Tamar Valley
National
Landscape



June 2026

Tamar Valley National Landscape **An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan No.6** 2026 - 2031

Case Studies

Nature Recovery Case Study: Stoke Climsland Farm Cluster

Effective conservation and management of natural resources and features, including water, mineral and soil resources, encouraging sustainable land management

Stoke Climsland Farm Cluster is a group of 25 farms which are working together to create landscape scale environmental change.

The main aim of the Farm Cluster is to bring the farmers together to work collaboratively at landscape scale to benefit biodiversity and water quality. We are working to create connected, wildlife rich corridors across the farmed landscape, and minimise the impact on water that flows through the land into the River Tamar.

The Farm Cluster is funded by Defra and its Facilitation Fund grant, which was awarded in June 2023, and is currently funded until June 2026. The Farm Cluster is exploring ways in which the collaboration can continue and is working with other Farm Cluster groups throughout the Southwest to investigate how it has worked elsewhere.

The Tamara Landscape Partnership Scheme and Tamar Valley National Landscape have worked closely with the Westcountry Rivers Trust to establish and co-ordinate the group, its members and the meetings.

The main objective of forming a Farm Cluster was to provide members with free land management focused training, practical workshops, farm visits and social events to enable them to better understand the natural assets that are present on their farms and help them to investigate future options. The group are provided with free advice and support to access environmental management, as well as having peer to peer support – so important in the agriculture industry. This in turn, enables joined up thinking, and identifies the connectivity between the land and habitats that exist or can be created with the Farm Cluster area.

Members are signposted to grant schemes, developing income streams such as green finance, and help is offered to develop applications that support the Cluster’s priorities of improving water quality and biodiversity.

Members have had access to farm ecology surveys funded by FiPL to identify on-farm habitats to be enhanced or created. This helped inform grant applications to fund the habitat improvements including pond and wetland creation, hedgerow creation and restoration, managing habitat for priority species and slowing the overland flow of surface water.

Collaboration within the Farm Cluster has enabled successful grant funding applications for machinery to be shared between members to improve soil health and sward quality to reduce surface run off and improve water quality in the wider catchment.



Leaky dams installed on Alren Farm as part of the Stoke Climsland Farm Cluster, helping to slow water flow, reduce surface run-off and improve water quality.



Members of the Stoke Climsland Farm Cluster taking part in a farm visit and discussion, bringing farmers together to share knowledge and explore opportunities for landscape-scale nature recovery.

Nature Recovery Case Study: South Hooe – Connecting Habitats and Building Natural Capital

Improving ecological connectivity through habitat creation and restoration, natural capital and ecosystem services

The Tamar Valley faces declining species populations and deteriorating habitat condition. Between 2013 and 2018, several SSSI sites shifted to “unfavourable declining” status. Improving ecological connectivity-the ability of species to move between habitats-is essential for reversing biodiversity loss and adapting to climate change.

Addressing these challenges, habitat creation and restoration projects have been delivered at South Hooe (a 90-hectare holding on the Bere Peninsula within the Tamar Valley National Landscape) under the Farming in Protected Landscapes (FiPL) programme, the National Grid Landscape Enhancement Initiative and work by the Environment Agency. The landowner's vision is to restore the site for wildlife, ultimately gifting it to Devon Wildlife Trust as a nature reserve.

The site was also included in a project exploring investment in habitat regeneration through natural capital markets. These initiatives restored historic landscape features, created wildlife corridors through hedgerow and woodland planting, enhanced species-rich grasslands and wetlands, and provided public access and engagement opportunities.



Tamar Community Trust volunteers planting a hedge at South Hooe.
© Tamar Valley National Landscape – LEI

The work at South Hooe has enhanced the landscape through:

- **Hedgerows:** Laid and extended, with hundreds of trees and shrubs planted to regenerate boundaries and restore traditional Devon hedge banks.
- **Woodland Creation:** Over a hectare of new planting in a parkland style, plus traditional Tamar Valley orchard species introduced to maintain cultural heritage and support pollinators.
- **Grassland Restoration:** Harvesting wildflower hay and spreading it across orchard rides, alongside establishing herbal leys to improve soil health and pollinator support.
- **Coppicing:** Diversified age structure within a 25-year-old plantation to enhance invertebrate habitats.
- **Wetland and Intertidal Habitat:** Creation of 19 hectares of intertidal habitat and additional freshwater wetland to improve flood resilience and strengthen wetland corridors upstream at Cotehele and Calstock.



