



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Managing Change in World Heritage Sites in Wales

MANAGING

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 Cadw

Statement of Purpose

Managing Change in World Heritage Sites in Wales supplements the relevant sections of *Planning Policy Wales*¹ and *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*.²

It sets out general principles for understanding and managing World Heritage Sites in Wales, including how they are protected through the planning system.

This best-practice guide is aimed primarily at decision makers, including local authorities, statutory undertakers and prospective developers, to raise the profile of World Heritage Sites in Wales and to help them manage change without adverse impact on their Outstanding Universal Value — the reasons why they have been inscribed as World Heritage Sites. Managers and stakeholders of World Heritage Sites may also find it useful to inform management plans, alongside UNESCO's *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.³

This guidance should be taken into account by decision-making authorities when developing plans and when considering proposals that might impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site, such as individual applications for planning permission and listed building, conservation area and scheduled monument consent, including during pre-application discussions.



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Cadw is the Welsh Government's historic environment service, working for an accessible and well-protected historic environment.

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg.
This document is also available in Welsh.

Cover photograph: Harlech Castle — part of the Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd World Heritage Site (© Crown copyright (2017) Cadw, Welsh Government).

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- 1 **There is no higher recognition of heritage value than World Heritage Site status.**
- 2 **World Heritage Sites have globally significant values that transcend national boundaries.**
- 3 **There are currently three World Heritage Sites in Wales.**
- 4 **We have a responsibility to protect, conserve and present our World Heritage Sites for future generations.**
- 5 **National guidance requires planning authorities to protect World Heritage Sites and their settings from inappropriate development.**
- 6 **World Heritage Site status is a material consideration when determining planning applications.**
- 7 **World Heritage Sites can bring economic, environmental and social benefits to local communities through education, tourism and regeneration.**

Introduction ↴

World Heritage Sites are places of Outstanding Universal Value to the whole of humanity. This means that their cultural and/or natural significance 'is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity.' (UNESCO World Heritage Committee)

The concept of World Heritage was created in 1972 when UNESCO⁴ adopted the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.⁵ This introduced the idea that some heritage in the world is of such importance that it is of value to all humanity. Responsibility for its management is of more than national significance, even if the primary duties remain with individual nations. This idea has proved to be so attractive that over 190 nations have ratified the convention and over 1,000 properties have been inscribed on the World Heritage List.

The first cultural sites to be inscribed on the World Heritage List tended to be landmark sites, such as great castles and cathedrals, and internationally recognised archaeological sites such as Egyptian tombs. Since the 1970s, the concept of cultural heritage has widened considerably to recognise that human activity has had an impact on the whole of the world. Today, the list includes properties of all ages and types including cultural landscapes and industrial sites, which preserve evidence for manufacturing or agricultural processes, as well as how people lived. This change is mirrored in Wales — our first World Heritage Site was the Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (1986), later joined by the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (2000) and Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (2009).

World Heritage Sites are not simply the best examples of their type; they are sites, monuments and landscapes that say something fundamental about humanity, where we have come from and the world we inhabit. The selection process is rigorous and demanding to make sure that the sites on the World Heritage List are truly an exclusive collection of international significance.

With such a pedigree it is clear that managing World Heritage Sites is an important responsibility for nations to accept.

Our World Heritage Sites are places to cherish and celebrate forever. We want to foster better understanding of their history and what makes them internationally significant so that people care about them and unlock the opportunities they offer through improved global recognition, tourism, regeneration and lifelong learning. Together, these benefits will help create the Wales we want in the future by meeting the well-being goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.⁶

The protection, conservation and presentation of our World Heritage Sites, and their transmission to future generations, are fundamental to achieving these ambitions.

I. The Governance of World Heritage Sites in Wales ↵

I.1 The International Context ↵

World Heritage Sites are recognised as places of Outstanding Universal Value, as set out in the 1972 UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, which is better known as the *World Heritage Convention*.⁷

I.1.1 The World Heritage Convention ↵

The *World Heritage Convention* is best known for the World Heritage List, but it also covers conservation of cultural and natural heritage as a whole. Governments of countries that have ratified the convention are referred to as States Parties. As of 2017, 192 States Parties have ratified the convention, including the UK Government.

I.1.2 The UNESCO World Heritage Committee ↵

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee oversees the implementation of the convention (see Annex 1). It is made up of representatives from 21 of the States Parties to the convention who are elected by the general assembly to sit on the committee for a period of six years though, in practice, most committee members serve no more than four years.

The committee is supported by the World Heritage Centre, which acts as its secretariat, and is assisted by three international bodies — ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM (see Glossary) — which advise on nominations, state of conservation of properties, strategic issues and international assistance applications.

I.1.3 UNESCO Operational Guidelines and Resource Manuals ↵

The committee periodically publishes *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (Operational Guidelines)*.⁸ UNESCO's *Operational Guidelines* explain the criteria under which Outstanding Universal Value is assessed and describes procedures required for the protection, conservation and management of World Heritage Sites (see Annex 2).

UNESCO also publishes resource manuals aimed at helping States Parties to fulfil their obligations under the convention. These manuals explain how all those involved in managing World Heritage Sites, including national and local governments, site managers and local communities, can put the principles into practice. They include advice on managing cultural and natural heritage, disaster planning and preparing nominations. The manuals are all free to download from the UNESCO website and form a good basis for training and capacity building.⁹

1.2 The UK Context ↵

The United Kingdom ratified the *World Heritage Convention* in 1984 and now has 30 World Heritage Sites.

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) is the lead government department on World Heritage issues and is responsible for ensuring that the UK fulfils its obligations as a State Party to the *World Heritage Convention*. DCMS acts as the State Party to the convention on behalf of the UK Government and works closely with the UK Permanent Delegation to UNESCO, which is currently part of the Department for International Development. DCMS liaises with the Welsh Government on the nomination, conservation and protection of Welsh World Heritage Sites and on matters of policy as appropriate.

The UK National Commission for UNESCO is the focal point in the UK for UNESCO-related policies and activities, including World Heritage Sites, and promotes UNESCO's wider educational, scientific and cultural aims, some of which can be delivered through World Heritage Sites.

1.3 The Welsh Context ↵

There are three World Heritage Sites in Wales, in whole or in part:

- Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd (inscribed 1986)
- Blaenavon Industrial Landscape (inscribed 2000)
- Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal (inscribed 2009).

The mechanisms in place to protect World Heritage Sites in Wales are devolved matters and the Welsh Ministers are responsible for ensuring compliance with the convention. These functions are discharged through the Historic Environment Service (Cadw) of the Welsh Government. Enquiries from the UNESCO World Heritage Committee about World Heritage Sites in Wales are referred by DCMS to Cadw.

The Welsh Ministers are responsible for identifying those elements of World Heritage Sites in Wales that should be given statutory protection as scheduled monuments and listed buildings.

