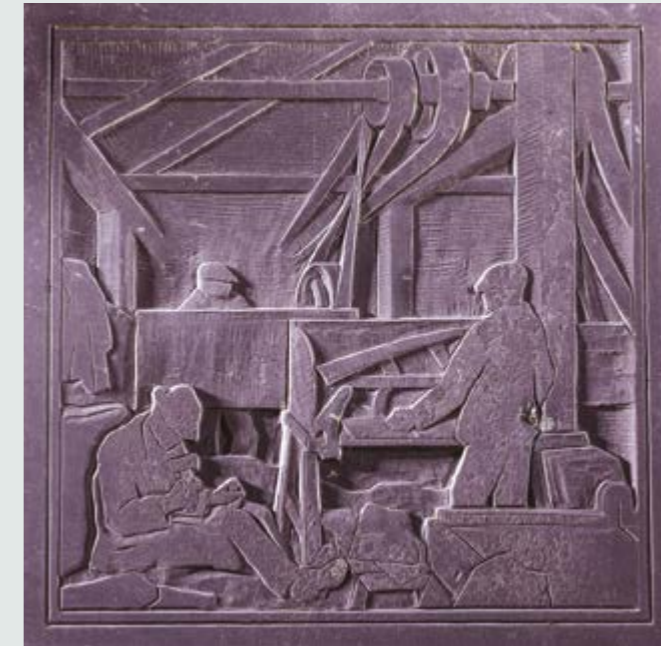


An aerial photograph of a slate landscape in Northwest Wales. The image shows a town with many buildings and streets, surrounded by steep, rocky hills. The hills are covered in slate, which is a dark, layered rock. The town is built on a valley floor, and the hills rise sharply on either side. The sky is clear, and the overall scene is one of a rugged, mountainous region.

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales

NOMINATION AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, AUGUST 2019



The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales

NOMINATION AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, AUGUST 2019

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales Steering Group
The World Heritage Nomination is led by Gwynedd Council



Other organisations committed to The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales nomination for World Heritage Status are:



Front Cover: Blaenau Ffestiniog and the Ffestiniog Slate Quarries, Component Part 5
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

Title page and contents: Pen yr Orsedd war memorial, Component Part 3
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

Contents

INTRODUCTION	6	5	THEME 2: CARING FOR <i>THE SLATE LANDSCAPE OF NORTHWEST WALES</i>	79	
1	PURPOSE AND STATUS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN	8	5.1	Introduction	80
1.1	What is a World Heritage Site?	10	5.2	Protecting the proposed World Heritage Site	80
1.2	Introduction to the Nominated Property – <i>The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales</i>	10	5.3	Conservation and management in practice	85
1.3	National context	27	5.4	Buffer Zone and Setting of the Nominated Property	105
1.4	Ownership	29	6	THEME 3: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF <i>THE SLATE LANDSCAPE OF NORTHWEST WALES</i>	115
1.5	The role of the Management Plan	29	6.1	Key aim	115
1.6	Implementing the Management Plan	30	6.2	Context	116
2	THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE – OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE AND ATTRIBUTES	31	6.3	Extractive industries (quarrying)	118
2.1	One cultural landscape, seven Component Parts	32	6.4	Sustainable development and renewable energy	120
2.2	Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	32	6.5	Heritage-led regeneration and commercial development	121
2.3	Attributes	39	6.6	Housing and communities	123
2.4	The seven Component Parts	47	6.7	Agriculture and forestry	125
2.5	The setting of <i>The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales</i>	61	6.8	Sustainable transport	127
2.6	Social and Cultural Context	68	7	THEME 4: ENJOYING <i>THE SLATE LANDSCAPE OF NORTHWEST WALES</i>	129
2.7	Active slate quarrying	70	7.1	Key Aim	130
2.8	Summary	70	7.2	Context	130
3	VISION FOR <i>THE SLATE LANDSCAPE OF NORTHWEST WALES</i>	71	7.3	Implementing community engagement and capacity-building	132
3.1	Vision and Objectives	72	7.4	Visitor Experience	133
3.2	Contribution to well-being	74	8	THEME 5: LEARNING ABOUT <i>THE SLATE LANDSCAPE OF NORTHWEST WALES</i>	139
4	THEME 1: GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT	75	8.1	Key aim	140
4.1	The Partnership	76	8.2	Context	140
4.2	Context – current governance	76	8.3	Encouraging learning	143
4.3	Embedding the Management Plan	77			



Introduction

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination celebrates the industrial and cultural influence of our region on the rest of the world, and the incredible people, communities and landscape of Gwynedd. This Management Plan outlines how together we will deal with change in Gwynedd if the bid is successful, and how we can use the status to protect, promote and improve the region for the benefit of local communities, businesses and visitors.

UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Its mission is to build peace through international cooperation in Education, the Sciences and Culture. It defines World Heritage Sites as '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.' There is no higher recognition of heritage value.

Gwynedd Council and its partners – the Welsh Government, National Museum Wales, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, the Snowdonia National Park, the National Trust and Bangor University, in addition to key landowners and stakeholders across Gwynedd – have been developing this nomination for ten years. *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* was included on the United Kingdom's List of World Heritage Nominated Properties in March 2011 and was formally announced in October 2018 as the next bid to be presented to UNESCO's World Heritage Centre by the UK Government.

The publication of this Management Plan is the conclusion of many discussions with, and contributions, from all partners and key stakeholders across Gwynedd, Wales, the UK and internationally.

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales was formed by the quarrying, processing and transportation of slate to produce roofing materials and architectural materials for global markets, from the late eighteenth century to the twentieth. As well as the quarries and mines themselves, this landscape has also been shaped by the need to create huge tips of waste rock; to process and transport slate; to manage water to power machinery; to house quarrymen and their families, and to provide for their material, moral and intellectual well-being.

Our nomination includes seven separate areas or 'Component Parts' as they are termed within this Management Plan.

The production, adoption and regular review of agreed Management Plans for each inscribed World Heritage Site and Nominated Property is required by UNESCO and is fundamental to the approach recommended by Welsh Ministers for the protection of these important sites. This Management Plan therefore provides an important link between the international requirements of UNESCO on the one hand, and the aspirations and requirements of local communities and regional authorities on the other.

The Management Plan has been developed to support the nomination of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* and therefore the first five years of the plan are geared towards developing management strategies and initiatives which will take full effect in the event of a successful inscription. This Management Plan will not come into effect unless *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* is inscribed as a World Heritage Site.

Once this engagement process with the people, communities and businesses of Gwynedd is concluded, any comments will be considered and where appropriate reflected within the final draft of the Management Plan, to be presented to the UK Government for submission to the World Heritage Centre in Paris during the winter of 2019. This Management Plan will accompany a full Nomination Dossier which outlines how and why our Slate Landscape is so exceptional in world-wide terms.

This Management Plan is divided into eight sections which provide an overview to the Nominated Property before outlining our vision and how we will manage, care, develop, enjoy and learn about the nominated World Heritage Site in the future.

Section 1 defines what is meant by a World Heritage Site.

Section 2 explains why seven Component Parts have been selected, and what each one brings to the whole.

Section 3 sets out the Partnership's vision for *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*.