South Hooe overlooking the Tamar and Tavy SSSI at South Hooe. © J. Simpson

These interventions created a mosaic of connected habitats-woodland, hedgerows, orchards, wetlands, and grasslands-that enable species to move freely across the landscape. Tall hedges and wildflower corridors act as commuting routes for bats, while tussocky grassland provides foraging and shelter for barn owls and small mammals. Wetlands and riparian planting enhance water quality and link aquatic ecosystems, strengthening ecological networks throughout the Tamar Valley.

The restoration work at South Hooe also delivers multiple ecosystem services including:

- **Climate Regulation:** Woodland and hedgerows store carbon.
- **Flood Risk Reduction:** Wetlands slow water flow.
- **Pollination and Soil Health:** Wildflower meadows support pollinators and improve soil structure.
- **Cultural Services:** Public access and volunteering opportunities enhance wellbeing.

The legacy of South Hooe's work will endure beyond the funding period. Hedge-laying cycles, grassland management, and orchard care will continue, while permanent features such as wetlands, wildlife towers, and bird hides ensure long-term benefits. By integrating natural capital thinking, South Hooe is positioned to explore future revenue streams from ecosystem services, supporting sustainable land management and reinforcing the Tamar Valley's distinctive landscape character.

Links

https://www.tamarvalley-nl.org.uk/discover-explore/places-of-interest/south-hooe/ (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=huqtq2okjs)

Nature Recovery Case Study: Tackling Invasive Non-Native Species in the Tamar Catchment

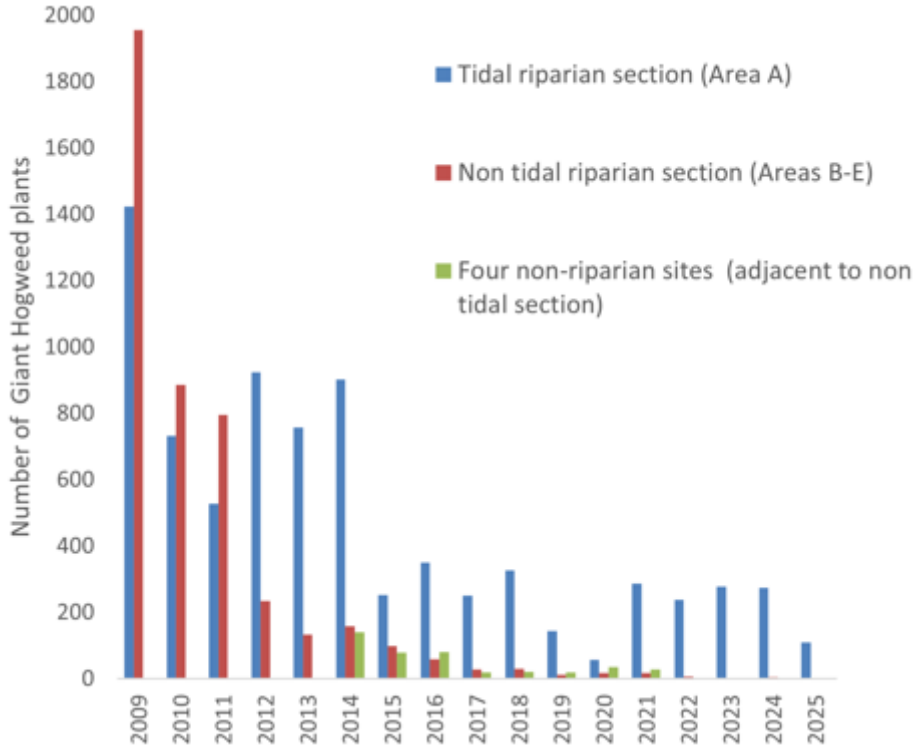
Conservation and enhancement of priority habitat, reversing decline in biodiversity

The Tamar Valley National Landscape as part of the Tamar Invasives Group has led a coordinated effort to tackle the spread of invasive non-native species, focusing on giant hogweed, Japanese knotweed, Himalayan balsam, and American skunk-cabbage.