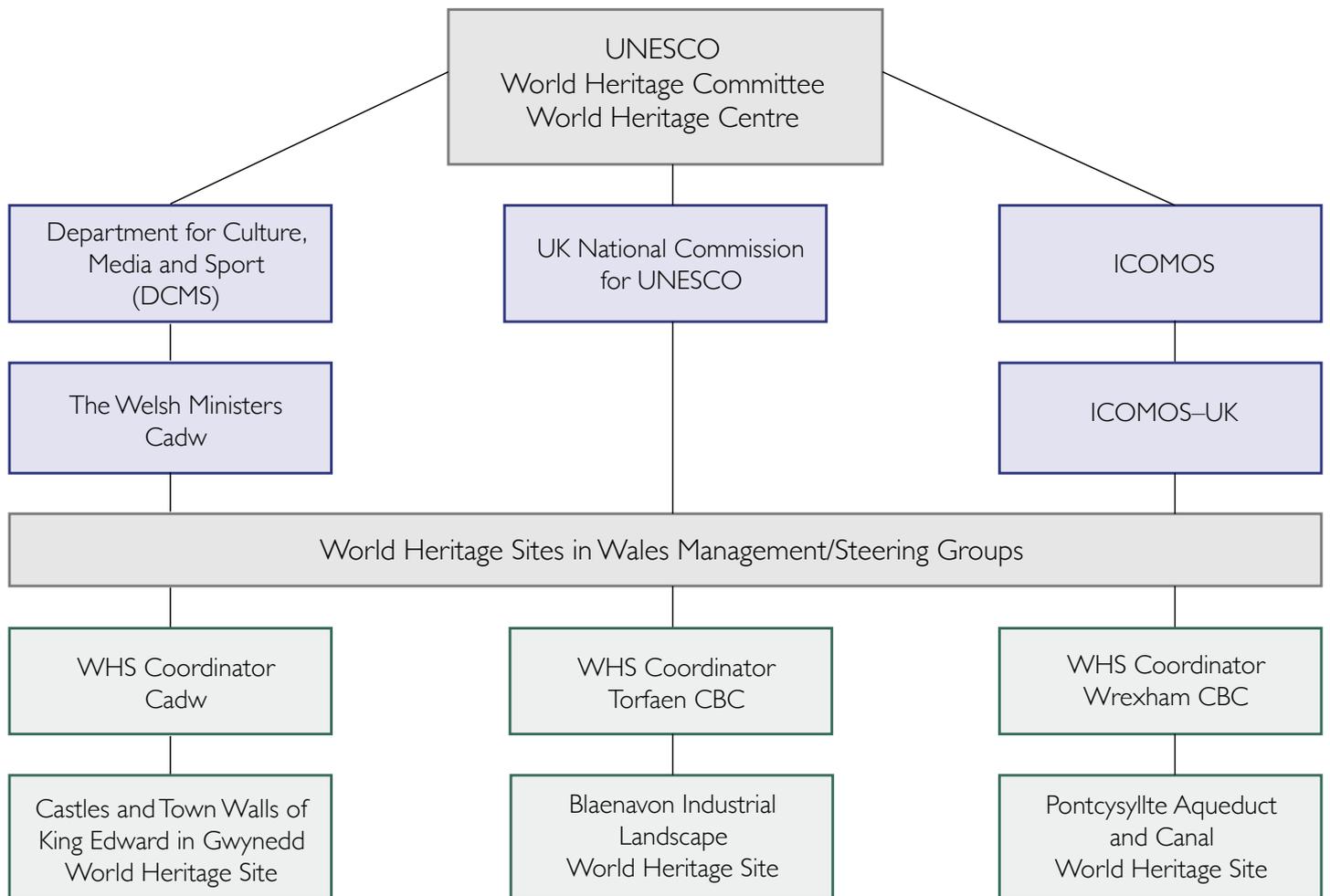
Local planning authorities have an important role in managing change to, protecting and conserving World Heritage Sites. They are responsible for the designation of conservation areas, which may include parts of a World Heritage Site. They are also responsible for spatial planning in World Heritage Sites and, in some cases, communication, management and promotion. Local authorities may also own parts of World Heritage Sites.

1.4 Other Advisory Bodies ↵

ICOMOS-UK (the UK arm of ICOMOS, the international cultural heritage advisory body based in Paris) can provide non-statutory advice to the UK and Welsh Governments, local authorities and World Heritage Site management/steering groups on matters relating to cultural heritage.

World Heritage UK is made up of representatives from all of the UK's World Heritage Sites and related organisations. It promotes the sustainable management and conservation of the UK's World Heritage Sites and offers help, advice and training for anyone involved in their management. World Heritage UK also helps and advises parties interested in applying for World Heritage Site status for appropriate sites.

Figure 1: World Heritage Governance in Wales



2. Understanding World Heritage Sites in Wales ↵

2.1 Inscription ↵

The first step towards protecting and managing a World Heritage Site is to understand why the site has been inscribed and what is significant about it. It is also helpful to understand the terminology and ideas used by UNESCO to be able to make full use of the advice in their *Operational Guidelines* and resource manuals (section 1.1).

UNESCO generally uses the term ‘property’ to refer to a World Heritage Site or site which is proposed for inscription. This general term is used to cover everything from a single building to an extensive landscape, either cultural or natural.

Other terms used by UNESCO, such as Outstanding Universal Value, attribute and buffer zone are used to help inform our understanding of the sites, to define what it is that makes them significant and to aid their protection.

2.2 Outstanding Universal Value ↵

Outstanding Universal Value is the central idea of the *World Heritage Convention*. It is the means by which properties demonstrate that they have global significance. Outstanding Universal Value is made up of three elements, or ‘pillars’ (see Figure 2):

- meeting one or more of ten selection criteria
- demonstrating integrity and, in the case of cultural nominations, authenticity
- having in place mechanisms for protection and management.

The nomination process for inscription is very rigorous. Only properties that can demonstrate that they have all three elements will be selected for inclusion on the World Heritage List. Failure to maintain the three elements can result in removal from the list. The inscription process is summarised in Annex 3.



Figure 2: The Three Pillars of Outstanding Universal Value

Each World Heritage Site has a Statement of Outstanding Universal Value, which explains why the site has been inscribed. This statement should serve as the foundation for all management decisions. It summarises the nomination documentation and includes:

- a brief description of the World Heritage Site and its history
- an explanation of the criteria that it has met
- a statement about its integrity and authenticity, if relevant
- a summary of key protection and management requirements.

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is formally adopted at the point of inscription and cannot be altered other than by the agreement of the World Heritage Committee. For consistency, retrospective statements have been produced and adopted by UNESCO for all World Heritage Sites that were inscribed before 2008 — the year in which statements became a requirement — including the Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd and Blaenavon Industrial Landscape.