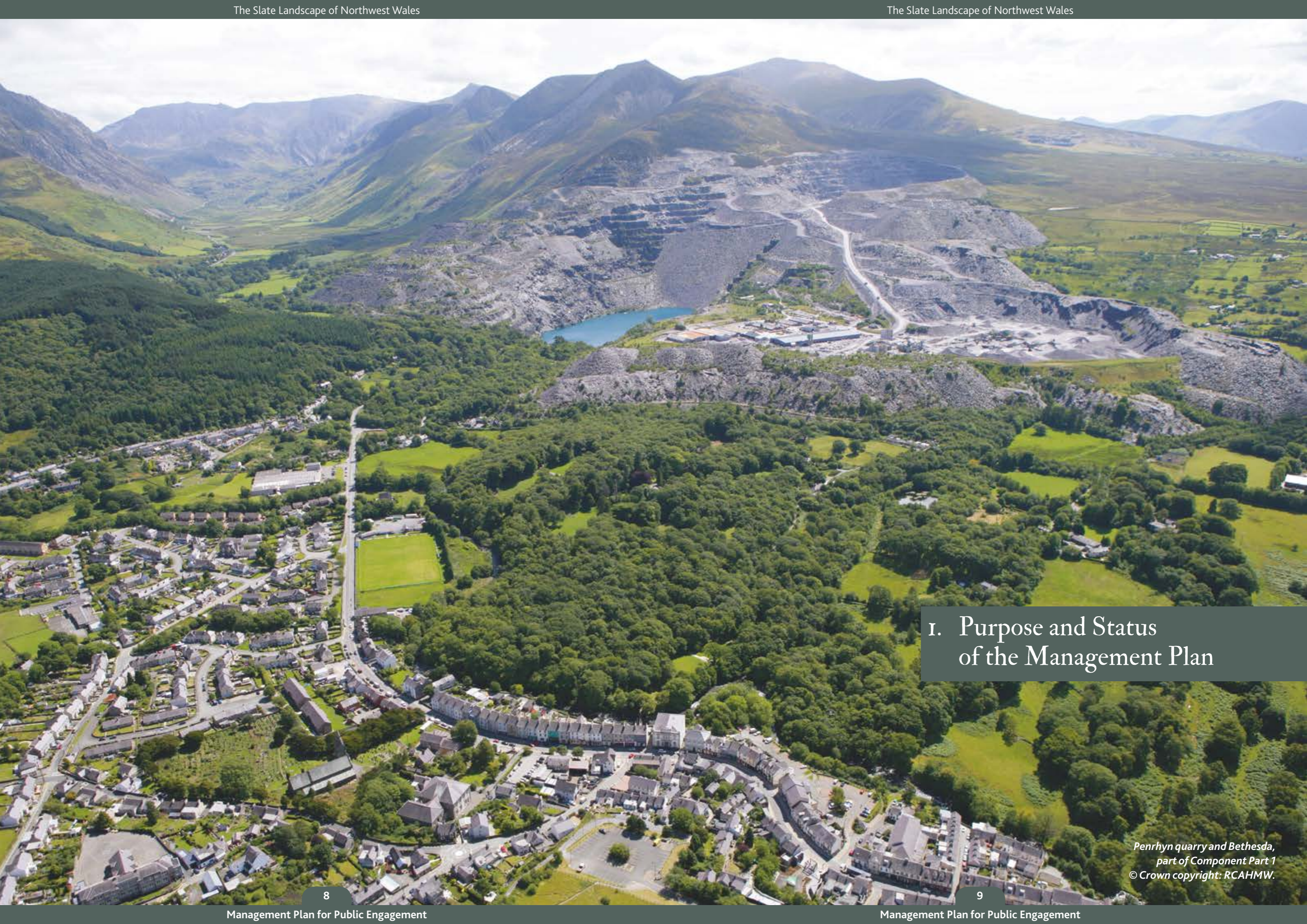
Section 4 explains how the Management Plan will be delivered if the bid is successful.

Section 5 sets out how the Outstanding Universal Value of the site will be protected if the bid is successful.

Section 6 explains how sustainable development of the site will be ensured if the bid is successful.

Section 7 shows how the site can be enjoyed by local residents and visitors if the bid is successful.

Section 8 sets out options for learning about the site if the bid is successful.



I. Purpose and Status of the Management Plan

*Penrhyn quarry and Bethesda, part of Component Part 1
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.*

1.1 What is a World Heritage Site?

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee defines World Heritage Sites as '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.' There is no higher recognition of heritage value.



There are currently (2019) 1,121 World Heritage sites. Cultural sites can be of any date – from prehistory like Stonehenge or modern like Jodrell Bank. One of the most famous is the Taj Mahal, 'the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage' (UNESCO, photograph by John Roney).