Challenges and Approach

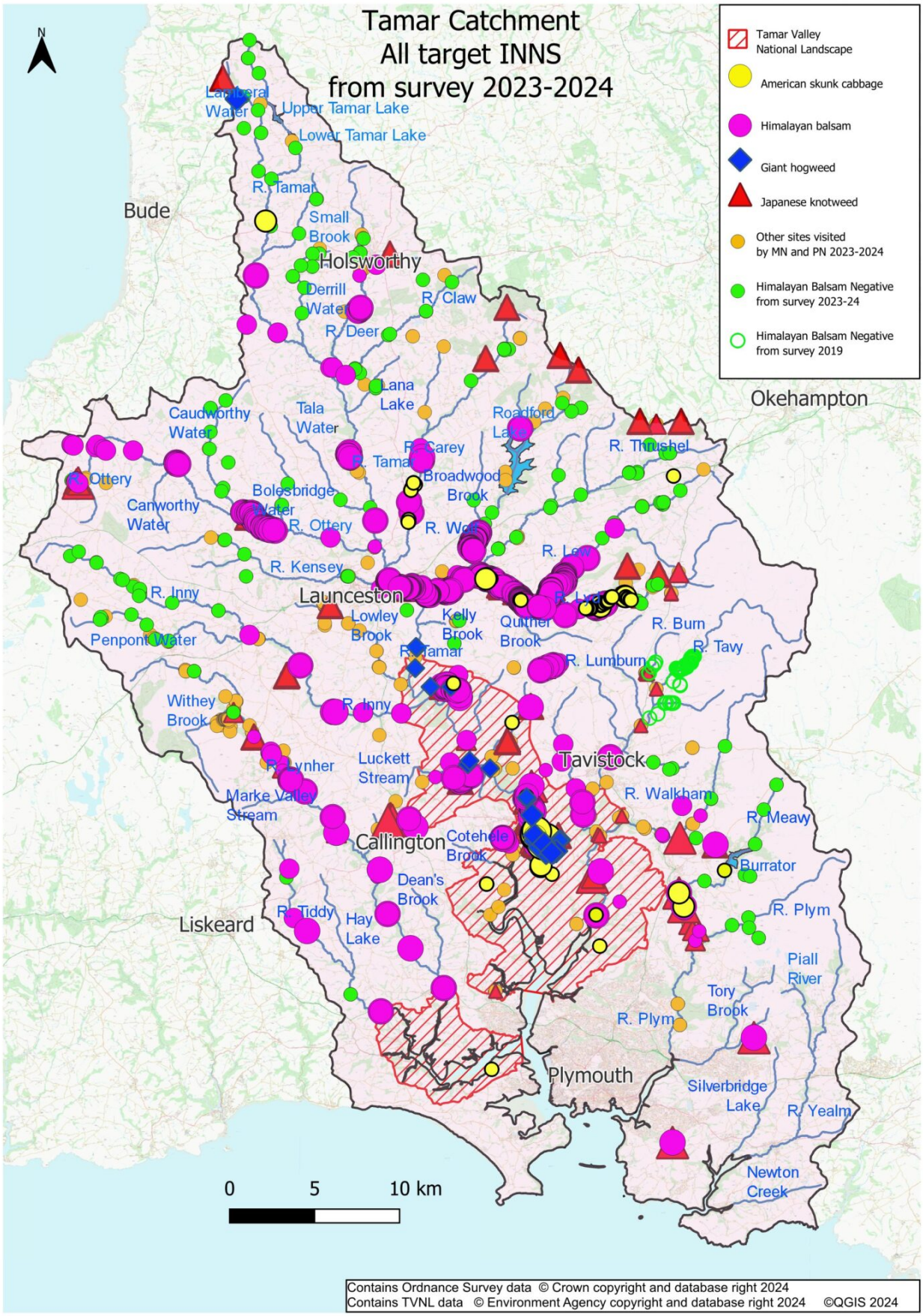
These invasive plants form dense monocultures that outcompete native vegetation, reduce soil stability, and reduce water quality and increase flood risk. They threaten biodiversity and degrade priority habitats such as wet woodlands and floodplain meadows. Giant hogweed poses serious public health hazards, Himalayan balsam impacts pollinators, and Japanese knotweed damages infrastructure. Left unchecked, these four plant species undermine ecosystem services and nature recovery.

