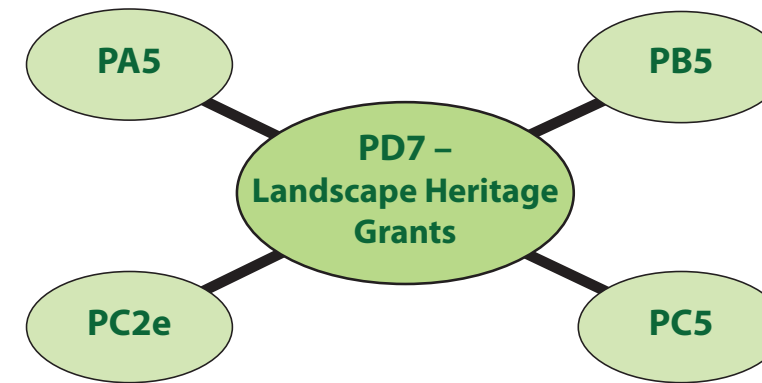
**Project Risks**

Risk	How likely	Severity	Consequence	Action
Lack of uptake	Medium	High	Loss of match funding. Reduction of the impact of the LHG	A significant part of the LHGO's remit will be outreach and promotion. This will be supported by other members of the delivery team and partners

**Scheme Objectives Fulfilled**

3, 5, 8, 10

**Project Connectivity**



**PD7 Landscape Heritage Grants**



Postbox, Acrise

Photo: Richard Haynes

## Programme D: Access and Learning

Project	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Grand Total
PD1 - Taking the First Step	£ -	£11,935	£33,275	£11,055	£ -	£56,265
PD2 - Countryside Apprentice	£ -	£12,319	£12,319	£12,318	£ -	£36,956
PD3 - Training to Support Delivery Programmes	£ 4,070	£14,957	£13,362	£9,375	£ -	£41,764
PD4 - Training in Heritage Skills	£ -	£4,770	£8,000	£4,620	£ -	£17,390
PD5 - Partner Training	£ -	£5,300	£6,400	£4,157	£ -	£15,857
PD6 - Staff Training	£ -	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£ -	£6,000
PD7 - Landscape Heritage Grants	£ -	£6,667	£6,667	£6,666	£ -	£20,000
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>£4,070</b>	<b>£57,948</b>	<b>£82,023</b>	<b>£ 50,191</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£197,232</b>

## Programme E: Staff Costs and Overheads

This programme is concerned with the staffing of the scheme and running costs. It also makes provision for monitoring and evaluating the scheme, which is dealt with separately in Section 7.

The following posts will be recruited to deliver the scheme:

- Scheme Manager (Full time)
- Community Engagement and Learning Manager (Full time)
- Landscape Heritage and Grants Officer (Part time)
- Finance, Reporting and Partnership Officer (Part time)

Cost	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Grand Total
Staff	£55,949	£119,904	£125,666	£129,348	£34,315	£465,182
Redundancy payments	£ -	£ -	£ -	£13,965	£22,253	£36,218
Staff Travel and Recruitment	£5,484	£10,681	£7,381	£7,381	£1,287	£32,214
Other - office and legal costs	£14,531	£12,781	£12,781	£9,781	£4,891	£54,766
Evaluation and Monitoring	£1,917	£3,000	£5,000	£ -	£10,000	£19,917
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>£77,881</b>	<b>£146,367</b>	<b>£150,828</b>	<b>£160,475</b>	<b>£72,746</b>	<b>£608,296</b>

## Section 6: Sustainability

### 6.1 Introduction

Sustainability is at the heart of the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme. The scheme and the projects to deliver it have been designed to have a lasting impact on the landscape, its heritage and people.

This section provides detail on the sustainability of projects within the delivery programmes, how the Partnership will be enhanced and able to continue its work, and the exit strategy for the scheme.

### 6.2 Programme A: Conserve and Restore

All capital projects undertaken in this programme will be protected by agreements to ensure the benefits are maintained for a minimum 10 year period; however, the nature of projects and the level of support we have generated from landowners in this programme and the scheme in general will help to sustain the benefits indefinitely.

The sustainability of chalk grassland restoration works in Bringing Back the Landscape (PA1) will be supported by Higher Level Stewardship. Taking Stock (PA2) will increase this sustainability by providing a sustainable model for grazing management, creating new partnerships and ways of working. The engagement and involvement of local communities in grazing heritage through Taking Stock (PB2) will provide a greater understanding of the need for grazing management and help to overcome some of the obstacles that currently make it difficult.



Photo: Paul Sampson

Grazing above Dover Harbour

The programme will provide numerous opportunities for volunteer participation. Training provided through Programme D (PD3) will provide volunteers with the skills to help manage the heritage, thus increasing the sustainability of management. Volunteers and local communities will be encouraged to take responsibility for the management of their local sites by forming Action Groups, which will be fully supported by the Partnership and provided with the necessary skills to help them care for the landscape in the future.

Work undertaken through Frontline Britain (PA4) and Going for Bronze (PA3) will increase our understanding about the heritage and provide information that will help us to manage it in the future.

### 6.3 Programme B: Community Participation

The mobile outreach vehicle in Be Part of It! (PB1) will specifically target new audiences and this engagement will provide an insight into how different groups value the heritage, allowing these values to be taken into account when planning heritage management.

The project will also help to give an understanding of the importance of the heritage to hard-to-reach groups. Making them more aware of the impact of the decisions they make will have a positive benefit for the sustainability of heritage management.

Be Part of It! will provide Partnership staff with the skills and experience to engage with new groups and foster beneficial relationships and dialogue. While the Partnership will be satisfied that the vehicle has represented value for money at the end of the delivery phase, it is hoped that the positive benefit it will have and the participation of local communities will ensure Partners continue to use it in the long term.

A Different Way of Seeing (PB3) is not expected to continue after the life of the scheme, but, similar to the above, the engagement of new audiences in the landscape and an understanding of how they value and use it will provide the Partnership with valuable information when planning the management of the heritage.

The Conservation Management Plan carried out in To the Lighthouse (PB4) will help us to conserve the lighthouse in the future. The level of community involvement in the planning process will help to ensure continued community involvement in its conservation and celebration.

Communities engaged through this and other programmes will help to ensure their continued involvement with the Partnership and the sustainability of landscape and heritage management in the scheme area.

## 6.4 Programme C: Access and Learning

Capital projects undertaken in this programme will be protected by agreements to ensure the benefits are sustained for a minimum 10 year period. The increased access to, and awareness and understanding of, the heritage will provide a legacy for the scheme in itself, regardless of whether some of the projects continue post-delivery, such as Landscape Discovery and Landscape Online. Although it is not necessarily anticipated that these projects will continue as per the delivery stage, there is every intention that they will continue in some form through the Partnership, with important lessons being learnt and other partnerships created.



Guided walk at Samphire Hoe

Photo: Paul Holt

The Samphire Hoe Education Hub will provide a lasting testament to the work of the scheme. As well as developing into a valuable educational resource where local communities and visitors can continue to learn about, engage with and enjoy the local landscape and heritage, it will celebrate the work of the WCLPS into the future. It will also provide the Partnership with the capacity to continue some of the positive work delivered through the scheme.

Schools Out (PC3) has been designed so that the educational resource does not remain on the shelf. Developing the resource at the start of the scheme with partners and teachers and supporting them to use it through the scheme's life, will provide both groups with the confidence and knowledge to deliver it once the scheme has ended. This holistic approach will ensure the resource is used while developing new partnerships for the future.

A new partnership will also be created through Safer Landscapes (PC4), which will provide a sustainable model for tackling countryside crime and anti-social behaviour in the scheme area. By developing new, trusted relationships and seeing real achievement on the ground, this project will continue to engage and involve the agencies involved in supporting the management of the landscape and reducing the barriers to making this management effective. It will also provide a new, more settled environment for landowners to continue to be involved.

## 6.5 Programme D: Training and Skills

Programme D will provide local communities, volunteers, partners and delivery staff with a wide range of skills to help them make decisions about and care for the heritage in the long term. It will also provide them with the enthusiasm to participate.

Partners will be given the skills to train people, so that they can continue to increase the skills of local people, which will be a great asset to landscape and heritage management in the future.

Countryside Apprentice (PD2) will provide real career opportunities for young people while providing them with an understanding of the needs of the landscape heritage. Taking the First Step (PD1) will not only help the life chances of young people but it will work towards a sustainable model for providing a range of qualifications in environmental conservation, one of which would support future apprenticeships with the Partnership.

## 6.6 Landscape Heritage Grants

The Landscape Heritage Grants programme (LHG) will encourage local communities and groups to make decisions about their local heritage and take steps to conserve, protect and celebrate it. The process itself and the training provided to support applicants will empower communities and provide them with the skills to take action to conserve and promote their heritage in the long term.



## 6.7 The Partnership

The WCLPS will ensure sustainability and a legacy for the scheme by strengthening existing partnerships and, importantly, creating new ones. A number of the WCLPS partners have a long-standing working relationship; the delivery of the WCLPS will help them to work together more effectively, promoting a joined-up approach to managing the heritage and increasing understanding about it.

A number of the projects in the scheme will require close working by a range of new partners and communities to achieve successful delivery. They will necessitate the sharing of resources and close coordination to achieve project outcomes. Partners will be encouraged to learn together and deliver projects together, allowing a cross-fertilisation of ideas and methods, fostering productive, constructive and lasting relationships.

Working together will make the Partnership stronger and provide partners with the resources and skills to manage the heritage in the long term and ensure that the positive contributions made by the scheme are sustained.



Photo: Josie Newman

English and French volunteers in cross-Channel partnership

## 6.8 Exit Strategy

Successful delivery of the scheme's aims and objectives will increase the sustainability of managing the area's landscape heritage in the future. It will strengthen the Partnership, so that it can continue to deliver the recommendations of this plan after the formal ending of the scheme.

Staff employed through the scheme will bring new skills to the Partnership and help it to develop new ways of working and form new relationships with local communities and other organisations and groups.