Statements of Outstanding Universal Value for every World Heritage Site are available on the UNESCO website.¹⁰

2.3 Attributes ▯

The Statement of Outstanding Universal Value summarises why a World Heritage Site has been inscribed. Attributes are aspects of a site which express its Outstanding Universal Value in more detail; they can be tangible or intangible. Attributes should be identified and published in the management plan for each World Heritage Site (see section 3.3) and serve as a focus for protection and management actions.

The *Operational Guidelines* describe a range of attributes, which might convey Outstanding Universal Value. These include, but are not limited to:

- form and design
- materials and substance
- use and function
- traditions, techniques and management systems
- location and setting
- language, and other forms of intangible heritage
- spirit and feeling
- other internal and external factors.

In practice, attributes can often be represented through separate components, such as individual or groups of buildings; or at a smaller scale, specific parts of buildings; processes such as agricultural or cultural practices that have shaped a landscape; relationships between different elements of a World Heritage Site including urban character or layout, significant views and setting. Some attributes can be intangible but relate to the communities with which a site is strongly associated such as social traditions, for example, male voice choirs.

The work detailing the attributes and individual components for the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape is a good illustration of how physical and intangible elements combine to present the values of a complex World Heritage Site (see Figure 3).

2.4 Integrity ↯

Integrity is the completeness of the World Heritage Site.

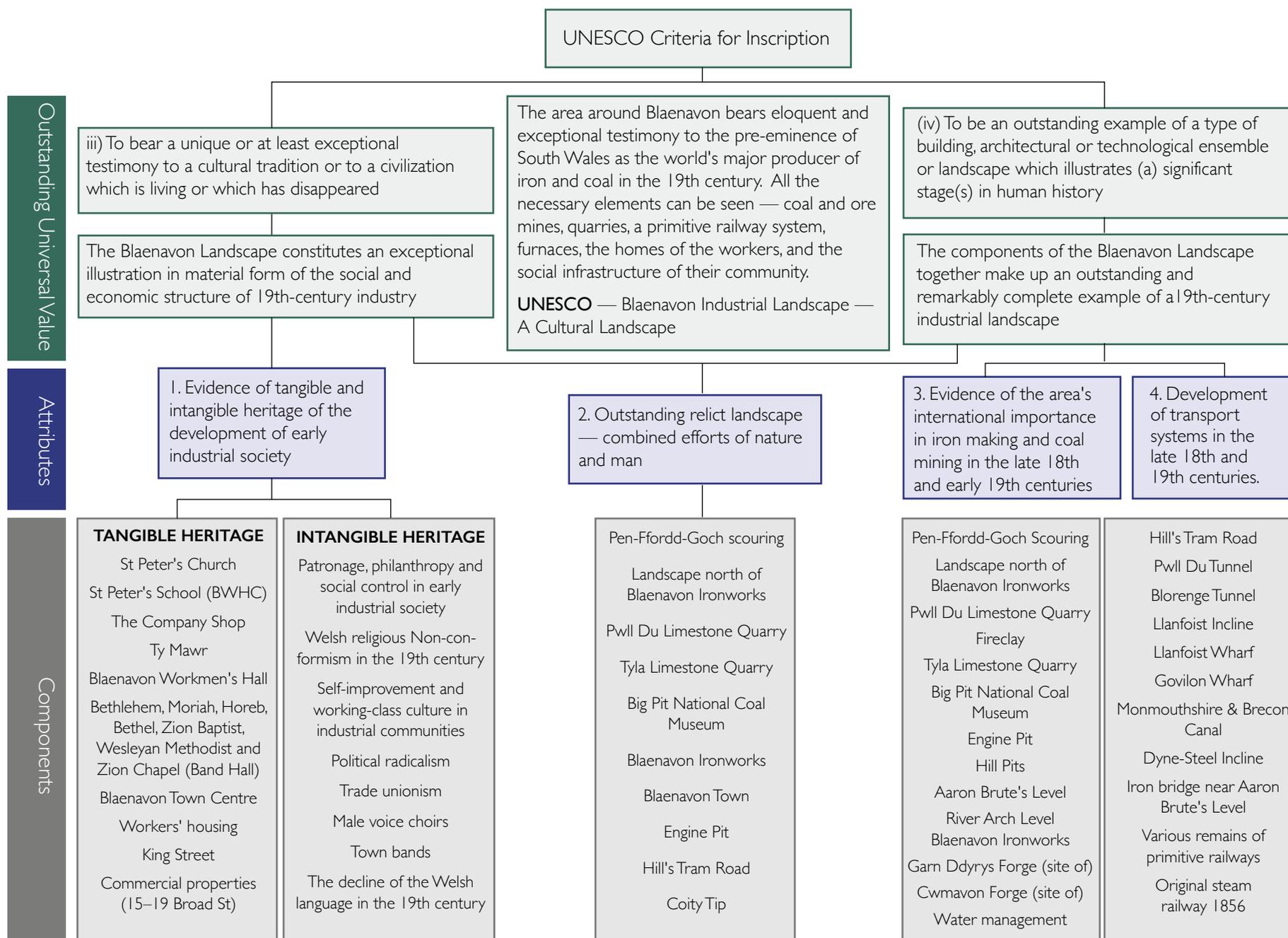
- Boundaries should contain all the attributes necessary to sustain the World Heritage Site's Outstanding Universal Value.
- Completeness — the World Heritage Site should be large enough to present all the significant processes and features.
- State of conservation — the attributes or components should not be at risk of neglect or decay.

2.5 Authenticity ↯

Authenticity is the truth of the World Heritage Site; it is dependent upon the accuracy and credibility of the information sources used to understand its values, and the truthfulness of the site itself as demonstrated in the survival of original physical attributes. Authenticity is only applied to cultural sites.

- Authenticity can be compromised if buildings collapse or traditions disappear.
- The reconstruction of archaeological sites or historic buildings is usually not considered to be appropriate, unless based on complete and detailed documentation without the use of conjecture.

Figure 3: Blaenavon Industrial Landscape Attributes



3. Management of World Heritage Sites in Wales ↵

3.1 General Principles ↵

The World Heritage Sites in Wales are complex historic assets. They can cover large areas, such as the Blaenavon Industrial Landscape, be spatially separated like the Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd, and cross national boundaries like Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal. The multiple uses of World Heritage Sites also present complex problems, including how to provide for the needs of tourists and visitors whilst protecting the natural environment (in particular, ecosystems in and around sites), providing vitality to local communities, protecting local culture and knowledge, and balancing protection with supporting compatible land uses or economic activity.

The Welsh Government's approach to the protection and sustainable management of our World Heritage Sites is based on three principles.

1. The statutory designation of specific historic assets within World Heritage Sites and associated mechanisms to manage and control works.
2. The collaborative creation and implementation of World Heritage Site management plans to ensure the effective and active involvement of all key stakeholders.
3. The use of the spatial planning system to guide appropriate development.

The starting point for all management is the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value. This provides a clear, shared understanding of the reasons for the site's inscription on the World Heritage List and of what needs to be managed to sustain the Outstanding Universal Value for the long term.