The Tamar Invasives Group began in 2001 with the Giant Hogweed Eradication Project, reducing plant numbers from thousands on the main river corridors to just 109 on the tidal Tamar banks and floodplains in 2025, through mechanical removal, herbicide treatments, and boat-based surveys. This success protected riparian habitats and improved conditions for species within the Tamar & Tavy SSSI and along a 45 km corridor of the River Tamar and River Lyd.



Reduction in giant hogweed numbers between 2009 and 2025 on main river corridors and adjacent non-riparian areas (A. Phillips).

To address the ongoing risk of spread of the four plant species from upstream areas into the Tamar Valley National Landscape, TVNL delivered two projects between 2023 and 2025, funded by the Defra Invasive Species Management Fund and the Environment Agency's Water Environment Improvement Fund. These projects assessed the feasibility of catchment-scale management and developed strategies for stakeholder engagement, prioritising collaboration over enforcement, engaging landowners, councils, anglers, and volunteers through tailored communications, social media campaigns, and action days. Practical measures include physical removal of giant hogweed, American skunk-cabbage, and Himalayan balsam, and, where necessary, chemical treatments for hogweed, skunk-cabbage, and knotweed under Environment Agency licences.


Tamar Catchment
All target INNS
from survey 2023-2024
N
Tamar Valley National Landscape
American skunk cabbage
Himalayan balsam
Giant hogweed
Japanese knotweed
Other sites visited by MN and PN 2023-2024
Himalayan Balsam Negative from survey 2023-24
Himalayan Balsam Negative from survey 2019
Bude
Holsworthy
Okehampton
Launceston
Tavistock
Callington
Liskeard
Plymouth
Upper Tamar Lake
Lower Tamar Lake
R. Tamar
Small Brook
Derrill Water
R. Deer
R. Claw
Lana Lake
Caudworthy Water
Tala Water
Roadford Lake
R. Thrushel
R. Carey
R. Ottery
Broadwood Brook
Bolesbridge Water
Canworthy Water
R. Wolf
R. Kensey
R. Inny
Lowley Brook
Kelly Brook
Quither Brook
R. Burn
R. Tavy
R. Lumburn
Penpont Water
Withey Brook
Luckett Stream
R. Lynher
Marke Valley Stream
R. Walkham
R. Meavy
Cotehele Brook
Burrator
Dean's Brook
R. Tiddy
Hay Lake
R. Plym
Piall River
Tory Brook
Silverbridge Lake
R. Yealm
Newton Creek
0
5
10 km
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024
Contains TVNL data © Environment Agency copyright and database right 2024 ©QGIS 2024

Tamar Catchment showing all target invasive non-native species (INNS) recorded during surveys carried out in 2023–2024.

Note, survey locations were primarily from bridge locations. For more information see the Tamar Catchment INNS Control Feasibility Study and Strategy Development report using the link below.

Impact and Future

These actions align with Local Nature Recovery Strategies goals and Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations 2017. Long-term resilience will depend on wide stakeholder participation, community stewardship, adaptive management and monitoring, supported by funding streams such as Environmental Land Management Schemes and biodiversity net gain.

For more information on this work and the Tamar Invasives Group, go to: https://www.tamarvalley-nl.org.uk/our-work/our-projects/invasive-non-native-species/ (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=hqrdu2sibc)

Partners of the Tamar Invasives Group: Tamar Valley National Landscape, Environment Agency, Natural England and Cornwall Council.



Mixed stand of giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam



American skunk-cabbage in wetland habitat



Japanese knotweed on a riverbank

Climate Case Study: Calstock electric ferry trial

Sustainable opportunities for recreation and tourism

Up until the early 2000's there was a passenger ferry crossing the river Tamar at Calstock. The service ceased in 2015 meaning the nearest crossing point is several miles upstream at New Bridge, Gunnislake. Following delivery of one of the key outputs of the Tamara Landscape Partnership, the Tamara Coast-to-Coast Way long distance walking route, it has therefore not been possible to cross the river at Calstock and walkers were required to backtrack to Bere Alston rail station to cross the river Tamar by train before walking back from Calstock station to pick up the trail again. This is quite a significant detour and relies on catching a train which only operates every two hours.

In response to the encouraging conclusions of a feasibility study to assess the demand and practicalities of reinstating the ferry a boat was purchased and coded for commercial use, and an old, unsafe pontoon was replaced with a new pontoon at Ferry Farm on the Devon bank opposite Calstock. An off-grid solar system to power the ferry was also set up on the roof of the old ferry boat house in Calstock which was refurbished for the purpose and as a community space for other uses – the ferry is therefore a zero emissions service.