The Scheme Manager will be responsible for the scheme's legacy. They will seek ways to increase the impact and sustainability of the scheme once the delivery phase is complete. This will involve maintaining a high profile for the scheme and making it an essential component of local and regional strategies and plans for the delivery of sustainable landscape management, heritage conservation and community engagement and participation. The embedding of the scheme as a force for positive change will provide opportunities for further funding and for posts to continue once the delivery phase is complete.

The scheme will be delivered over a four and a half year period, with the bulk of delivery occurring between years 2 – 4. The Scheme Manager and Finance, Reporting and Partnership Officer will be employed for the final six months so that, in the event of continuation mechanisms not being found, end of scheme administration and evaluation can be carried out. There will be a phased withdrawal of the scheme rather than an abrupt end, which will better equip the Partnership to carry on and sustain the positive contributions made by the scheme.

At the same time, the experience of other Landscape Partnerships has been that the new energy and focus provided around a scheme can create a momentum of its own, generating more partners, a greater understanding amongst local organisations of the importance of the landscape heritage, and the realisation of what can be achieved by working together in partnership. The Scheme Manager will deliberately seek to learn lessons from the most successful Landscape Partnership Schemes across the country and apply successful legacy lessons to ensure a lasting momentum for the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme.

# Section 7:

## Evaluation and Monitoring

### 7.1 Introduction

One of the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme’s principal aims is to make a lasting positive difference to the landscape, heritage and people of the scheme area.

To assess and judge the scheme’s impact it is necessary to scrutinise the work that is carried out during the delivery phase. Key questions that need to be answered are:

- Did the scheme deliver what it said it would?
- What difference did the scheme make?

The first question will be answered by measuring the scheme’s proposed outputs; answering the second question is more difficult and will involve an assessment of whether the proposed outcomes have been achieved.

This section will provide detailed information on how the WCLPS will monitor and evaluate its success.

### 7.2 Monitoring Progress

The WCLPS delivery team will report on progress towards achieving the scheme’s aims to the Partnership Board every six months. Along with progress reports to the HLF, this will provide a good understanding of whether the scheme is delivering as intended.

Yearly Landscape Partnership meetings will provide an opportunity to evaluate the scheme’s success in promoting its messages. These meetings will involve wide sections of the community and users of the local landscape heritage congregating and participating in activities relating to different aspects of the scheme. They will provide a good opportunity to understand whether the Partnership needs to adapt its approach to ensure the scheme delivers on its targets and ambitions.

### 7.3 Monitoring Outputs

Outputs monitored by partners, volunteers and delivery staff will be collated by the Scheme Manager to report on progress against the actions set out in this plan. This monitoring will also provide a simple before and after record from delivery through to completion.

Monitoring will provide accountability for the scheme and allow partners, funders and local communities to assess whether the scheme has provided value for money and delivered its objectives and outputs.

The following table illustrates the type of activities and outputs that will be monitored during the scheme.

<b>Natural heritage</b>	Number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ sites conserved or restored</li> <li>■ management plans produced</li> </ul> Hectares of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ nature reserve created</li> <li>■ scrub cleared</li> </ul> Metres of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ fencing installed</li> <li>■ hedge laid/planted</li> <li>■ ride created/managed</li> </ul>
<b>Archaeological and built heritage</b>	Number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ monuments conserved or restored</li> <li>■ surveys undertaken</li> <li>■ reports produced</li> <li>■ conservation management plans produced</li> </ul>

<p><b>Access</b></p>	<p>Metres of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ footpath improved/created</li> <li>■ Access for All path created</li> </ul> <p>Number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ interpretation panels installed</li> <li>■ websites/web pages produced</li> <li>■ sites where access is improved</li> </ul>
<p><b>Learning</b></p>	<p>Number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ guided walks, talks and events held</li> <li>■ people attending the above</li> <li>■ school resource packs produced</li> <li>■ schools/children participating</li> <li>■ school groups visiting sites</li> </ul>
<p><b>Participation</b></p>	<p>Number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ volunteers delivering projects</li> <li>■ people participating in projects</li> <li>■ people engaged by the outreach vehicle</li> <li>■ people involved in making decisions about their heritage</li> </ul>
<p><b>Celebration</b></p>	<p>Number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ open days held</li> <li>■ exhibitions held</li> <li>■ oral histories recorded</li> </ul>
<p><b>Training and Skills</b></p>	<p>Number of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ training courses held</li> <li>■ people trained through the scheme</li> <li>■ people attaining qualifications</li> </ul>

Where possible information will be collected on demographics, such as age, gender, ethnicity, disability and socio-economic status, to give a better understanding of who is accessing the heritage.

## 7.4 Evaluating Outcomes

Outcomes are by their nature more difficult to measure than outputs. The scheme evaluation will attempt to assess the scheme’s success in terms of its wider impact. Has the heritage been improved? Has people’s understanding been increased? These are the types of questions that need to be answered to get a true measure of the success and legacy of the scheme.

Scheme evaluation will be carried out by a combination of the scheme manager and external consultants, who will have particular input in analysing and assessing the results of the largely qualitative information collected. This will ensure an objective picture of the success of the scheme is provided on its completion.

Some of the evaluation methods will be determined by external consultants; however, a number of ways that the scheme can collect information with which to evaluate its success are outlined here.



Plant survey

Photo: Josie Newman

### 7.4.1 Improvements to the heritage

Assessment of whether a site or monument’s condition has improved will be made by undertaking condition surveys, species monitoring and fixed point photography. Baseline surveys will be carried out during the first year of the scheme and repeated throughout delivery to provide the data to assess condition.

Landscape character can be re-assessed at the end of delivery to see if the scheme has had the intended beneficial impact.

#### 7.4.2 Blogs

Blogs will be written by partners and others participating in the scheme, such as the Countryside Apprentices. These will provide interesting qualitative information and a unique insight into the experiences of people involved with the heritage.

#### 7.4.3 Video diaries

Using the outreach vehicle from PB1, local people (particularly those engaged through PB1) will be encouraged to express what they value and understand about the landscape and its heritage. The use of film will provide a tool to engage with a wide audience and give the results a significant value. Films will be recorded throughout the scheme to provide a picture of how attitudes are changing through delivery.

#### 7.4.4 Local centre surveys

The local centre surveys carried out as part of the development stage consultation will be repeated. The repetition of the same survey before and after the delivery of the scheme will provide useful information on changing attitudes and levels of awareness and use.

#### 7.4.5 Participation surveys

Volunteers participating in the delivery of projects will be given questionnaires to complete at the start of the scheme. The survey will assess their level of knowledge about the landscape and heritage of the scheme area. It will be carried out again at the end of the scheme to provide a useful comparison.

Similarly, a simple survey will be carried out for attendees of guided walks, events and training courses to see how their knowledge and understanding have increased during the event.

## 7.5 Sharing the Results of Evaluation

To ensure that the successes, failures and lessons learnt are shared with other organisations and the public, a completion report will be produced that will be available to all. Partnership staff will offer support and advice to similar organisations as required. The evaluation report and other information will be available on the WCLPS and partners' websites.

## Section 8: Adoption and Review

The Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) was adopted by the Partnership Board on 31 March 2012 upon submission to the HLF. It will be reviewed annually by the Partnership Board and the wider White Cliffs Landscape Partnership.

The Scheme Manager and Chairman of the Partnership Board will be responsible for making sure the document is used. They will ensure that the delivery phase is implemented as prescribed in the LCAP; and that local authorities, statutory bodies and other organisations use the LCAP when making their decisions and plans for the future. Furthermore, the Landscape Partnership will work with local communities so that they use the document when making decisions about heritage.

Copies of the LCAP will be held by all partner organisations. Copies will also be available to the public at Dover Museum and Discovery Centre and Folkestone History Resource Centre. The LCAP will be available to everyone on the WCLPS and partners' websites.