General Principles of Management of World Heritage Sites in Wales

1. The statutory designation of specific historic assets within World Heritage Sites and associated consent mechanisms to manage and control works, including the preparation of heritage impact statements.¹¹
 - Scheduled monuments
 - Listed buildings
 - Conservation areas
2. The collaborative creation and implementation of World Heritage Site management plans to ensure the effective and active involvement of all key stakeholders.
 - Production, adoption and regular review of agreed management plans for each World Heritage Site.
 - Establishment of management/steering groups including stakeholder representation from key partners, major owners, managers and communities.
 - Effective coordination, normally by a dedicated coordinator.
3. The use of the spatial planning system to guide appropriate development.
 - Recognition of World Heritage Site status as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.¹²
 - Inclusion of policies in local development plans to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage Sites, supported by the preparation of supplementary planning guidance.¹³
 - Preparation of a design and access statement for certain planning applications within a World Heritage Site.¹⁴

3.2 Protection by Designation and Other Means ⇐

Significant elements of all three World Heritage Sites in Wales are protected by statutory designation as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. Statutory control mechanisms exist to control works to or within these protected assets. Cadw, on behalf of the Welsh Ministers, administers scheduled monument consent while local planning authorities determine applications for listed building and conservation area consent, and development within conservation areas. Cadw has produced a series of best-practice guides to help owners understand how to manage and care for designated assets including *Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales*.¹⁵

Many cultural World Heritage Sites include important ecological and natural heritage features which contribute to their significance. Some World Heritage Sites, in whole or in part, may also benefit from protection by other means including their location within National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and sites on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. What is protected should be kept under review and updated when necessary.

Local planning authorities may choose to identify historic assets of special local interest, which include places within a World Heritage Site. If local planning authorities identify such local historic assets, policies for their conservation and enhancement must be included in the local development plan.¹⁶

Details of World Heritage Sites, listed buildings and scheduled monuments are available in Cof Cymru — Cadw's online database of designated historic assets in Wales.¹⁷ Local planning authorities hold information about conservation areas. The local historic environment records are an important source of information about non-designated assets, including historic assets of special local interest. See Contacts section for more details.

3.3 Management Plans ↵

To remain on the World Heritage List, States Parties must ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the sites for which they are responsible is maintained, sustained and communicated. UNESCO advocates the production of a management plan or other documented management system for each World Heritage Site to bring together all responsible parties and enable a coordinated approach to the management of the site. The first World Heritage Site management plan is a required part of the nomination process. After inscription, plans should be maintained as a means of coordinating actions for improvement and to demonstrate to UNESCO that there are adequate management mechanisms in place to support the protection of the World Heritage Site for present and future generations.

The Welsh Government expects the lead body for each World Heritage Site in Wales to prepare a management plan, in consultation with stakeholders, which specifies how the Outstanding Universal Value will be preserved. It should have an overall vision for the site with short-, medium- and long-term objectives to protect, conserve and present the site.

Plans should be tailored to the specific characteristics and needs of the site. They should set out clearly the attributes which express Outstanding Universal Value and provide policies for their protection. The primary role of the management plan is to present policies and actions designed to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site is maintained, sustained and communicated. They should establish a clear framework for decision making and provide information on threats and opportunities for the site so that it can be managed in a sustainable way. Management action plans should be reviewed regularly and updated in response to changing circumstances.¹⁸

Plans should be based on consensus and subject to public consultation. Relevant policies in the management plan need to be taken into account in local development plans, National Park authority and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty management plans, and when determining planning permission. It is good practice to adopt all or part of the management plan as supplementary planning guidance.

A best-practice approach to management planning and preparing management plans is outlined in UNESCO's resource manual *Managing Cultural World Heritage*.¹⁹

3.4 Management/Steering Groups and Site Coordinators ↵

All the current World Heritage Sites in Wales fall into more than one local planning authority area. Management/steering groups should include representatives of all the relevant local planning authorities (including conservation officers and curatorial archaeologists), owners, managers, town and community councils, Cadw and other official bodies with an interest in the site. ICOMOS-UK is normally a member of management/steering groups.

The success of a site — in terms of protection, conservation and presentation — depends on the input and shared vision of the partners. Each management/steering group is responsible for the formulation and implementation of the management plan, including public consultation, so it is critical that all partners are prepared to commit the time and resources to ensure the success of the plan.

Management/steering groups and management plans are most effective when there is a World Heritage Site coordinator in place. World Heritage Site coordinators drive the implementation, monitoring and revision of a management plan, promote the Outstanding Universal Value and public benefit of World Heritage Sites, increase awareness and understanding among partners, stakeholders and the public, and provide a central point for advice. They represent sites' and partners' interests and promote best practice in the management of the World Heritage Site, locally, nationally and internationally. They produce and coordinate the periodic reports to UNESCO.

Management/steering groups should consult Cadw before proposing changes which will require full renomination because this is a lengthy and expensive process. Such renominations would also prevent nomination of a new site in the same committee cycle (see Annex 3).

3.5 Monitoring and Periodic Reporting ↵

World Heritage Site management plans should include provision for monitoring and review. Monitoring involves the collection and analysis of data to check whether a management system is working effectively and is delivering the right results. It also checks whether the state of conservation of the site is getting better or worse to establish what remedial measures or new initiatives are required if shortcomings or opportunities are identified.

Monitoring can range from regular inspections of the state of conservation of individual structures, such as the quinquennial inspection programme operated by Cadw for the Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd, through to review of the outcomes of planning decisions, visitor figure analysis and evaluation of local community involvement. This monitoring should be used to inform decisions at property level and also contribute to broader studies including the World Heritage periodic review process.

Every six years, the States Parties submit a periodic report to the World Heritage Committee to show how they apply the *World Heritage Convention*. The report also includes the state of conservation of all their World Heritage Sites.

Periodic reporting is intended to provide:

- an assessment of how a State Party applies the convention
- an assessment of whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time
- updated information about the World Heritage Site to record its changing circumstances and state of conservation
- a mechanism for regional cooperation and exchange of information and experiences between States Parties about implementing the convention and World Heritage conservation

3.6 State of Conservation Reports ¹

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee monitors the state of conservation of World Heritage Sites. States Parties should notify the World Heritage Centre of major events (such as natural emergencies) that affect a World Heritage Site as well as major restorations or new developments which might affect their Outstanding Universal Value.

When investigating serious concerns about Welsh World Heritage Sites, the World Heritage Committee might request a state of conservation report from DCMS as the national State Party. DCMS would pass the request to Cadw, who would contact those responsible for the relevant World Heritage Site where applicable. State of conservation reports must be prepared in a format stipulated in the *Operational Guidelines* and submitted to the World Heritage Centre by DCMS for potential consideration by the World Heritage Committee.