Calstock electric ferry trial underway.

Walkers on the Tamara Coast to Coast Way and other local walkers can now cross the river on the newly reinstated ferry which is operating for a trial period to see if commercially viable. Leisure trips are also now bookable for group excursions to the National Trust Property at Cotehele and upstream towards Gunnislake where visitors can explore and experience this relatively inaccessible, beautiful and tranquil part of the river. The ferry boat is close to being silent as it uses an electric motor which adds to the experience and allows for close encounters with wildlife and for a strong sense for the peace and quiet of the river valley.

Through this project a potential local business and community asset have been created, providing an opportunity for local employment and a new facility to help people explore and enjoy their local area accessing areas of the river previously out of reach for most to visit and enjoy.

Feedback from a satisfied passenger…

> *“What a pleasant experience it was crossing the river on this little ferry. When we reached Calstock we found the ice cream café (reason for our visit to break up our walk) was closed and the ferryman kindly took us back, even though he was booked with a group. The group were thoroughly enjoying their return trip along the river. The area is really beautiful, and the little ferry is a real bonus. Thank you again Calstock ferryman!”*

Links

Ferry website:
https://calstockferry.com/ (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=a6lxvvf2q4)

Tamara Website:
https://tamaralandscapepartnership.org.uk/ (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=brkmxypnyi)

Climate Case Study: Slow the Flow project

Improve resilience to the effects of climate change, reduce energy demand in new and existing developments, innovative green building design

Deerpark Farm is a 113ha mixed farm, situated in the lower Tamar Valley. The farm has arable fields, permanent pasture, ponds and woodland.

The land slopes from the edge of Kit Hill Country Park, down towards an adjacent historic mine site in the village of Luckett and the Luckett stream. Issues were identified with surface water runoff down the farm lane, through field gateways and over compacted ground.

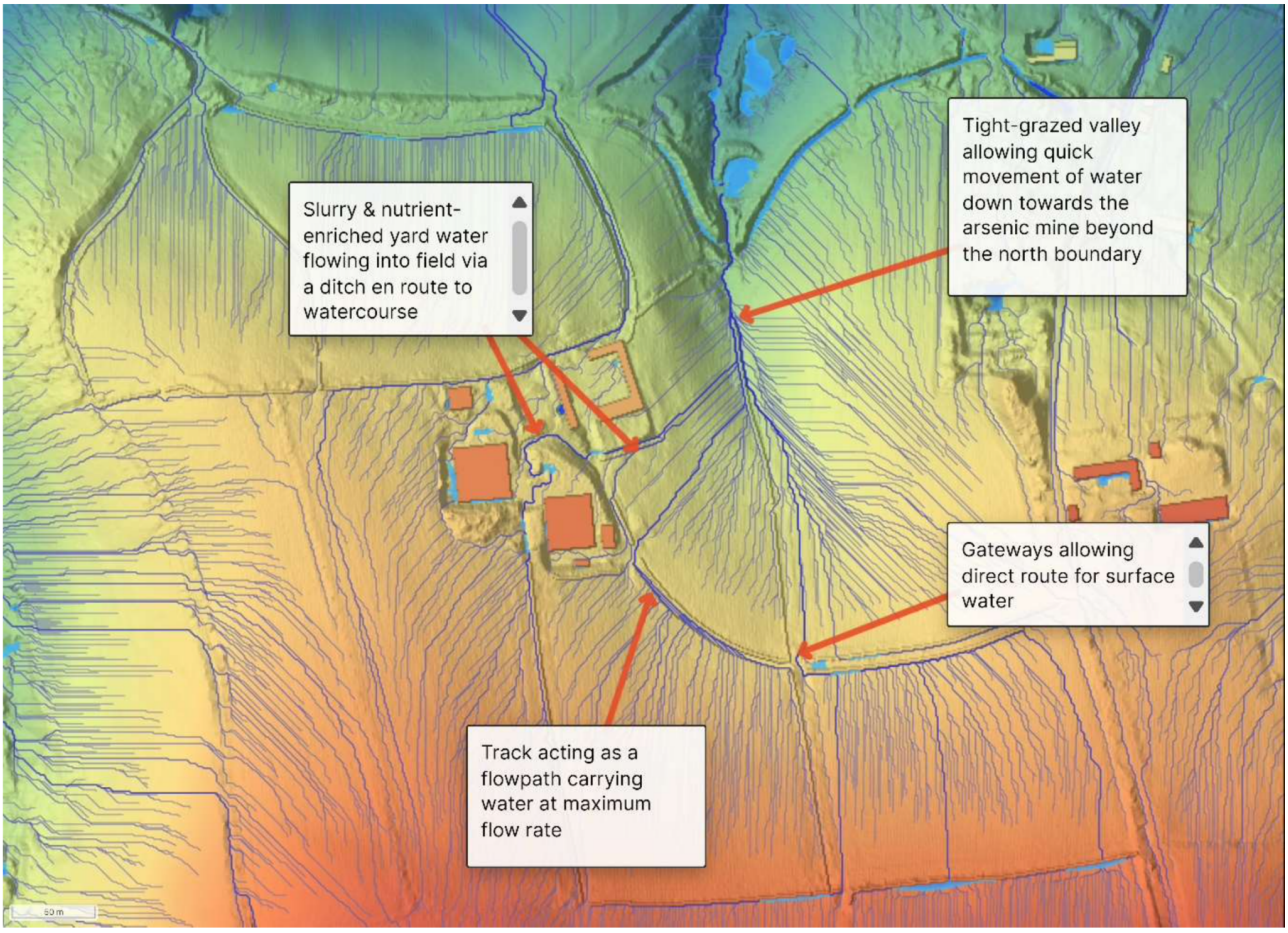
The existing rainwater flowpaths on the farm were allowing water to move quickly down the slope and across the historic New Consuls mine site situated between Deer Park Farm and the Luckett stream. This allowed high flows from heavy rainfall events to wash through the mine site and erode the mine spoil, mobilising metalloid contaminants which then wash into the stream.