Farm buildings near Shuttlesfield

Photo: Richard Haynes



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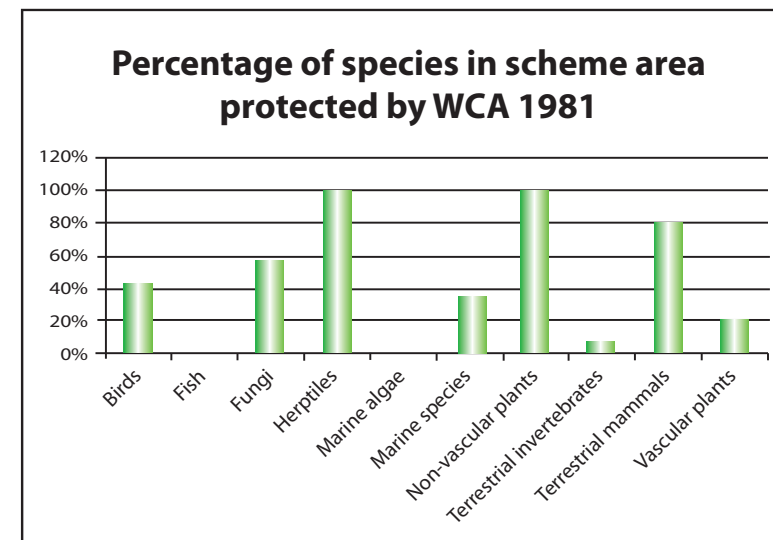
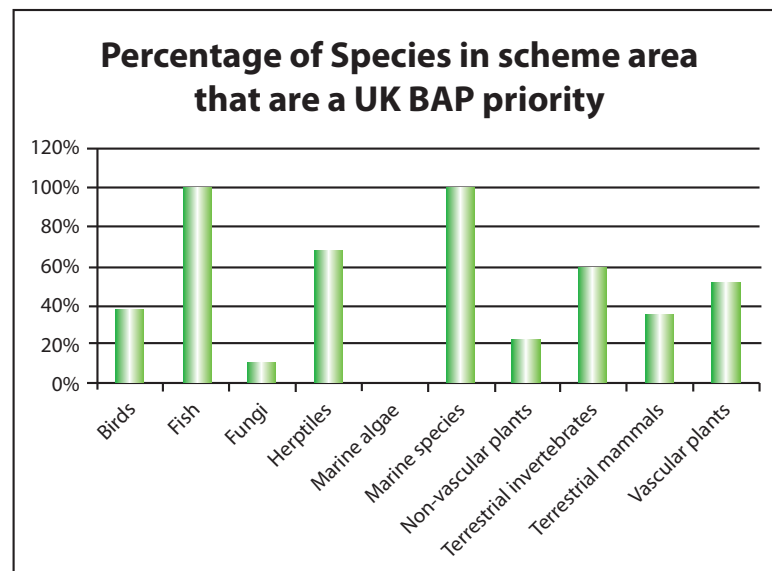
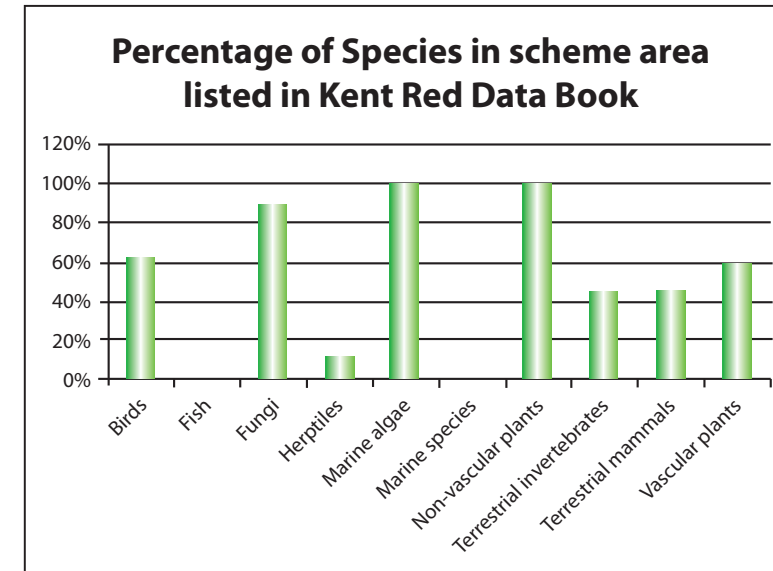
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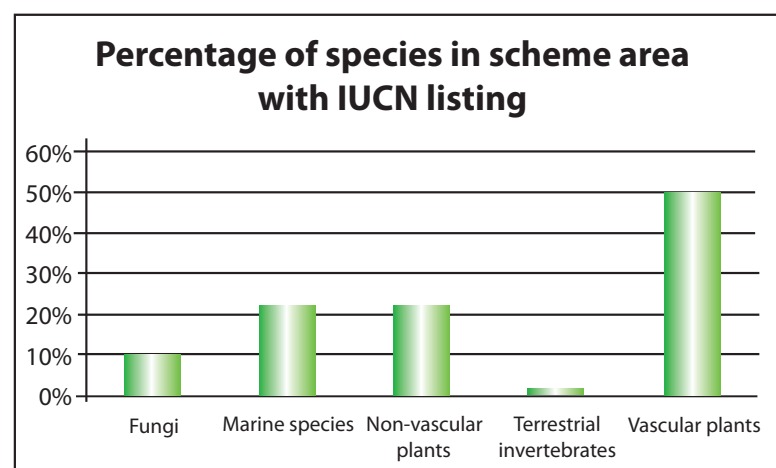
## Protected and BAP Species in the Scheme Area

There are 346 species in the scheme area that have a UK BAP, RDB, KRDB, WCA or IUCN designation.

- 49 per cent are priority species in the UK BAP
- 23 per cent are listed in the Red Data Book
- 53 per cent are listed in the Kent Red Data Book
- 20 per cent are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

In addition, thirty-five of the species (10 per cent) have an IUCN listing.





The following abbreviations have been used in the table.

**IUCN** International Union for Conservation of Nature

- E – Endangered
- CE – Critically Endangered
- V – Vulnerable

**KRDB** Kent Red Data Book

- KRDB1 - County criteria: Endangered in Kent
- KRDB2 - County criteria: Vulnerable in Kent
- KRDB3 - County criteria: Rare in Kent
- KRDBK - Species of county importance; known to be rare in Kent, but insufficient information means no further breakdown has been possible
- KRDBX - Species considered extinct in Kent

**KRDB** Birds

- KRDB1 - Breeding species with 25 pairs or fewer in Kent
- KRDB2 - Breeding species with more than 25 pairs in Kent but red listed for their breeding decline but not the 'high alert' species
- KRDB3 - The remaining species on the KRDB list (including the 'high alert' species and wintering KRDB species)

**KRDB** Bats

- KRDB1 – Endangered
- KRDB2 – Vulnerable
- KRDB3 – Rare

**RDB** Red Data Book

- RDB – Listed in the relevant national RDB
- RDB1 – Listed in the relevant RDB: endangered
- RDB2 – Listed in the relevant RDB: vulnerable
- RDB3 – Listed in the relevant RDB: rare
- RDBCR – Red Data Book: Critically Endangered (IUCN threat categories)
- RDBEN – Red Data Book: Endangered (IUCN threat categories)
- RDBI – Red Data Book: Indeterminate (known to be RDB; not separated into category)
- RDBK – Red Data Book: (Insufficient information to enable a further breakdown)
- RDBLR-ns – Red Data Book: Lower Risk – nationally scarce (IUCN threat categories)
- RDBLRnt – Red Data Book: Lower Risk – near threatened (IUCN threat categories)
- RDBVU – Red Data Book: Vulnerable (IUCN threat categories)

**UK BAP** United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan, priority species.

**WCA** Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

- WCA1– Listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Birds)  
WCA1(II) – During the close season
- WCA5 – Listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (animals other than birds)
- WCA8 – Listed on Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (plants and fungi)
- WCA9 – Animals and plants to which Section 14 applies

BIRDS			
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	WCA1	
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	KRDB1, WCA1	
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	WCA1	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	KRDB1	
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	UKBAP	
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	WCA1	
Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	WCA1	
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	WCA1	
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	KRDB1, WCA1	
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	KRDB3	
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i>	WCA1	
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	KRDB3, WCA1	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	UKBAP, KRDB3	
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	WCA1	
Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	KRDB3	
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	UKBAP	
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	UKBAP	
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	UKBAP	
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	KRDB1, WCA1	
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	WCA1	
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	KRDB3	
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	WCA1	

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	KRDB1, WCA1	
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	WCA1	
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	KRDB1, WCA1	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	WCA1	
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	WCA1	
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	KRDB3, WCA1	
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	UKBAP, WCA1	
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	KRDB1	
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	KRDB3	
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	KRDB1	
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	KRDB1	
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	WCA1	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	KRDB1	
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	UKBAP, KRDB3	
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	KRDB3	
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	KRDB1	
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	WCA1	
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	KRDB3	
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	UKBAP, KRDB3	
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	UKBAP	



FISH			
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	UKBAP	
Sea Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	UKBAP	

HERPTILES			
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Adder	<i>Vipera berus</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2, WCA5(p)	
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	WCA5(p)	
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	UKBAP, WCA5(p)	
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	UKBAP, WCA5(p)	
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	UKBAP, WCA5	
Palmate newt	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	WCA5(p)	
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	UKBAP, WCA5(p)	
Smooth Newt	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	WCA5(p)	
Viviparous (Common) Lizard	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	UKBAP, WCA5(p)	

FUNGI			
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Earth-tongue	<i>Microglossum olivaceum</i>	UKBAP	V
Blushing Dapperling	<i>Leucoagaricus badhamii</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Laxitextum bicolor	<i>Laxitextum bicolor</i>	KRDB2	
Limacella glioderma	<i>Limacella delicata</i> var. <i>glioderma</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
Panellus mitis	<i>Panellus mitis</i>	KRDB2	
Pulcherricum caeruleum	<i>Terana caerulea</i>	KRDB3	
Cerrena unicolor	<i>Cerrena unicolor</i>	KRDB1	
Polyporus umbellatus	<i>Polyporus umbellatus</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
LICHENS			
Caloplaca aractina	<i>Caloplaca aractina</i>	UKBAP	CE
Opegrapha niveoatra	<i>Opegrapha niveoatra</i>	KRDB1	
Catillaria atropurpurea	<i>Catillaria atropurpurea</i>	KRDB1	
Bryoria fuscescens	<i>Bryoria fuscescens</i>	KRDB1	
Bryoria fuscescens var. fuscescens	<i>Bryoria fuscescens</i> var. <i>fuscescens</i>	KRDB1	
Physcia aipolia	<i>Physcia aipolia</i>	KRDB1	
Pachyphiale carneola	<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>	KRDB2	
Calicium salicinum	<i>Calicium salicinum</i>	KRDB2	
Pleurosticta acetabulum	<i>Pleurosticta acetabulum</i>	KRDB3	
Usnea rubicunda	<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>	KRDB2	
Diplotomma alboatrum	<i>Diplotomma alboatrum</i>	KRDB1	
Physconia enteroxantha	<i>Physconia enteroxantha</i>	KRDB2	

**MARINE ALGAE (SEAWEED)**

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Dead Man's Rope	<i>Chorda filum</i>	KRDB3	
Cutleria multifida	<i>Cutleria multifida</i>	KRDB3	
Desmarestia viridis	<i>Desmarestia viridis</i>	KRDB3	
Erythrodermis traillii	<i>Erythrodermis traillii</i>	KRDB3	
Kelp	<i>Laminaria hyperborea</i>	KRDB3	
Pelvetia canaliculata	<i>Pelvetia canaliculata</i>	KRDB3	
Polysiphonia lanosa (alga)	<i>Polysiphonia lanosa</i>	KRDB3	
Taonia atomaria	<i>Taonia atomaria</i>	KRDB3	

**MARINE-ONLY SPECIES**

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	UKBAP	
Common Porpoise	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	UKBAP, WCA5	V
Common Seal (offshore)	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	UKBAP	
Dover Sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	UKBAP	
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	UKBAP	
Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	UKBAP, WCA5	LR
Plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	UKBAP	
Short-snouted Seahorse	<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	UKBAP, WCA9	
Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	UKBAP	