Where significant concern has been raised about the preservation of a World Heritage Site, or in response to an unsatisfactory state of conservation report, the World Heritage Committee and World Heritage Centre may ask the State Party to invite a Reactive Monitoring Mission. Such missions are usually carried out by ICOMOS, sometimes jointly with the World Heritage Centre and/or representatives of its other advisory bodies. At their own expense, States Parties can also request advisory missions to inspect and report on proposals that could affect a World Heritage Site.

In very serious cases, the World Heritage Committee can place a site on the List of World Heritage in Danger as a means to try and find ways to reverse damage, or, if its Outstanding Universal Value has been lost, can remove it from the World Heritage List altogether.

4. Planning Policy and World Heritage Sites in Wales ↵

4.1 Planning for Change ↵

Local planning authorities have a key role to play in managing change to protect, conserve and present World Heritage Sites via the spatial planning system. No additional statutory controls result from World Heritage designation; however, there are mechanisms within the planning system that can be used to ensure that World Heritage Sites in Wales are appropriately protected.

The overarching framework for the planning system is provided by legislation and national policy and guidance, including the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, *Planning Policy Wales* and Technical Advice Notes.²⁰ Local planning authorities produce local development plans and associated guidance. Together, these set the overall framework against which local planning authorities determine applications for planning permission, listed building consent and conservation area consent.

4.2 Local Development Plans ↵

Where necessary, local policies for the protection and sustainable use of a particular World Heritage Site should apply both to the site itself and, as appropriate, to its setting, including any buffer zone or equivalent.²¹ These policies should take account of international and national requirements as well as specific local circumstances.

Local development plan policies should also reflect where World Heritage Sites can act as the focus for education, tourism, economic development and regeneration.

Local planning authorities should aim to:

- protect the World Heritage Site and its setting, including the buffer zone, from inappropriate development
- balance a range of considerations, including conservation, biodiversity, access, the interests of the local community, the public benefits of a development and the sustainable economic use of the World Heritage Site and its setting; but, ensure that balance is not at the expense of maintaining its integrity and authenticity
- consult and engage with the local communities within and around the site when planning for future development
- protect the World Heritage Site from the effect of changes that are relatively minor but which, on a cumulative basis, could have a significant effect
- enhance the World Heritage Site and its setting, where appropriate and possible, through positive management
- consider the effects of climate change on the World Heritage Site, but ensure that mitigation and adaptation are not at the expense of integrity or authenticity.

4.3 Supplementary Planning Guidance ↵

It is good practice for local planning authorities to support the policies in the local development plan by preparing supplementary planning guidance.²² Supplementary planning guidance may cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific, which may provide further details of policies in a local development plan. All the current World Heritage Sites in Wales fall into more than one local planning authority area so cooperation between them is vital. This can be achieved most effectively through the collaborative adoption of shared supplementary planning guidance to ensure a consistent approach to all planning decisions. The supplementary planning guidance must derive from local development plan policy and should be linked closely to the World Heritage Site management plan.

Supplementary planning guidance could include summary details of the World Heritage Site, its buffer zone and/or essential setting, as applicable. It could include advice regarding the nature of appropriate development within and adjacent to the World Heritage Site. Also, it could explain the circumstances when a heritage impact assessment will be required in support of planning applications.

The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site supplementary planning guidance, adopted by Wrexham County Borough Council and Denbighshire County Council, is a good example of cooperation between local planning authorities in the preparation of joint supplementary planning guidance www.wrexham.gov.uk and www.denbighshire.gov.uk

4.4 Buffer Zones ↵

Some World Heritage Sites in Wales have a buffer zone. UNESCO's *Operational Guidelines* describe a buffer zone as an area surrounding a World Heritage Site which has complementary legal and/or customary restrictions placed on its use and development to give an added layer of protection for a site.²³ It includes the immediate setting of the World Heritage Site, important views and other areas that are functionally important as a support to the site and its protection.

The buffer zone is not part of the World Heritage Site. It is a management tool. It can be used to highlight areas where potential impacts need to be given careful consideration by developers and decision makers, and where planning restrictions may be appropriate.

Buffer zones are appropriate when the area surrounding a World Heritage Site contains a cultural, settled and aesthetic landscape which contributes to the presentation, setting and history of the site and is important to the integrity and sometimes also to the authenticity of the inscription.

Buffer zones are usually defined at the time of inscription though it is possible for a site to request the addition of one subsequently by submitting a formal application to the World Heritage Committee via the UK Government (DCMS). Similarly, changes to the boundaries of World Heritage Sites and their buffer zones can only be made by the

World Heritage Committee following submission of a proposal for a minor modification by the UK Government. Proposals for changes of this nature should first be directed to the Welsh Ministers (Cadw) for advice.

4.5 Setting, Essential Setting and Significant Views ↵

Preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site means protecting its setting, even if there is no buffer zone.

Setting includes the surroundings in which a historic asset is understood, experienced and appreciated, embracing past and present relationships to the surrounding landscape.²⁴ It often extends beyond the property boundary and into the surrounding landscape or townscape. Setting is more than simply the immediate surroundings of a site; it can also relate to how the site was intended to fit into the landscape, the views from it, and how the site is seen from the surrounding area.

The setting of historic assets can include both physical and less tangible elements, including functional, sensory perceptions or historical, artistic, literary and scenic associations. These can change through time as the historic asset and its surroundings change and develop. The setting of a World Heritage Site may include significant aspects of its landscape and townscape that add to the way in which the site is experienced and understood. Not all aspects of setting can be mapped, as they include intangible elements and historical connections between places that may not be contiguous.

In addition to this broad definition of setting, an **essential setting** is used for the protection of the Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd World Heritage Site where there is no buffer zone. These are areas outside the World Heritage Site boundary where inappropriate development or change could have an unacceptable impact on the Outstanding Universal Value, for example, by damaging or obscuring specific features or altering important views.

The essential setting is a spatially defined area that can be mapped and used to inform the development management process. At each location, the essential setting is primarily restricted to areas immediately adjacent to the World Heritage Site boundary, within significant views or arcs of views, and considered to be most sensitive to development both visually and from the perspective of archaeological potential.

Significant views of a World Heritage Site are important for appreciating the site and its integrity and authenticity. In some cases, preservation of an existing view may be required, in other cases it may be desirable to leave a view obscured, for example, where opening up a view might reveal previously hidden insensitive development.

Planning authorities and World Heritage Site managers should identify which views of the World Heritage Site contribute to its Outstanding Universal Value and are therefore significant. Typically, this will involve a baseline study in which the attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value are assessed in relation to views. The study should be publicly consulted upon before adoption by planning authorities. The impact of development proposals can be assessed by developers, local planning authorities and others against this baseline study.

Setting of Historic Assets in Wales provides information about how to define and protect the setting of historic assets and is applicable for use with World Heritage Sites. This and *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* provide general guidance on the impact of development proposals on the setting of historic assets.²⁵

Other landscape designations may contribute indirectly to the protection of the setting of a World Heritage Site and could be explained in the local development plan, where appropriate.