A study was commissioned which provided the opportunity to design and install interventions that provide resilience to extreme weather events in management of water, promote healthy soils, and contribute towards best practice on the farm. The interventions follow the principles of natural flood management – using natural timbers harvested on site to slow water flows down, de-energising erosional flows and settle out sediments and pollutants carried by the water.



Flow spreaders installed on sloping pasture at Deerpark Farm to slow surface water runoff and encourage infiltration as part of the Slow the Flow project.

These actions will help soil management and keep important nutrients in the fields where they can be utilised by grass, crops and livestock, in addition to improving infiltration, promoting livestock health and natural pest management.



Annotated plan showing existing surface water flowpaths across Deerpark Farm prior to intervention, highlighting areas of rapid runoff, gateways, tracks and routes directing water towards downstream watercourses and the historic mine site.

With the support of the landowners of Deerpark Farm and match funding from the Tamara Landscape Partnership Scheme, FiPL and WEIF we were able to put in place interventions to address all of these issues including:

- Utilisation of current ditches and flowpaths to create swales with flow disruptors where physical erosion occurred to slow flows and store water in a slow-release system.
- Creation of earth bunds and scrapes to hold water to allow slow release and sediment capture.
- Creation of earth banks planted with hedges to intercept surface flows with the rooting structures facilitating better infiltration.
- Relocation of a gateway which had been allowing water to follow the shortest route with maximum flow energy which reduced the sediment (and nutrient) which had been mobilised at peak rainfall.
- Installation of a combination of leaky dams and brash bundles to slow flows within the existing flowpath.

This work was also supported by further interventions to slow water flow through the Luckett mine site itself.

People Case Study: Tamar Valley River Festival

Celebration of cultural identity and sense of place

The Tamar Valley River Festival (TVRF) was a single day, community-arts based festival for local people within and bordering the Tamar Valley held in Calstock on Saturday the 26th of October 2024. After Tamar Valley community consultation, the desire for an event which tied art activities to the landscape through connection to Nature was demonstrated. This concept was explored, and the event was held as one of the 90 events within the Celebrating Tamara project (part of the Tamara Landscape Partnership) in the ‘shoulder months’ of the year.

The event was designed to be an effective way of introducing communities, particularly family groups, to the Tamara Landscape Partnership (TLP) area. Awareness and appreciation of the heritage and landscape were hoped to increase, as well as a breaking down of perceived barriers to access. In addition, it was hoped that a sense of ownership and the need for future safeguarding of the landscape would develop.