**NON-VASCULAR PLANTS**

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Weissia tortilis	<i>Weissia tortilis</i>	UKBAP, KRDB1	V
Curly beardless-moss	<i>Weissia condensa</i>	UKBAP, KRDB1	V
Crisp beardless-moss	<i>Weissia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	KRDB2	
Campylium stellatum var. protensum	<i>Campylium stellatum</i> var. <i>protensum</i>	KRDB3	
Frullania tamarisci (liverwort)	<i>Frullania tamarisci</i>	KRDB1	
Whorled Tufa-moss	<i>Eucladium verticillatum</i>	KRDB2	
Phascum floerkeanum	<i>Microbryum floerkeanum</i>	KRDB1	
Seligeria calcarea	<i>Seligeria calcarea</i>	KRDB2	
Hay-Scented Buckler-Fern	<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	KRDB3	

**TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES**

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
INSECTS			
Acartophthalmus bicolor	<i>Acartophthalmus bicolor</i>	RDB3, KRDB2	
Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus (Lysandra) bellargus</i>	WCA5(p)	
Adrastus rachifer	<i>Adrastus rachifer</i>	RDB3, KRDB2	
Agate Knot-horn	<i>Nyctegretis lineana</i>	RDB3, KRDB2	
Andrena hattorfiana	<i>Andrena (Charitandrena) hattorfiana</i>	RDB3, KRDB2	
Andrena simillima	<i>Andrena (Cnemidandrena) simillima</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Argent and Sable	<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>	UKBAP	

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
<b>INSECTS continued</b>			
August Thorn	<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	UKBAP	
Autumnal Rustic	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa</i>	UKBAP	
Autumnal Rustic sub-species	<i>Eugnorisma glareosa subsp. glareosa</i>	UKBAP	
Barred Tooth-striped	<i>Trichopteryx polycommata</i>	UKBAP	
Beaded Chestnut	<i>Agrochola lychnidis</i>	UKBAP	
Black Headed Mason Wasp	<i>Odynerus (Odynerus) melanocephalus</i>	UKBAP	
Blaesoxipha erythrura	<i>Blaesoxipha erythrura</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
Blood-vein	<i>Timandra comae</i>	UKBAP	
Blue Carpenter Bee	<i>Ceratina (Euceratina) cyanea</i>	RDB3, KRDB3	
Bordered Ermel	<i>Ethmia bipunctella</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Brachida exigua	<i>Brachida exigua</i>	RDB1, KRDBK	
Bramble bright	<i>Lampronia flavimitrella</i>	RDB1, KRDB2	
Bright Wave	<i>Idaea ochrata subsp. cantiata</i>	UKBAP, RDB1, KRDB1	
Brindled Beauty	<i>Lycia hirtaria</i>	UKBAP	
Broom Moth	<i>Melanchra pisi</i>	UKBAP	
Broom Tip	<i>Chesias rufata</i>	UKBAP	
Brown-Banded Carder Bee	<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) humilis</i>	UKBAP	
Brown-Spot Pinion	<i>Agrochola litura</i>	UKBAP	
Buff Ermine	<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	UKBAP	
Campiglossa malaris	<i>Campiglossa malaris</i>	RDBK, KRDB4	
Centre-barred Sallow	<i>Atethmia centrago</i>	UKBAP	
Chalk carpet	<i>Scotopteryx bipunctaria</i>	UKBAP	
Chalkhill Blue	<i>Polyommatus (Lysandra) coridon</i>	WCA5(p)	

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
<b>INSECTS continued</b>			
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	UKBAP	
Cliff Stilleto	<i>Thereva strigata</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
Common Fan-Foot	<i>Pechipogo strigilata</i>	UKBAP	
Concolorous	<i>Chortodes extrema</i>	UKBAP	
Crane-fly	<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	UKBAP, KRDB3	
Crescent	<i>Celaena leucostigma</i>	UKBAP	
Cuckoo bee	<i>Nomada armata</i>	UKBAP	
Dark-Barred Twin-Spot Carpet	<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	UKBAP	
Dark Brocade	<i>Blepharita adusta</i>	UKBAP	
Dark Spinach	<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	UKBAP	
Deep-brown Dart	<i>Aporophyla lutulenta</i>	UKBAP	
Didea alneti	<i>Didea alneti</i>	RDB1, KRDB1	
Dingy skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	UKBAP	
Dingy skipper sub-species	<i>Erynnis tages subsp. tages</i>	UKBAP	
Dot Moth	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	UKBAP	
Dotted Bee-fly	<i>Bombylius discolor</i>	KRDB4	
Dover Shade	<i>Cnephasia genitalana</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulia aenea</i>	KRDB3	
Dusky Brocade	<i>Apamea remissa</i>	UKBAP	
Dusky-lemon Sallow	<i>Xanthia gilvago</i>	UKBAP	
Dusky Thorn	<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	UKBAP	
Ear Moth	<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	UKBAP	
Empis melaena	<i>Empis impennis</i>	RDB1, KRDB1	
Empis woodi	<i>Empis woodi</i>	KRDB4	
Erioptera limbata	<i>Erioptera limbata</i>	RDB2, KRDB1	
Eucera tuberculata	<i>Eucera (Eucera) nigrescens</i>	RDB1, KRDB1	

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
<b>INSECTS continued</b>			
Feathered Gothic	<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	UKBAP	
Fiery Clearwing	<i>Pyropteron chrysidiformis</i>	UKBAP, KRDB1, WCA5	
Figure of Eight	<i>Diloba caeruleocephala</i>	UKBAP	
Five-spot Ermel	<i>Ethmia terminella</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Flounced Chestnut	<i>Agrochola helvola</i>	UKBAP	
Galium carpet	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	UKBAP	
Garden Dart	<i>Euxoa nigricans</i>	UKBAP	
Garden Tiger	<i>Arctia caja</i>	UKBAP	
Geomyza breviseta	<i>Geomyza breviseta</i>	RDBK, KRDB1	
Ghost Moth	<i>Hepialus humuli</i>	UKBAP	
Gold-fringed Conch	<i>Cochylis flaviciliana</i>	RDBK, KRDB1	
Grass Rivulet	<i>Perizoma albulata</i> <i>subsp albulata</i>	UKBAP	
Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>	UKBAP	
Green-brindled Crescent	<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	UKBAP	
Grey Dagger	<i>Acronicta psi</i>	UKBAP	
Grizzled skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	UKBAP	
Gymnosoma nitens	<i>Gymnosoma nitens</i>	RDB1, KRDB2	
Hedge Rustic	<i>Tholera cespitis</i>	UKBAP	
Horehound Long-horn	<i>Nemophora fasciella</i>	UKBAP	
Hornet robberfly	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Hydrophorus viridis	<i>Hydrophorus viridis</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
Hylaeus euryscapus	<i>Hylaeus (Lamdopsis) spilotus</i>	RDB3, KRDB3	
Knot Grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	UKBAP	
Lackey	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	UKBAP	

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
<b>INSECTS continued</b>			
Leiosoma pyrenaicum	<i>Leiosoma pyrenaicum</i>	RDB2, KRDB1	
Liparus germanus	<i>Liparus germanus</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Long-horned bee	<i>Eucera (Eucera) longicornis</i>	UKBAP	
Meromyza hispanica	<i>Meromyza hispanica</i>	RDBK, KRDBK	
Minor Shoulder-Knot	<i>Brachylomia viminalis</i>	UKBAP	
Molophilus lackschewitzianus	<i>Molophilus lackschewitzianus</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Moss Carder Bee	<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) muscorum</i>	UKBAP	
Mottled Rustic	<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	UKBAP	
Mouse moth	<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	UKBAP	
Mud Wasp	<i>Podalonia affinis</i>	RDB3, KRDB2	
Mullein Wave	<i>Scopula marginepunctata</i>	UKBAP	
Myopa extricata	<i>Myopa extricata</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
Myopites eximia	<i>Myopites eximia</i>	RDB3	
Myrmica hirsuta	<i>Myrmica hirsuta</i>	RDBK, KRDB1	V
Narrow-Bordered Bee Hawk	<i>Hemaris tityus</i>	UKBAP	
Oak Hook-Tip	<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	UKBAP	
Oak Lutestring	<i>Cymatophorima diluta</i> <i>subsp. hartwiegi</i>	UKBAP	
Oblique Carpet	<i>Orthonama vittata</i>	UKBAP	
Odontoscelis	<i>Odontoscelis (Odontoscelis) fuliginosa</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
Omphalapion dispar	<i>Omphalapion dispar</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
Ornate Knot-horn	<i>Pempeliella ornatella</i>	RDBI, KRDB1	
Oxycera analis	<i>Oxycera analis</i>	RDB2, KRDB1	
Palloptera ambusta	<i>Palloptera ambusta</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	



COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
<b>INSECTS continued</b>			
Paraclusia tigrina	<i>Paraclusia tigrina</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Phyllocnistis xenia	<i>Phyllocnistis xenia</i>	RDB1, KRDB2	
Piezura graminicola	<i>Piezura graminicola</i>	RDBK, KRDB2	
Pine-blossom Knot-horn	<i>Vitula biviella</i>	KRDB1	
Platypalpus subtilis	<i>Platypalpus subtilis</i>	RDB3, KRDB2	
Plectrocnemia geniculata	<i>Plectrocnemia geniculata</i>	KRDBK	
Powdered Quaker	<i>Orthosia gracilis</i>	UKBAP	
Pretty Chalk Carpet	<i>Melanthia procellata</i>	UKBAP	
Pseudolyciella pallidiventris	<i>Pseudolyciella pallidiventris</i>	KRDBK	
Pteromicra leucopeza	<i>Pteromicra leucopeza</i>	RDB2, KRDB1	
Red-shanked Carder Bee	<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) ruderarius</i>	UKBAP	
Red-Veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	KRDB1	
Rest Harrow	<i>Aplasta ononaria</i>	UKBAP, RDB3, KRDB2	
Rose Plume	<i>Cnaemidophorus rhododactyla</i>	RDB2, KRDB1	
Rosy Minor	<i>Mesoligia literosa</i>	UKBAP	
Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	UKBAP	
Rosy Rustic	<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	UKBAP	
Sallow	<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	UKBAP	
Scarce Ermine	<i>Yponomeuta irrorrella</i>	RDB2, KRDB2	
Scarce Spear-wing	<i>Tinagma balteolella</i>	RDB1, KRDB2	
Sea-aster Colletes bee	<i>Colletes (Colletes) halophilus</i>	UKBAP	
September Thorn	<i>Ennomos erosaria</i>	UKBAP	