5. Managing Development in World Heritage Sites in Wales ↵

5.1 General Principles ↵

Change is inevitable and needs to be managed carefully so it does not threaten the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site. This does not mean that change is prevented; simply, that it is managed to allow the sustainable use of the landscape, while retaining what is important from the past and protecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.

The impact of change can be beneficial, neutral or detrimental in its effect on the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site. Sometimes, change may be necessary to allow a place to continue its original function. For example, the original clay lining of sections of canal in the Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal World Heritage Site has been replaced with concrete to enable its continued use as a functioning waterway. Change may also lead to keeping a historic place in beneficial use, which is often the best way of ensuring its future maintenance and upkeep.

World Heritage Site status does not remove the obligation to consider other statutory and non-statutory designations, such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments, National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, that lie within the World Heritage Site, its setting or buffer zone (if one exists), or diminish their significance in planning decisions.

5.2 Applications for Scheduled Monument, Listed Building and Conservation Area Consent ↵

Individual designated assets contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage Sites. This means that applicants seeking consent to make changes will need to take the potential impact on Outstanding Universal Value into account when developing their proposals.

Applications to local planning authorities for listed building and conservation area consent must be accompanied by heritage impact statements.²⁶ In some cases,

applications to Cadw for scheduled monument consent will require a heritage impact statement. Applicants should contact Cadw to seek early advice.

Heritage impact assessment is a structured process to make sure that the significance of a historic asset is taken into account when preparing proposals for change. The assessment is a core part of the design process and is used to test whether the proposals are appropriate by assessing their impact on the significance of the historic asset. The results of this assessment are summarised in a heritage impact statement. Details of how to carry out a heritage impact assessment are provided in *Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*.²⁷

A heritage impact statement accompanying an application for consent will need to consider the contribution that the designated asset makes to the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and the impact that the works may have upon that contribution. ICOMOS has produced guidance that provides a model for how to assess impact specific to World Heritage Site values.²⁸

There is more information about listed building and conservation area consent in *Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales* and *Managing Conservation Areas in Wales*.²⁹

5.3 Applications for Planning Permission ⇐

Developers will need to consider the impact of their proposals on the World Heritage Site as part of their application. The nature, scale and location of development will determine the range and depth of information that will be required to accompany the planning application.

Developer pre-application consultation is required on all site proposals which constitute 'major development'.³⁰ Nevertheless, in all cases that are likely to have a significant impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site and its setting, applicants are encouraged to undertake pre-application discussions³¹ with the planning authority and Cadw. This will ensure that all the implications of the proposed development are fully understood and considered explicitly in supporting documents.

Certain applications for developments in a World Heritage Site require a design and access statement. These include the provision of one or more dwelling houses, or the creation of floorspace of 100 square metres or more.³²

Design and access statements help ensure that both design quality and inclusive access are given sufficient consideration in the planning process. They need to explain the design principles and concepts applied to a development and show how issues relating to access have been dealt with. The requirements of a design and access statement reflect the objectives of good design as set out in *Technical Advice Note 12: Design*.³³ Guidance on the preparation of design and access statements, including for World Heritage Sites, is set out in *Design and Access Statements in Wales*.³⁴

5.4 Development Management Decisions ▯

The impacts of proposed development on the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site and its setting and, where it exists, the buffer zone, are a material consideration when determining planning applications.³⁵ Planning authorities should assess this impact when considering planning applications within World Heritage Sites, their settings or buffer zones.

Development should take account of and be sympathetic to local character, distinctive building forms and construction techniques. Local planning authorities should welcome appropriate modern design that respects its location and contributes positively to the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site.

Each case needs to be assessed on its own merits since the type of development, its scale, location, siting and design can lead to dramatically different impacts. Small development such as construction of a single dwelling can have a significant impact if it is directly next to the World Heritage Site and inappropriately designed, while large developments such as a housing estate may have only a limited impact when far removed.

Occasionally, the local planning authority may ask for more information to be able to determine a planning application.³⁶ This may include a heritage impact statement if the proposed development is likely to have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value.

5.5 Consultation with Cadw ▯

Planning authorities must consult Cadw (acting on behalf of the Welsh Ministers) on planning applications which are likely to have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site.³⁷ It is for the local planning authority to determine when this is required, but in general it would be expected to apply to:

- development in a World Heritage Site which meets the criteria for requiring a design and access statement or environmental impact assessment
- development within the buffer zone that meets the criteria for requiring an environmental impact assessment
- in the case of the Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd, development within the essential setting that meets the criteria for requiring a design and access statement or an environmental impact assessment
- development likely to impact on key views to and from the World Heritage Site.

5.6 Permitted Development Rights ▯

Certain permitted development rights may result in cumulative small-scale changes. Over time, changes, such as installation of solar panels or changes in materials of external walls, windows and boundary walls, can erode character and, consequently, the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site. It is therefore appropriate for local planning authorities to consider using Article 4 Directions to limit potentially damaging classes of permitted development within the World Heritage Site to improve preservation of its Outstanding Universal Value.³⁸

Similarly, there is potential for other forms of development that do not require a planning application, such as work carried out by statutory undertakers and development subject to agricultural and forestry notifications, to have a cumulative adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value. Such potential should be considered and steps taken to avoid harm where possible. Using the heritage impact assessment process maybe helpful in such situations.

5.7 Environmental Impact Assessments ▾

World Heritage Sites are classed as ‘sensitive areas’ under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations. This means all projects listed in schedule 2 which are located in, or partly in, a sensitive area need to be screened, even if they are below the thresholds or do not meet the criteria set out in the second column of schedule 2 to determine whether significant effects are likely.³⁹ When an EIA is required for development that impacts upon the Outstanding Universal Value and attributes of a World Heritage Site, it should include an assessment of the significant impacts. These impacts could be considered through a heritage impact assessment.

A heritage impact assessment is a methodology that focuses on the Outstanding Universal Value and the attributes which contribute to it. Guidance on the heritage impact assessment process is provided by ICOMOS.⁴⁰ ICOMOS advises that there should be a chapter specific to World Heritage in the EIA and that the heritage impact assessment itself should be attached as a technical appendix.

Where an EIA is required because of the impact on a World Heritage Site, the environmental statement should include the significant environmental impacts and, where appropriate, propose proportionate mitigation and monitoring measures.⁴¹ It is also good practice for the environmental statement to consider alternative approaches to the development.

5.8 Call-in and Referral to the World Heritage Committee ▾

The Welsh Ministers have the authority to call-in planning applications which raise planning issues of more than local importance.⁴² Due to the international importance of World Heritage Sites it could be considered appropriate to call in applications when the proposals impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site.

The World Heritage Committee has asked States Parties to inform it at an early stage of proposals that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site and ‘before making any decisions that would be difficult to reverse, so that the committee may assist in seeking appropriate solutions to ensure that the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is fully preserved’.