Music and dancing at the Tamar Valley River Festival.

An array of activities and interactive performances were held throughout the day, suited to different audiences. The majority were family-focused and were held across three venues within Calstock. Some of these included live music from Tamar Vally band, morris dancing, puppet workshops based on Allis the Shad, yoga, to artist-led creative workshops. To create added ambience, walkabout performers including a bubble fairy and stilt walkers dressed as characters from the Tamara mythology roamed between the venues.

2,700 visitors attended the TVRF. Over 75% of participants attended with family; most attendees were from larger local conurbations such as Tavistock and Callington; most attendees had visited the Tamar Valley National Landscape (TVNL) previously, but 12.5% were new to the TVNL. Of those who had visited the TVNL before, 60% of respondents live within the landscape, 60% use the valley for terrestrial recreation, 37% participate in water-based recreation, and 27% work within the TVNL.

We received overwhelmingly positive feedback from attendees. A greater sense of place and Tamar Valley cultural identity were created, renewing ownership of the landscape.

Links

Celebrating Tamara – TAMARA LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=zilpf4tymg)

People Case Study: Training for Tomorrow

Upskilling individuals, strengthening communities and landscapes for the future by delivering training and accreditation in traditional rural skills.

Overview

The Tamara Trainees programme addressed the decline of traditional rural skills and limited employment opportunities in the Tamar Valley. By offering accredited training in rural practices and sustainability such as hedge-laying, coppicing, and dry-stone walling, the initiative empowered individuals, strengthened communities, and safeguarded the landscape for future generations. It also ensured local businesses and organisations have a local, quality and knowledgeable workforce available for sustainability. The programme delivered 5 x 18-month apprenticeships and the equivalent of 6 x 12-month traineeships.

Objectives and Purposes

- Upskill individuals through short and long-term training.
- Expand knowledge, skills, and confidence to improve employment prospects.
- Preserve cultural heritage and biodiversity.
- Increase resilience of local communities.
- Support landscape maintenance and biodiversity through skilled interventions.
- Meet local skills needs in the Tamara Landscape Partnership area.

Programme Design

- Multi-discipline training: Practical rural skills for example in hedge-laying, power tools, woodland management and rural crafts. Other training opportunities involved practical skills in business and commercial related environments.
- Accreditation: Apprentices spent 20% of their time in off the job training with accredited skills providers to achieve recognised qualifications to enhance employability. Trainees also followed a disciplined training programme that involved some formal training opportunities.
- Flexible delivery: The project was delivered through short courses, apprenticeships, and on-the-job learning with knowledgeable and skilled mentors.
- Partnerships: Collaboration with local and national businesses, conservation organisations both of which hosted the apprentices and trainees together with accredited training providers.

Impact on Individuals

- Improved career prospects and confidence
- Access to accredited qualifications
- Move to employment or business creation

Impact on Communities

- Skilled workforce to strengthen local economy
- Preservation of cultural heritage and biodiversity
- Increase in local resilience and local traditions

Outcomes and Metrics

- Number of Trainees: The project has attracted 5 x 18-month apprentices and up to 10 trainees (equivalent to 4 x full time 12-month trainees).
- Employment rates post training: Of those that have completed training we have achieved 100% success rate, with the feedback from those still training, expectations are high of similar successes.

Links

Tamara Trainees – TAMARA LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=evsziqp5yo)



Tamara trainee learning about animal husbandry

Place Case Study: Tamara Coast to Coast Way

Improving rights of way and sustainable transportation, improving access to TVNL.

The Tamara Coast to Coast Way is an inspiring long-distance walking route in southwest England, stretching about 87 miles (140 km) from Cremyll on Cornwall's south coast near Plymouth to Morwenstow near Bude on the north coast. Largely following the River Tamar, it winds through the Tamar Valley National Landscape, showcasing its diverse scenery, rich heritage, and natural beauty.

Designed to enhance public access to the Tamar Valley, the walking route enables walkers to connect with both the natural environment and the region's cultural heritage while benefiting from the wellbeing that comes with outdoor activity. Typically completed in six to seven days, the route offers an immersive experience through Cornwall and parts of Devon, crossing several border sections and linking the south and north coasts at each end.