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
<b>INSECTS continued</b>			
Shaded Broad-bar	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	UKBAP	
Shoulder-Striped Wainscot	<i>Mythimna comma</i>	UKBAP	
Shrill Carder Bee	<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) sylvarum</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Silver Barred	<i>Deltote bankiana</i>	RDB2, KRDB1	
Silver-spotted Skipper	<i>Hesperia comma</i>	RDB3, KRDB2, WCA5,9(p)	
Small Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>	UKBAP, WCA5(p)	
Small Emerald	<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	UKBAP	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	UKBAP	
Small Phoenix	<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	UKBAP	
Small Square-Spot	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	UKBAP	
Solitary Wasp	<i>Cerceris quadricincta</i>	RDB1, KRDB2	
Sphecodes spinulosus	<i>Sphecodes spinulosus</i>	RDB2, KRDB1	
Spinach	<i>Eulithis mellinata</i>	UKBAP	
Sprawler	<i>Asteroscopus sphinx</i>	UKBAP	
Starry Pearl	<i>Cynaeda dentalis</i>	RDB3, KRDB2	
Stigmella aceris	<i>Stigmella aceris</i>	RDB2, KRDB3	
Straw Belle	<i>Aspitates gilvaria subsp. gilvaria</i>	UKBAP, RDB3, KRDB3	
Streak	<i>Chesias legatella</i>	UKBAP	
Sub-angled Wave	<i>Scopula nigropunctata</i>	RDB2, KRDB1	
Sussex Emerald	<i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>	UKBAP, RDB1, KRDB1, WCA5	
Sympetrum fonscolombii	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	KRDB1	
Toadflax Brocade	<i>Calophasia lunula</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	
Twin-spot Honey	<i>Aphomia zelleri</i>	RDB3, KRDB1	

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
<b>INSECTS continued</b>			
Wall	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	UKBAP	
Wart Biter	<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	UKBAP, RDB2, KRDB1, WCA5	
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	UKBAP	
White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium w-album</i>	UKBAP, WCA5(p)	
White Ermine	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	UKBAP	
White-line Dart	<i>Euxoa tritici</i>	UKBAP	
White Spot	<i>Hadena albimacula</i>	UKBAP, RDB2, KRDB1	
Willow knot-horn	<i>Sciota adelphella</i>	KRDB2	
<b>ARACHNIDS</b>			
Agroeca cuprea	<i>Agroeca cuprea</i>	UKBAP	
Minicia marginella	<i>Minicia marginella</i>	KRDB1	
Pellenes tripunctatus	<i>Pellenes tripunctatus</i>	RDB1, KRDB2	
<b>MOLLUSCS</b>			
Helicella itala	<i>Helicella itala</i>	KRDB2	
<b>OTHER INVERTEBRATES</b>			
Freshwater Crayfish	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	UKBAP, WCA5(p)	V

<b>TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS</b>			
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger Act	
Bat (Myotis) species	<i>Myotis</i>	WCA5	
Bat (Pipistrelle) species	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	WCA5	
Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2	
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	WCA5	
Eurasian Water Shrew	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	KRDBK	
Hazel Dormouse	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	UKBAP, RDB, WCA5	
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	UKBAP	
Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalis leisleri</i>	KRDB1, WCA5	
Long-eared Bat Brown	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2, WCA5	
Long-eared Bat Grey	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	WCA5	
Nathusius' Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	WCA5	
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	KRDB2, WCA5	
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalis noctula</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2, WCA5	
Pipistrelle Bat (45kHz)	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	WCA5	
Pipistrelle Bat (55kHz)	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	UKBAP, WCA5	
Serotine Bat	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	KRDB3, WCA5	
Vesper Bat species	<i>Vespertilionidae</i>	WCA5	
Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	UKBAP, KRDB2, WCA5(p)	
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	KRDB1, WCA5	

VASCULAR PLANTS			
COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Annual Knawel	<i>Scleranthus annuus subsp. annuus</i>	UKBAP	E
Basil Thyme	<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	UKBAP	V
Bedstraw Broomrape	<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	RDBVU, KRDB3, WCA8	V
Bithynian Vetch	<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	RDB2, NS, KRDB3	
Bluebell (native)	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	WCA8	
Bluebell (hybrid)	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana</i>	WCA8	
Bog pimpernel	<i>Anagallis tenella</i>	KRDB3	
Borrer's Saltmarsh-Grass	<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	UKBAP	V
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	NR, RDBK, KRDB2	
Burnt-tip orchid	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	UKBAP, RDB1, KRDB1	E
Chalk Eyebright	<i>Euphrasia pseudokernerii</i>	UKBAP, NS	
Corn Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	UKBAP	CE
Corn Cleavers	<i>Galium tricornutum</i>	UKBAP	CE
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	KRDB1	
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	UKBAP, KRDB1	
Chamomile	<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	UKBAP, RDB2, KRDB1	V
Cypress Spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	KRDB2	
Divided sedge	<i>Carex divisa</i>	UKBAP	V
Early Gentian	<i>Gentianella anglica</i>	UKBAP, KRDB3, WCA8	
Early Spider Orchid	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	WCA8	

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Glandular eyebright	<i>Euphrasia anglica</i>	UKBAP	E
Field Gentian	<i>Gentianella campestris</i>	UKBAP	
Fly orchid	<i>Orphrys insectifera</i>	UKBAP	V
Frosted Orache	<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>	KRDB3	
Greater Broomrape	<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>	RBDLRnt, KRDB2	LRnt
Hairy Rock-Cress	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	KRDB3	
Heath Dog-violet	<i>Viola canina</i>	RDBLRnt, KRDB1	LRnt
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	UKBAP	
Knapweed Broomrape	<i>Orobanche elatior</i>	KRDB3	
Knotted Pearlwort	<i>Sagina nodosa</i>	KRDB1	
Late Spider-orchid	<i>Ophrys fuciflora</i>	RDBVU, KRDB3, WCA8	V
Lizard Orchid	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	RDBLRnt, KRDB3, WCA8	LRnt
Long-stalked Yellow-sedge	<i>Carex viridula subsp. brachyrrhyncha</i>	KRDB2	
Man orchid	<i>Acerus anthropophorum</i>	UKBAP	E
Meadow Clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	RDBLRnt, KRDB3, WCA8	LRnt
Northern Hawks-beard	<i>Crepis mollis</i>	UKBAP	E
Oxtongue Broomrape	<i>Orobanche picridis</i>	UKBAP, RDBEN, KRDB2, WCA8	E
Red Hemp-Nettle	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	UKBAP	
Sea-Heath	<i>Frankenia laevis</i>	RDBLRnt, KRDB1	LRnt
Sea Pea	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i>	NS, KRDB3	
Sharp Rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i>	NS, KRDB1	
Shepherd's-Needle	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	UKBAP, RDBCR, KRDB3	CE

COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DESIGNATION	IUCN
Slender Bedstraw	<i>Galium pumilum</i>	UKBAP, RDB1, KRDB2	E
Slender Bird's-foot Trefoil	<i>Lotus angustissimus</i>	RDBLRnt, NS, KRDB2	LRnt
Small-Flowered Catchfly	<i>Silene gallica</i>	UKBAP	
Small-leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	KRDB2	
True fox-sedge	<i>Carex vulpina</i>	UKBAP	V
Upright Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium urbicum</i>	UKBAP	
Western Gorse	<i>Ulex gallii</i>	KRDB2	
White Helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	UKBAP	V
Wild Candytuft	<i>Iberis amara</i>	UKBAP, RDB2, KRDB1	V
Wood calamint	<i>Clinopodium menthifolium</i>	UKBAP, WCA8	CE
Woolly Thistle	<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	KRDB3	
Wood Vetch	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>	KRDB3	

## Appendix 2

### Scheduled Sites in the Scheme Area

#### IUCN Category V – Protected Landscapes

##### Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

1 site

- Kent Downs

##### Heritage Coasts

2 sites

- Dover to Folkestone
- South Foreland

##### European Designation

##### Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

3 sites

- Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs
- Folkestone to Etchingill escarpment
- Lydden and Temple Ewell

##### National Designations

##### Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

7 sites

- Alkham, Lydden and Swingfield Woods
- Dover to Kingsdown Cliffs
- Folkestone to Etchingill Escarpment SSSI
- Folkestone Warren
- Great Shuttlesfield Down
- Lydden and Temple Ewell Downs
- Seabrook Stream



**National Nature Reserves (NNR)**

1 site

- Lydden and Temple Ewell NNR

**Scheduled Monuments**

26 SMs

- Admiralty Pier Turret, Dover (1002943)
- Archcliffe Fort, Dover (101642)
- Bowl barrow and pillbox on Cherry Garden Hill, Folkestone (1011771)
- Bowl barrow at Minnis Beeches, Swingfield (1011766)
- Bowl barrow north east of Red House Farm, Swingfield (1011765)
- Bowl barrow on Arpinge Range, Newington (1009009)
- Bowl barrow south west of Little Watersend, Lydden (1009008)
- Dover Castle (1019075)
- Fairburn-type crane, Wellington Dock, Dover (1004190)
- Fort Burgoyne, Dover (1004224)
- Iron Age urnfield and Roman Villa, Folkestone (1005158)
- St Radegund's Abbey remains (1005196)
- Maison Dieu, Dover (1005192)
- Martello Towers 1 and 3, East Cliff, Folkestone (1005159)
- Medieval ringwork with bailey and approach causeway, incorporating a bowl barrow, Castle Hill, Folkestone (1014864)
- Roman Bath House, Dover (1004213)
- Roman Fort of Classis Britannica (south west section), Albany Place, Dover (1012478)
- Roman Painted House, Dover (1004212)
- St James' Church, Dover (1005151)
- St Martin's Church, Dover (1004189)
- St Martin's Priory (remains of), Dover (1002943)
- St Radegund's Abbey, Poulton, Dover (1005196)
- Two bowl barrows, north of Milgate Farm, Reinden Wood, Hawkinge (1012278)
- Two bowl barrows on Free Down, Kingsdown (1012223)
- Saxon Shore Fort Bastion, Queen Street, Dover (1004190)
- Western Heights (Roman Lighthouse, Medieval Chapel and fortifications (1020298)