Proposals that may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site for which the Welsh Ministers request call-in may be reported to DCMS before the planning application is determined. DCMS may refer the proposal to the World Heritage Committee.

Annex 1 ↗

The Role of the World Heritage Committee ↗

The World Heritage Committee meets annually to:

- determine and review the strategy for the implementation of the *World Heritage Convention*
- decide on nominations for inscription as World Heritage Sites
- monitor the conservation of World Heritage Sites through reactive monitoring and periodic reporting and decide whether sites should be placed on the List of World Heritage in Danger or deleted from the World Heritage List
- consider requests for international assistance
- raise awareness of World Heritage and promote educational activities.

Annex 2 ↗

UNESCO Operational Guidelines ↗

The UNESCO *Operational Guidelines* explain the criteria under which Outstanding Universal Value is assessed and describe procedures required for the protection, conservation and management of World Heritage Sites, which include:

- the production of a management plan for each World Heritage Site to bring together all responsible parties and ensure a coordinated approach to its management
- legislative and regulatory measures at national and local levels that assure the survival of the site and its protection against development and change that might impact negatively on its Outstanding Universal Value, or the integrity, or the authenticity of the site
- where necessary, the provision of an adequate buffer zone for the proper protection of the inscribed site
- States Parties must submit periodic reports to UNESCO which record their implementation of the *World Heritage Convention* and the state of conservation of the World Heritage Sites on their territories.

Annex 3 ▯

Nomination ▯

World Heritage Sites are inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee. They must meet at least one of ten criteria (six cultural, four natural), which are used to assess Outstanding Universal Value, satisfy requirements of integrity and — for sites of cultural significance — authenticity and meet requirements for protection and management.⁴³

The ten criteria are:

1. to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius
2. to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design
3. to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared
4. to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history
5. to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land use, or sea use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change
6. to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria.)
7. to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance
8. to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features
9. to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals
10. to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for *in situ* conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The World Heritage Committee inscribes World Heritage Sites on the World Heritage List following careful scrutiny by international advisory bodies — a process that takes around 18 months from nomination by national governments. The nomination must demonstrate the site's importance through a comparative study of other sites of national and international importance. Sites must have adequate legal protection and management systems to preserve their Outstanding Universal Value.

Before a site can be nominated to the World Heritage Committee, it must be included on the tentative list of its national government. This is a list of sites which a government might consider nominating over a 10-year period. The tentative list is published on the UNESCO website.⁴⁴ Wales currently has one site, the Slate Industry of North Wales, on the UK tentative list.

Recommendations for inclusion on the tentative list are subject to scrutiny by an independent expert panel of specialist advisors convened by DCMS and currently chaired by the UK National Commission for UNESCO.

Before a site on the tentative list can be adopted by the UK State Party as a formal candidate for nomination as a World Heritage Site, the team proposing the nomination must prepare a technical evaluation for assessment by the independent expert panel. The panel then provides advice to the Secretary of State for Culture Media and Sport, who takes a decision on whether or not the nomination should be endorsed by the State Party and developed for submission to the World Heritage Committee.

If a State Party wishes to modify the boundary of a World Heritage Site significantly or add, reduce or change the criteria used for the original inscription, it shall submit this request as if it was a new nomination. This renomination will be evaluated according to the procedures and timetable outlined in paragraph 168 of the *Operational Guidelines*.⁴⁵ Minor boundary modifications also have to be agreed by the committee but do not require renomination.

Glossary

Attributes

The tangible and intangible expressions of the values of a World Heritage Site. They can include: form and design; materials and substance; use and function; traditions, techniques and management systems; location and setting; language and other forms of intangible heritage; spirit and feeling; and other internal and external factors.

Authenticity

The attributes and characteristics that most truthfully reflect and embody the cultural heritage values of a historic asset.

Buffer Zone (World Heritage Site)

A geographically defined area around or attached to the boundary of a World Heritage Site which provides an added layer of protection to the site. The buffer zone itself is not of Outstanding Universal Value but includes the immediate setting of the World Heritage Site, important views and attributes that are functionally important as a support to the World Heritage Site and its protection. Buffer zones can only be amended or altered by the World Heritage Committee.

ICCROM

The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property is an intergovernmental body which provides expert advice on how to conserve sites, as well as training in restoration techniques.

ICOMOS

The International Council on Monuments and Sites, a non-governmental organisation, was founded in 1965 after the adoption of the Charter of Venice, in order to promote the doctrine and the techniques of conservation. ICOMOS provides the World Heritage Committee with evaluations of properties with cultural values proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, as well as with comparative studies, technical assistance and reports on the state of conservation of inscribed properties.

ICOMOS-UK

ICOMOS-UK is the UK National Committee of ICOMOS and is an independent charity that advises on aspects of World Heritage and sites for nomination across the UK. It promotes and supports best practice in the conservation, care and understanding of the historic environment.

Integrity

A measure of the wholeness and intactness of the natural and/or cultural heritage and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity requires assessing the extent to which the property:

- includes all elements necessary to express its Outstanding Universal Value
- is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's significance
- suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

IUCN

International Union for the Conservation of Nature is an international, non-governmental organisation that provides technical evaluations of natural heritage properties and, through its worldwide network of specialists, reports on the state of conservation of listed sites.

Outstanding Universal Value

Outstanding Universal Value is defined as 'cultural and/ or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity'.⁴⁶

Stakeholder

A person/organisation/business with an interest or concern in the World Heritage Site.

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

A Statement of Outstanding Universal Value provides a clear, shared understanding of the reasons for a site's inscription on the World Heritage List. Statements of Outstanding Universal Value are prepared by States Parties and are approved by the World Heritage Committee; they can only be changed by decision of the committee. It is a key reference document for the protection, management and monitoring of each site.

States Parties

States Parties are countries which have ratified the *World Heritage Convention*. They identify and nominate sites on their national territory to be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. States Parties have the responsibility to protect the World Heritage values of the sites inscribed and report periodically on their condition. They also maintain a tentative list of potential World Heritage Sites.

Sustainable

Able to be maintained at a certain rate or level. In the context of sustainable development and management, it can be described as meeting 'the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (Brundtland Commission, United Nations, 1983).

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is the process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals set out in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.⁴⁷ Acting in accordance with the sustainable development principle means that a body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

UNESCO is the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture.

World Heritage List

The World Heritage List was established through the 1972 UNESCO *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)*. In general, the World Heritage Committee adds about 25–30 sites per year to the list. In 2017, there are 1,052 sites on the list, located in 163 countries around the world, including 30 in the UK.

World Heritage UK

World Heritage UK promotes the sustainable management and conservation of the UK's World Heritage Sites through advocacy, networking and awareness-raising activities. It helps people to recognise and understand the importance of conserving, protecting and enhancing World Heritage Sites and their Outstanding Universal Value. Membership is open to any organisation that plays a primary role in managing a UK World Heritage Site or preparing a nomination for a tentative list World Heritage Site, and any local authority that contains a World Heritage Site within its administrative area.