Developed under the Tamar Landscape Partnership Scheme, the route builds on the existing Tamar Valley Discovery Trail and connects with the Bude Canal trail to the north. It uses a network of existing public rights of way largely following the route of the river Tamar from its source close to the north coast to the sea at Plymouth. Rebranded as the Tamara Coast to Coast Way (Troyva Tamar Teg in Cornish), it also combines with the South West Coast Path to form Kylgh Kernow-the "Circuit of Cornwall"-a circular route of roughly 390 miles. This has encouraged walkers who have completed the South West Coast Path to extend their journey along the Cornwall-Devon border.

Officially launched in July 2023, the walking route quickly gained popularity among multi-day hikers and attracted excellent media coverage, including BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme, *The Guardian*, *Countryfile*, and local outlets. To enable further exploration, 28 circular walking routes were created, allowing visitors access to more of the area's heritage. Access to the southern section further benefits from the Tamar Valley trainline, connecting Plymouth to the route with stops up to Gunnislake, improving access for those without cars or limited public transport.



Launch of the Tamara Coast to Coast Way at Bere Ferrers.

The trail is clearly waymarked with distinctive Tamara Way signs and has sold over 4,500 guidebooks. A Facebook group run by Visit Tamar alley boasts 3 500 members (as of December 2025). Walkers and runners have completed the route for charity with some tackling the full 390-mile Circuit of Cornwall-one runner finishing in just over six days.



Tamara Coast to Coast Way waymarker.

The Tamara Coast to Coast Way exemplifies how to improve access to the Tamar Valley National Landscape while supporting local communities and conservation. Its ultimate aim is to achieve National Trail status securing ongoing recognition and resources to ensure continued and improved access to this landscape for future generations.

Links

Tamar Valley National Landscape pages: Tamara Coast to Coast Way – Tamar Valley National Landscape (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=f6dl8vptmd)
Tamara Landscape Partnership website: https://tamaralandscapepartnership.org.uk/ (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=brkmxypnyi)
Visit Tamar Valley Facebook page: (20+) Tamara Coast To Coast Way | Facebook (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=jbpiy1tkbo)

Place Case Study: Monument Management Schemes with Historic England

Management and protection of the distinctive landscape and historic environment features including raising awareness

The Tamara Landscape Partnership (TLP) carried out work at seven sites within the Scheme Area. The sites were on the Heritage at Risk Register as maintained by Historic England. The work was overseen by the TLP Senior Heritage Officer in close liaison with the relevant HE Heritage at Risk Project Officer for each site. The aim was to provide plans of work to help remove the sites from the Heritage at Risk Register as well as carry out some mitigation works.

What was achieved?

- Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) or Structural Surveys completed for all seven sites outlining structural mitigations and a broad order of costs.
- Comprehensive survey of the WW2 Gridiron at Saltash and an event on site on the 80th anniversary of D Day (6 June 2024).
- 3D Sketch Pad images of five sites giving a current state of repair for all key structures and providing a record of site condition in 2022/23.
- Minor mitigation work at New Consols (Luckett) Okel Tor (Calstock) and WW2 Gridiron (Saltash).
- Increased awareness of the importance of built heritage in the Tamar Valley with workshops and events.

Feedback from HE Heritage at Risk Project Officer

> *“I’m impressed by what has been achieved on all seven sites and especially at Gawton. I hope the work here will lead on to some further repairs improved public access and the like.”*

Challenges

- Working on very overgrown and in places dangerous sites to achieve the surveys particularly the flying of UAVs in restricted spaces.
- Expectation management with site owners and CICs as to the availability of funding to carry out recommended work packages.
- On certain sites working with the local community to maintain understanding and reasons for the work.

Legacy

- Copies of all CMPs and Structural Surveys have been deposited with county archives.
- Full 3D images created of five sites recording their current state in case further degradation occurs in the future.
- Structural mitigations on the Chimney at Okel Tor and scrub clearance at New Consols.
- Increased awareness of the importance of built heritage in the Tamar Valley including the installation of new interpretation boards at Okel Tor.

Links

Small Detail Big Difference – TAMARA LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP (https://nrkmf.nimsite.uk/?tvnl_go=k18ptnoad0)



Calciners cleared of vegetation at New Consols, Luckett.



Tamar Valley
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Date of Adoption:
June 2026

If you require information in a different format – for example in braille, large print, paper copy or other languages, please contact:

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Gunnislake, Cornwall PL18 9FE

www.tamarvalley-nl.org.uk

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