**Protected Wreck Sites**

1 site

- Langdon Bay, likely Middle Bronze Age cargo vessel

**Conservation Areas**

20 sites

- Alkham
- Charlton Green, Dover
- Dover Castle
- Dover College area
- Dover town centre
- Dour Street, Dover
- Etchinghill
- Folkestone Leas & Bayle
- Frogholt
- Kingsdown
- London Road, Dover
- Newington
- Ringwould
- River
- St Margaret's Bay
- St Margaret's at Cliffe
- Temple Ewell
- Waterloo Mansions, Dover
- Western Heights, Dover
- Wootton

**Listed buildings**

The number of listed Grade I and Grade II\* buildings in the scheme area is higher than the national average. There are a total of 335 listed buildings:

- 12 Grade I
- 23 Grade II\*
- 300 Grade II

## Local Designations

### Local Wildlife Sites

45 sites

- CA26 Walderchain to Bedlam Woods
- CA43 Woolwich Wood and Well Wood
- DO01 Kingsdown and Walmer Beach
- DO02 The Lynch and Oxney Court Woods
- DO04 Captain's Wood and Singledge Wood, Whitfield
- DO06 Long Hill and Coombe Hole
- DO07 Dover Castle
- DO08 River Valley Woods
- DO09 St Radigund's Valley
- DO10 Whinless Down and Long Wood
- DO11 Chilverton Elms Valley, Hougham
- DO12 Great Farthingloe Downs, Aycliffe
- DO13 South Alkham Farm and Lockeringe Wood
- DO15 Whitfield Down and Buckland Down
- DO16 Denton Meadows and Copse
- DO17 Park Wood and Pickleden Wood
- DO25 Denton Valley Woods
- DO27 Lydden Spout Pasture
- DO29 Broadlees Bottom
- DO30 Little Farthingloe Woods and Grasslands
- DO31 Walmer and Kingsdown Golf Course
- DO32 Western Heights, Dover
- DO33 Malmains Manor Pastures
- DO35 Alkham Churchyard
- DO36 Woods near Shepherdswell
- DO37 Chalk Banks, Denton Valley
- DO38 Chalk Banks, Alkham and Lydden Valleys
- DO39 Sunnyhill Farm Chalk Downland
- DO41 Temple Ewell and Lydden Downland

- SH01 Tolsford and Summerhouse Hills
- SH02 Pillars Wood near Paddlesworth
- SH03 Garden and Parsonage Woods, near Acrise
- SH04 Acrise Wood and Park
- SH05 Reinden Wood, Densole
- SH08 Upper Lydden Valley
- SH10 Postling Down
- SH11 Postling Wood
- SH12 Wood at Ridge Row, Acrise
- SH15 Sibton Wood, Rhodes Minnis
- SH18 Stony Lane Wood, Selsted
- SH20 Postling Wents Woods
- SH27 Paraker Wood and Seabrook Stream, Shorncliffe
- SH28 Asholt Wood Pasture and Pond
- SH30 Saltwood Valley
- SH47 Hills Reservoir

### Local Nature Reserves

4 sites

- Folkestone Warren
- High Meadow, Dover
- Western Heights
- Whinless Down

### Country Parks

2 sites

- East Cliff and Warren
- Peene Quarry

### Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (English Heritage)

1 site

- Kearsney Court, Dover

**BAP priority habitats**

The scheme area contains 12 UK BAP priority habitats:

- Acid grassland
- Beech and Yew woodland
- Calcareous grassland
- Littoral chalk
- Lowland hay meadows
- Maritime cliffs
- Mudflats
- Orchards
- Wet woodland
- Wood pasture and parkland
- Inland rock
- Vegetated shingle

In addition the following 14 Kent BAP habitats are also in the scheme area:

- Arable and horticulture
- Boundaries and linear features
- Built- up areas
- Coniferous woodland
- Improved grassland
- Inland rock
- Inshore sub-littoral rock
- Inshore sub-littoral sediment
- Littoral sediment
- Neutral grassland
- Mixed woodland
- Rivers and streams
- Standing water
- Supralittoral sediment

**Appendix 3**

## Landscape Heritage Grants Draft Guidance and Application Forms

### WHITE CLIFFS LANDSCAPE HERITAGE GRANTS from £1,000 to £15,000 (Draft)

**Introduction and Guidance****Contents****Landscape Heritage Grants**

- Background
- Our aims
- Who can apply
- Our contribution to your project
- What we can fund
- What we cannot fund
- Ownership requirements
- Land and buildings
- Heritage and items
- Intellectual property

**Your application**

- How to apply
- Assessment criteria
- Supporting documents

**Successful applications**

- Managing your grant
- Grant payments
- Monitoring
- Completing and evaluating your project
- Buying goods, work and services
- Project publicity and acknowledgement

**Other information**

Freedom of Information Act  
Data Protection Act  
Complaints

**Welcome**

The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme area is a beautiful and historic landscape that has been created by the interaction of man and nature over many thousands of years. The landscape around Folkestone and Dover is internationally important for its rolling chalk grasslands and historic monuments. The area is home to many rare plants and animals and has played a key role in the history of Britain over the millennia.

**White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme**

The White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme (WCLPS) is made up of local groups and organisations, including the county and district councils, conservation and heritage groups, government organisations and the private sector.

Our work is funded primarily by the Heritage Lottery Fund with contributions from our partners and other local organisations.

**Landscape Heritage Grants programme**

The Landscape Heritage Grants programme offers grants of between £1,000 and £15,000 for projects that will conserve, enhance, celebrate or extend understanding of the historic landscape of the WCLPS area and which are located within the project boundaries.

**The application materials include:**

- an introduction to the Landscape Heritage Grants programme – this contains information and guidance about the programme;
- a pre-application enquiry form – we strongly advise that you use this form to ask for our advice before making an application;
- an application form – the form contains notes to help you answer the questions; and
- a declaration – this must be signed and returned to us with the completed application.

**Landscape Heritage Grants**

The Landscape Heritage Grants programme welcomes applications for original and exciting projects that help people look after, learn about and celebrate the landscape in an enjoyable and rewarding way.

**Background**

In March 2009, the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) published its five-year plan. This focused on areas of activity and threat in the AONB area. Working together with Kent County Council, approval was gained to start scoping work for an education and restoration programme on the downs. This highlighted the need to develop, implement and restore the long-term sustainability of the chalk grassland and improve the numbers and range of people taking part in, and making decisions about, their heritage.

This scoping work has culminated in the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme. As part of the scheme, the Landscape Heritage Grants programme has been designed to financially assist projects which support the scheme's aims and which have demonstrable public benefit.

**Our aims**

The Landscape Heritage Grants programme has two key aims:

- conserving and enhancing the historic and natural landscape of the WCLPS scheme area; and
- helping more people, and a wider range of people, learn about and enjoy the heritage of the White Cliffs.

The Landscape Heritage Grants programme is seeking to improve landscape features and access to them. It is not intended to improve agricultural production and in many cases may by the nature of the works decrease productivity of the land concerned.

**Who can apply**

Use these application materials to apply for a grant under this programme if:

- your project meets the aims of the Landscape Heritage Grants programme;
- you need a grant of between £1,000 and £15,000.



We fund projects which promote benefits for the public rather than those which are mainly for private gain:

- we welcome applications from individuals and organisations, including public bodies, community groups, private landowners and farmers;
- we will accept applications from single organisations and partnerships – for example, a partnership between a heritage organisation and a community group;
- bids from commercial organisations, including farmers and landowners, will be accepted only where the applicant is a Small/Medium Enterprise (SME).

SMEs are defined as being enterprises which:

- have fewer than 250 employees; and/or
- have either an annual turnover not exceeding 50 million euros or an annual balance sheet not exceeding 43 million euros; and
- conform to specified criteria of independence in general, not more than 25% of an SME can be owned by other companies.

### Our contribution to your project

We will offer grants of up to 90% of eligible project costs up to a maximum of £15,000. The level of funding available will vary depending on the type of applicant and where EU State Aid regulations need to be considered. Each project will be expected to have an element of partnership funding provided by the applicant.

We can provide the following levels of funding:

- up to 50% for local authorities, private individuals and profit-making organisations;
- up to 70% for registered charities and companies limited by guarantee;
- up to 90% for non-registered charities, voluntary and community groups, parish and town councils.

A minimum of 50% of the Partnership funding must be cash. Volunteer time delivering projects can be used for the remaining amount of Partnership funding but this will be determined during the application process and will depend on the nature and scope of the proposals. If you wish to use volunteer time as Partnership funding the equivalent amount will need to be included as a cost to the project. Volunteer time can be claimed at the following rates:

- Unskilled - £50 per day
- Skilled - £150 per day
- Professional - £350 per day

The above is subject to State Aid regulations if the organisation is involved in economic activities.

### What we can fund

We can only fund projects that:

- take place within the WCLPS area; and
- adhere to the Landscape Character Area recommendations and deliver the objectives of the Landscape Conservation Action Plan (this document can be found on our website)

By a project we mean work or an activity that:

- is not part of the everyday work of your organisation;
- has a schedule for completion; and
- has specific aims.

We can support:

- capital work (including conservation, repair and related activities); or
- activity-only projects.