References ↵

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<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en>
- 2 *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*, paras 3.1–3.17 ↵
<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/?lang=en>
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<http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>
- 4 UNESCO is the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture. ↵
<http://whc.unesco.org/>
- 5 *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, UNESCO, 1972, Articles 4 and 6 ↵
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext>
- 6 Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ↵
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted>
- 7 *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*, UNESCO, 1972 ↵
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext>
- 8 *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO ↵
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>
- 9 UNESCO resource manuals ↵
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/resourcemanuals/>
- 10 The World Heritage List ↵
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/&order=country#alphaU>
- 11 *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012 as amended by Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales)(Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2017 Heritage Impact Assessment in Wales*, Welsh Government, Cadw, 2017 ↵
<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/publications/?lang=en>
- 12 *Planning Policy Wales* (Edition 9), Chapter 6: The Historic Environment, para. 6.5.2 ↵
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- 13 *Planning Policy Wales* (Edition 9), Chapter 6: The Historic Environment, para. 6.4.5 ↵
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<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/?lang=en>
- 14 Article 7 Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012/801 ↵
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2012/801/contents/made> as amended by article 9 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Amendment Order 2016
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- 16 *Planning Policy Wales* (Edition 9), Chapter 6: The Historic Environment, para. 6.4.11 ⇐
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- 17 Cof Cymru — National Historic Assets of Wales ⇐
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- 18 *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*, paras 3.11–3.12 ⇐
<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/?lang=en>
- 19 Planning comprises a number of often overlapping stages: participation, consultation, drafting, review and updating. For cultural heritage sites these can be summarised as: identifying the stakeholders and collecting information; identifying and characterising the heritage and analysing the current situation; setting visions, objectives and actions; drafting the plan(s); implementing; review and updating. See *Managing Cultural World Heritage*, UNESCO ⇐
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/resourcemanuals/>
- 20 Planning (Wales) Act 2015 ⇐
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/4/contents/enacted>
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Technical Advice Notes
<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/?lang=en>
- 21 *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment*, para. 3.9 ⇐
<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/?lang=en>
Welsh World Heritage Site boundaries and, where they exist, buffer zones are shown in Cof Cymru — National Historic Assets of Wales
<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>
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- 23 *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO, paras 103–07 ⇐
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- 24 *Setting of Historic Assets in Wales*, Welsh Government, Cadw, 2017 ⇐
<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/publications/?lang=en>
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Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment, paras 1.23–1.29
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- 26 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales) Regulations 2012 as amended by Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Wales)(Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2017 ↗
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- 28 http://www.icomos.org/world_heritage/HIA_20110201.pdf ↗
- 29 *Managing Change to Listed Buildings in Wales*, Welsh Government, Cadw, 2017 ↗
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Managing Conservation Areas in Wales, Welsh Government, Cadw, 2017
<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/publications/?lang=en>
- 30 'Major development' includes proposals where the floorspace is 1,000 square metres or more or is carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more. Further information on the requirements for pre-application consultation with 'major development' proposals can be found in the Welsh Government *Development Management Manual* ↗
<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/development-management-manual/?lang=en>
- 31 *Development Management Manual*, Welsh Government ↗
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- 32 Article 7 Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012/801 ↗
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- 33 *Technical Advice Note 12: Design* ↗
<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/tans/?lang=en>
- 34 *Design and Access Statements in Wales* ↗
<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/?lang=en>
- 35 *Planning Policy Wales* (Edition 9), Chapter 6: The Historic Environment, para. 6.5.2 ↗
<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/ppw/?lang=en>
- 36 Town and Country Planning Act 1990, section 62(3) ↗
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The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012, Articles 14 and 15 and paragraph (l)(v) of the Table in Schedule 4
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- 41 The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2016 ↗
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2016/58/contents/made>
- 42 The Town and Country Planning Act 1990, section 77 ↗
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/section/77>
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- 44 Tentative Sites <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/> ↗
- 45 *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, UNESCO, para. 168 ↗
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Further Information ↗

Planning Policy and Guidance

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Technical Advice Note 12: Design

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Design and Access Statements in Wales

<http://gov.wales/topics/planning/policy/?lang=en>

Development Management Manual

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Supplementary Planning Guidance

Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal

http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/planning_portal/lpg_notes/lpg33.htm

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Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment in Wales, Cadw, Welsh Government, 2011

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UNESCO and ICOMOS Guidance

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Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, UNESCO
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/guidelines/>

UNESCO resource manuals
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/resourcemanuals/>

World Heritage Sites in Wales

Blaenavon Industrial Landscape
<http://www.visitblaenavon.co.uk/en/Homepage.aspx>

Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd
<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/protection/worldheritage/cstlsedward1/?lang=en>

Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal
<http://www.pontcysyllte-aqueduct.co.uk/>

Historical Information

Archives Wales — an online catalogue that allows you to search information in more than 7,000 collections of historical records in the holdings of 21 archives in Wales.

<https://www.archives.wales/>

Archwilio — provides online public access to the historic environment records for each local authority area in Wales. Archwilio is maintained and supported with further information held by the Welsh archaeological trusts. www.archwilio.org.uk

Cof Cymru — Cadw's online record of the national historic assets of Wales, which includes listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites and registered historic landscapes. Registered historic parks and gardens will be added to Cof Cymru during 2018.

<http://cadw.gov.wales/historicenvironment/recordsv1/cof-cymru/?lang=en>

Coflein — the online catalogue for the National Monuments Record of Wales, the national collection of information about the historic environment of Wales.

<http://www.coflein.gov.uk/>

Historic Wales — an online gateway to national and regional historic environment records.

www.historicwales.gov.uk

List of Historic Place Names of Wales — records the various forms and spellings used for the names of topographical features, communities, thoroughfares, structures and other aspects of the landscape recorded in sources that predate the First World War.

<https://historicplacenames.rcahmw.gov.uk/>

The National Library of Wales

<https://www.llgc.org.uk/>

Contacts

Welsh Government

Historic Environment Service (Cadw)
Plas Carew
Unit 5/7 Cefn Coed
Parc Nantgarw
Cardiff
CF15 7QQ
Tel. 03000 256000

Cadw World Heritage Policy Team
cadw@wales.gsi.gov.uk
<http://cadw.gov.wales/?lang=en>

Local Planning Authorities

Local planning authorities' conservation and planning officers can be contacted via the relevant local authority website.

Department for Culture, Media and Sport

<http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-culture-media-sport>

ICCROM

<http://www.iccrom.org/>

ICOMOS-UK

<http://www.icomos-uk.org/world-heritage/>

ICOMOS

<http://www.icomos.org/en/>

IUCN

<http://www.iucn.org/>

UK National Commission for UNESCO

<http://www.unesco.org.uk/>

UNESCO World Heritage Centre

<http://whc.unesco.org/>

World Heritage UK

<https://worldheritageuk.org/>

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