Works we can fund include:

- 1 Restoration and/or sustainable management of landscape character and habitats
- 2 Hedge-laying, hedge planting and other habitat connectivity work, including screening unsympathetic development
- 3 Improvement to biodiversity through habitat creation
- 4 Protection, preservation, restoration, enhancement and appropriate use of historic built features
- 5 Preservation, restoration and enhancement of archaeological remains
- 6 Conservation of historic features such as round barrows and ancient parish boundaries
- 7 Educational and recreational initiatives on historic or ecological themes
- 8 Increased public access where this can be balanced with conservation of landscape fabric, including bridleways, cycling and walking tracks
- 9 Interpretation of landscape features, plants, animals, and their habitats, built and cultural heritage and geology
- 10 Surveying, recording and monitoring of the archaeological resource
- 11 Investigation and recording the human history of the area, especially oral histories of the rural hinterland
- 12 Initiatives to train and develop people's heritage skills

### What we will not fund

We will not give grants for the following works:

- feasibility studies;
- schemes in which a significant proportion of costs could be met by other grant schemes;
- costs relating to the conversion of buildings for use as dwellings or tourist accommodation;
- projects with little or no public benefit (for example conserving buildings in active use for domestic, agricultural or commercial purposes; vehicles, machinery or transport for private use or benefit);
- projects solely involving the purchase of land or buildings;
- acquisition of assets in excess of £5,000 value per item, including legal or other transfer costs;
- the main organisational staffing and running costs of an organisation;
- projects of little clear heritage value (for example sports or leisure facilities, civil engineering work, new roads, bridges or traffic systems, new buildings where existing heritage areas could be adapted);
- coastal defence work;
- academic research;
- statutory obligations;
- costs relating to the preparation of grant applications for this or other schemes; or
- schemes where the match funding is state aid based (such as Environmental Stewardship monies) and would exceed the levels allowable under EU regulations.

### Other restrictions on funding

We will not fund projects or types of work that are not good practice for the heritage or landscape of the White Cliffs' area. We only fund certain types of work if they form part of a wider project that meets our aims. We cannot fund them as standalone projects. These include:

- visitor facilities such as cafes, car parks or toilets;
- putting together or publishing research findings;
- creating digital materials (for example, websites or DVDs);
- creating replicas (models or exact copies) of historic structures or objects.

For collections-based projects:

- we will only consider supporting a new museum or other new heritage attraction if it is based on an existing collection recognised as important by the appropriate heritage organisation (for example, the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council in England);
- we will only consider buying heritage items if the item (or most of a collection) is more than 10 years old.

Contact us if you are not sure whether we can fund your project using the pre-application enquiry form.

### Ownership requirements

If you are successful with a Landscape Heritage Grant application, we expect you to own and be the only organisation entitled to use any property (land, buildings and heritage items) on which you spend the grant. We will need to see proof of your ownership, as referred to in the list of supporting documents you must send with your application form. If you do not own the property, you must tell us who does.

### Land and buildings

For projects which involve carrying out capital work to land or buildings, we normally expect you to own the freehold or have a lease with at least 10 years left to run at the date we award any grant. Otherwise, you will need to provide a letter from the owner, saying that you have the owner's permission to carry out the work. The owner will also need to sign a letter that we will prepare, agreeing to keep to our standard terms of grant.

We would not expect a Landscape Heritage Grant to involve buying land or buildings. However, if it does, you must buy them either freehold or with a lease with a term of at least 80 years left to run at the date we award any grant.

We do not accept leases with break clauses (these give one or more of the people or organisations involved the right to end the lease in certain circumstances). You must be able to sell on, sublet or mortgage your lease, but if we award you a grant you must first have our permission to do any of these.

### Heritage items

For projects involving buying or carrying out work to a heritage item we expect you to buy or own the item outright.

### Intellectual property

For projects involving creating or using intellectual property (for example, creating a database, digital images or audio or other multimedia applications) we expect you to get all permissions, waivers and licences from any other person or organisation who may be entitled to any intellectual property rights which either exist or will be created to allow you to carry out and complete the project in line with your application, and we reserve the right to request copies of any such permissions, waivers or licences.

## Your application

### What to read

As well as this document and the help notes on the application form, we would advise that you read the relevant sections of the Landscape Conservation Action Plan, including the actions proposed for the Landscape Character Area relevant to your project.

### Pre-application enquiry

Contact us for advice before you apply by using the pre-application enquiry form. We will discuss your project with you in more detail and let you know whether your project is likely to meet our priorities for funding. We will give you advice on what you should do next.

### Your application

Once you have filled in your application and sent it to our office, we will acknowledge receipt. We have three deadline dates for applications each year. They fall at the end of April, August and December. We aim to give you a decision on your application within six weeks of the closing date.

### What we will assess

When we assess your application, we will take account of the value for money your project offers, the overall benefits of the project in relation to the costs, and the amount of grant you want from us. We will also assess how far your application shows that:

- your project supports relevant landscape guidelines for the WCLPS area;
- your project is an appropriate response to a need or opportunity;
- your project will meet our aims for either conservation or learning (or both)
- your project is well planned and your proposals for managing it are sound;
- your organisation is capable of carrying out the project;
- your project is financially realistic and there is a clear need for funding; and
- your project promotes far greater levels of public benefit than private gain.

## Supporting documents

You will be required to submit supporting documents as part of your application. These will include:

- a copy of your organisation's constitution or set of rules, etc;
- copies of deeds, leases, mortgages or other proof of ownership if your project involves work to land or buildings;
- signed copy of most recent annual accounts or bank statements;
- letters of support;
- evidence for cost calculations; and
- job descriptions for any new staff.

All guidance and other documents referred to in the application materials can be found on our website [www.uponthedowns.org](http://www.uponthedowns.org)

## Successful applications

### Managing your grant

If your application is successful we will send you a formal grant offer letter, together with a contract for you to sign and return to us. You will be able to start your project as soon as you have our written permission and all other funding is in place.

We will send you documents on *Managing your Grant* which will contain information on drawing down your grant money and how you should keep us informed of the progress of your project in achieving its aims.

### Paying grants

We will normally pay your grant in three instalments:

1. When you have our written permission to start the project, we will pay 50% of your grant upfront.
2. When you apply for the next 40% of your grant, you will need to send us proof that you have spent the first 50%. We will only accept proof that relates to work and activities you have described in your application and that we have agreed to fund.
3. We will pay the final 10% of your grant when your project is complete.

You must send us a completion report at the end of your project. We require this to enable us to release the final grant instalment.

### Monitoring

In your application you will be asked to identify project aims and outputs.

Monitoring of your project will be based on these aims and outcomes, so it is very important that they are realistic and achievable. Failure to achieve them may result in grant monies being withheld.

### Completing and evaluating your project

You must send us a completion report at the end of your project. It is within this report that you will tell us whether or not the project has been a success and all of the outputs have been achieved.

### Buying goods, work and services

If you receive a grant you will be expected to adhere to the following procurement thresholds:

Value Band	Action required
For the total value of any individual contract or purchase	
£200 - £5,000	To seek at least one written quote
£5,001 - £75,000	To seek at least three written quotes

If you do not accept the lowest quote you will need to tell us why.

### Project publicity and acknowledgement

Public support, understanding and appreciation are vital to the success of the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme and the Landscape Heritage Grants programme.

If we give you a grant you must publicise and acknowledge it. We can contribute to the costs involved if you have included them in your project budget. We will expect you to publicise and promote your project as widely as possible to:

- make sure that the public understand the project;
- make sure that people have opportunities to take part;
- contribute to the sustainability of the project; and
- make sure that the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme and Heritage Lottery Fund contribution is recognised.

Acknowledgement of your grant must be clear to all visitors using your site, on publications or displays, or to people taking part in activities.

## Other information

### Freedom of information

We have a duty to adhere to the Freedom of Information Act 2000. When you sign the declaration at the end of the application form, you are confirming that you have no objection to us releasing details from the application form to anyone who asks to see them. If there is any information in the form that you do not want made publicly available, please say in the space provided and explain your reasons. We will take these into account when we respond to any request for information. However, we will always consult you first and will take account of your rights and expectations under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Data Protection Act 1998.

### Data Protection Act

Under the Data Protection Act 1998, we will process personal information relating to your organisation, its officers and staff or any other people you refer to in your application, for:

- assessing your grant application and how we handle it;
- handling the terms of our grant;
- sharing information with our specialists and monitors;
- keeping you informed of our work;
- publicising information about your application;
- research related to your application;
- other legal or regulatory purposes, or other purposes reasonably related to making grants.

### Complaints

If you are not happy with the service you have received, please contact the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme Manager.

### How to contact us:

Phone 01304 872130 or email [mail@uponthedowns.org.uk](mailto:mail@uponthedowns.org.uk)



Date received:

LHG Ref:

For internal use only

## LANDSCAPE HERITAGE GRANTS

### Pre-application form



Project title:.....

Name of applicant:.....

Address of applicant:.....

.....

.....Postcode:.....

Main contact (if different from above):.....

Daytime phone number .....

Email: .....

#### Please tell us about your project

What is your project?.....

How does your project support the priorities of the Landscape Heritage Grants programme?  
.....  
.....

What is the need for your project?.....

What training needs have you identified to deliver or develop your project?  
.....

#### When are you planning your project to take place?

START DATE	Month	Year	END DATE	Month	Year

#### How much is your project going to cost?

Project costs	Net £	VAT £	Total £
			£0.00
			£0.00
			£0.00
			£0.00
<b>Total costs</b>	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00

Each project will be expected to have an element of partnership funding provided by the applicant. What amount will you be asking for from the Landscape Heritage Grants programme?

Matchfunding	Total £	Secured Y/N
<b>Total Matchfunding</b>	£0.00	
<b>LHG Requested</b>		
<b>Total</b>	£0.00	

Please post the completed form to the WCLPS at:

**White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme,**  
**c/o Dover District Council, White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ**  
or email: [mail@uponthedowns.org.uk](mailto:mail@uponthedowns.org.uk)

Date received:

LHG Ref:

For internal use only

# LANDSCAPE HERITAGE GRANTS

## Application form



**Title of the project**

### 1. About you

#### 1a. Name and address of your organisation

- Give your official or registered address
- The name should be the same as on your consultation
- If this is a joint application, give the name and address of the lead partner.

Applicant name:.....

Address:.....

.....

.....Postcode:.....

#### 1b. Address of your project (if different from 1a)

Name of the site or place: .....

Address: .....

.....

.....

.....Postcode:.....

### 1c. Details of main contact person

This should be someone who can talk about your application in detail.

Name:.....

Position:.....

Address (if different from 1a):.....

.....

.....Postcode:.....

Daytime telephone number:.....

### 1d. Type of organisation

Please tick one of the following:

Local authority

Private individual

Profit-making organisation

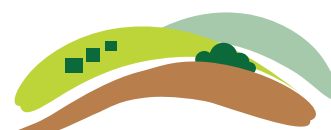
Registered Charity  Number:.....

Company Limited by Guarantee  Number:.....

Non-registered charity

Voluntary or Community Group

Parish or Town Council



**1e. Details of your bank account**

Account name: .....

Name and address of bank or building society

.....

.....Postcode:.....

Sort Code: .....

Account number or roll number: .....

**1f. Are you VAT registered? If yes give registration number**

Yes  Registration no.....

No

**1g. If your project involves buildings, land or objects, do you own these outright?**

- If you are not the owner tell us what agreement you have with the owners to undertake the works
- See *Introduction* document for guidance on ownership requirements

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**2. Your project**

**2a. What is your project?**

Please give a short factual description of your project. We may use this on our website or for other publicity purposes

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**2b. Which of our programme priorities does your project support?**

To be considered for support your project must meet one or both of our priorities. Please tell us how the project will do this. The priorities are:

- conserving and enhancing the historic and natural landscape of the White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme area; and/or
- helping more people, and a wider range of people, learn about and enjoy the heritage of the White Cliffs area.

.....  
.....

**2c. What are the aims of your project?**

- Tell us about the specific aims of your project.
- Remember to make sure that they relate to one or both of our priorities.
- Our monitoring of your project will be based on these, so it is very important that you select aims that are achievable.

1. ....  
2. ....  
3. ....

**2d. The need or demand for your project.**

Please tell us the following:

How you got the idea for your project.

.....

What other options you considered.

.....

.....

How you know there is a need or demand (or both) for your project.

.....

**2e. Provide a detailed project plan.**

Describe your project as fully as you can.

- When filled in, the table should give you and your colleagues a realistic project plan. However, we understand that the plan is likely to change and improve as your project develops.

<b>What will you do?</b> Describe the work and activities you will do to meet your project aims.	<b>When will you do it?</b> Give the dates the works or activities will start and finish.	<b>Where will you do it?</b> Tell us where the work or activity will take place.	<b>Who will carry out the activity?</b> Tell us who will be responsible for carrying out the work or activities.	<b>Who is the activity for?</b> Tell us who the work or activity is aimed at.	<b>What will you achieve?</b> Explain what you will achieve by doing the work or activity. Use target numbers where possible.

**2e. Provide a detailed project plan (continued).**

<b>What will you do?</b> Describe the work and activities you will do to meet your project aims.	<b>When will you do it?</b> Give the dates the works or activities will start and finish.	<b>Where will you do it?</b> Tell us where the work or activity will take place.	<b>Who will carry out the activity?</b> Tell us who will be responsible for carrying out the work or activities.	<b>Who is the activity for?</b> Tell us who the work or activity is aimed at.	<b>What will you achieve?</b> Explain what you will achieve by doing the work or activity. Use target numbers where possible.



**3. Carrying out your project.**

**3a. When will your project start and finish?**

- Where possible you should aim to start your project within one month of being awarded a Landscape Heritage Grant.
- You should aim to finish your project no later than 31/12/16.
- Your timetable should allow eight weeks for us to assess your application.

Start:.....

Finish:.....

**3b. How will you manage your project?**

- Tell us about the skills and experience of the person who will lead your project and of the people in the project team.
- Identify any training that will be necessary for or will improve the delivery of the project, whether staff, volunteers or local communities

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**3c. Tell us what will happen to things that your project has produced, (for example, an exhibition after the funding ends) and/or**

**If your project involves conservation of an item, land or property, tell us how you will maintain it so that people can continue to enjoy it.**

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**4. Costs of your project.**

**4a. Fill in the table below.** See notes on page 11.

Ref	Cost heading	DESCRIPTION	COST	VAT	TOTAL
A	New staff				£0.00
B	Professional fees				£0.00
C	Recruitment				£0.00
D	Purchase price of heritage items				£0.00
E	Repair and conservation work				£0.00
F	New building work				£0.00
G	Equipment and materials				£0.00
H	Training for staff and volunteers				£0.00
I	Travel costs				£0.00
J	Cost of producing learning materials				£0.00
K	Publicity and promotion				£0.00
L	Volunteer time				£0.00
M	Other costs (please specify)				£0.00
N	Contingency and inflation				£0.00
O	<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>				£0.00
Ref	FUNDING	DESCRIPTION	COST	VAT	TOTAL
P	Cash				
	Volunteer time				
Q	WCLPS Grant request				
R	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>				£0.00

## Notes

- For all project costs, we ask you to get at least three quotes for work or items of £5,000 or above.
- Please use the 'Description' column to describe your costs in more detail.
- You should ask HM Revenue and Customs ([www.hmrc.gov.uk](http://www.hmrc.gov.uk)) to check how much **value added tax (VAT)** you will be able to claim back. If you underestimate costs for VAT, you will have to pay the extra costs.

### The following notes explain more about the information we are asking for in the cost table.

- A When you recruit new staff, the positions must be open to everyone. The salaries should be equal or similar to the same kind of posts elsewhere.
- We will not contribute to existing staff costs, unless you include these as part of an overhead, in which case you should include the cost as part of other costs below (L).
- B Any person who is appointed to work on your project for a fixed fee. Fees should be in line with professional guidelines.
- C This can include advertising and travel expenses. In the 'Description' column, tell us briefly how you will recruit staff.
- D If your project involves buying a heritage item, you must get an independent valuation to help show that this item can be bought for a realistic price.
- E This includes costs of work to repair, restore or conserve a heritage item, building or site.
- F This only relates to new building work – for example, work to install an exhibition.
- G For example, computer hardware or protective clothing.
- H It is common for staff and volunteers to need training when carrying out a new project.
- I Travel costs by car should be based on 35p a mile.
- J For example, educational resources, websites and DVDs.
- K You can include the costs of promotional materials that relate directly to your project. You must make sure that you acknowledge our support as set out in How to acknowledge your grant.

- L Volunteer time to deliver project.
- M Give a clear description of all other costs.
- N A contingency is only used to pay for unexpected events. The total contingency figure should not normally be more than 10% of the total costs of the project. You should only include inflation if your project will last more than one year. It is only used to pay for costs that have increased over the time of the project.
- O The total costs (N) must equal the total funding (Q).
- P If you can provide a cash contribution, however small, please do so.
- List all the cash contributions, including those you have received from outside sources and say if they are secure (in other words, are guaranteed to be paid). If they are not secure, say when you will hear a decision.
  - We accept cash funding from any public, charitable or private source.
  - We cannot accept another Lottery grant from any other organisation as cash funding.
  - Identify any volunteer time that will help to deliver the project that you would like to use as part of your Partnership funding (this must correspond to any costs identified in L).
- Q Your request for a grant should be between £1,000 and £10,000 and should be rounded to the nearest £100.

### Documents you must send with your application form

1. Copy of your organisation's constitution (formal rules), unless you are a public organisation, private individual or commercial business.
2. Copies of deeds, leases, mortgages or other proof of ownership if your project involves work to land, buildings or heritage items.
3. A small selection of photos or drawings that will help illustrate your project.
4. Letters of support (no more than six) from other organisations. They should be specific to the project rather than general letters of support.
5. Job descriptions for any new staff positions included in your grant request.
6. Signed copy of most recent accounts or bank statements.

## De Minimis State Aid

If you receive an LHG Award it will be offered under the European Commission's State Aid regulations. This allows a company to receive up to 200,000 euros of De Minimis state aid over a rolling three-year period.

To confirm that you are able to receive this assistance, you must therefore declare the full amount of De Minimis aid you have already received over the last three financial years. Any De Minimis state aid awarded to you under this project will have to be declared if you apply, or have applied, for any other De Minimis aid.

I declare that the comprehensive amount of De Minimis aid received by the company/organisation over the last three rolling years is:			
<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
£	£	£	£

## Freedom of Information

We have a duty to adhere to the Freedom of Information Act 2000. When you sign the declaration at the end of the application form, you are confirming that you have no objection to us releasing details from the application form to anyone who asks to see them. If there is any information in the form that you do not want made publicly available, please say in the space provided and explain your reasons. We will take these into account when we respond to any request for information. However, we will always consult you first and will take account of your rights and expectations under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Data Protection Act 1998.

## Declaration

- I have read, understand and accept the notes that came with this application form. I agree that you can check the information in it and any supporting documents with other people and organisations.
- My organisation has the power to accept a grant, under your terms, and the power to pay back the grant if the terms are not being met.
- I understand that any misleading statements (whether deliberate or accidental) I give at any point during the application process, or any information I knowingly withhold, could mean my organisation's application is not valid, in which case you will cancel the grant and claim back the money we have received, stop assessing and return the application, or withdraw any grant you offered my organisation.
- I am authorised to put forward this application on behalf of my organisation and to sign this declaration.
- On behalf of my organisation, I agree that if we receive any grant from you for our project, we will keep to the standard terms of grant and any further terms and conditions set out in the grant notification letter.

## Signature:

Signature: .....
Name: .....
Job Title:.....
Name of organisation:.....
Date: .....

Please post the completed form to the WCLPS at:  
**White Cliffs Landscape Partnership Scheme, c/o Dover District Council,**  
**White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, CT16 3PJ**  
 or email: [mail@uponthedowns.org.uk](mailto:mail@uponthedowns.org.uk)



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and the Heritage Lottery Fund

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