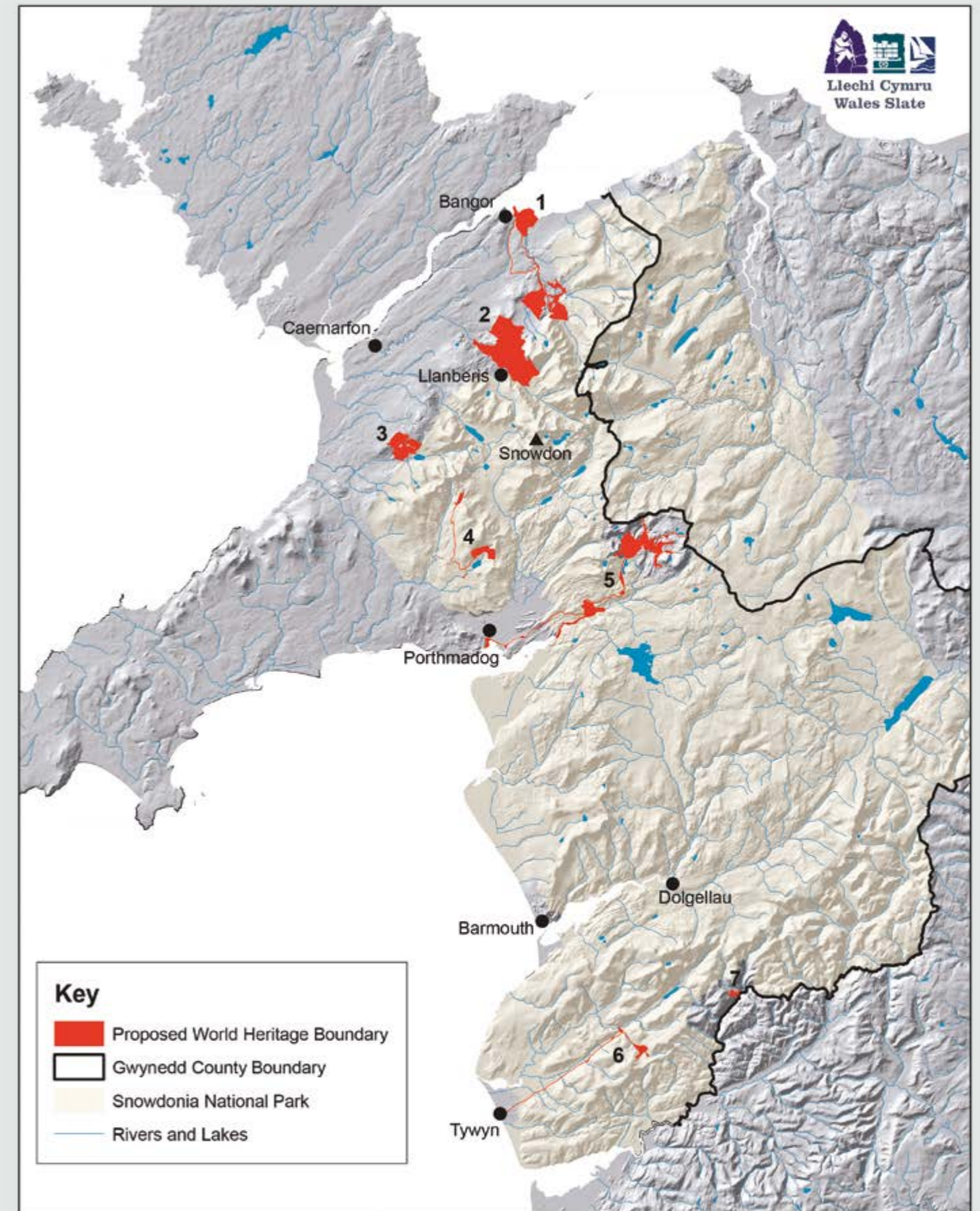
1.2 Introduction to the Nominated Property – The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales

The Nominated Property

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales was formed by the quarrying, processing and transportation of fissile slate stone to produce roofing materials and architectural materials for global markets, from the late eighteenth century to the twentieth. As well as the quarries themselves, both on the surface and underground, this cultural landscape has also been shaped by the need to tip substantial quantities of waste rock; to process and transport slate; to manage water as both a threat and an asset; to house workers and their families; and to provide for their material, moral and intellectual well-being.

Location

The Nominated Property is located within the county of Gwynedd and Snowdonia National Park, historically the heartland of the Welsh slate industry and comprises seven Component Parts, chosen to reflect the full nature of this cultural landscape, in which quarrying once flourished in discrete valley communities. Within each Component Part, elements – physical features which embody the attributes of Outstanding Universal value – have also been identified.



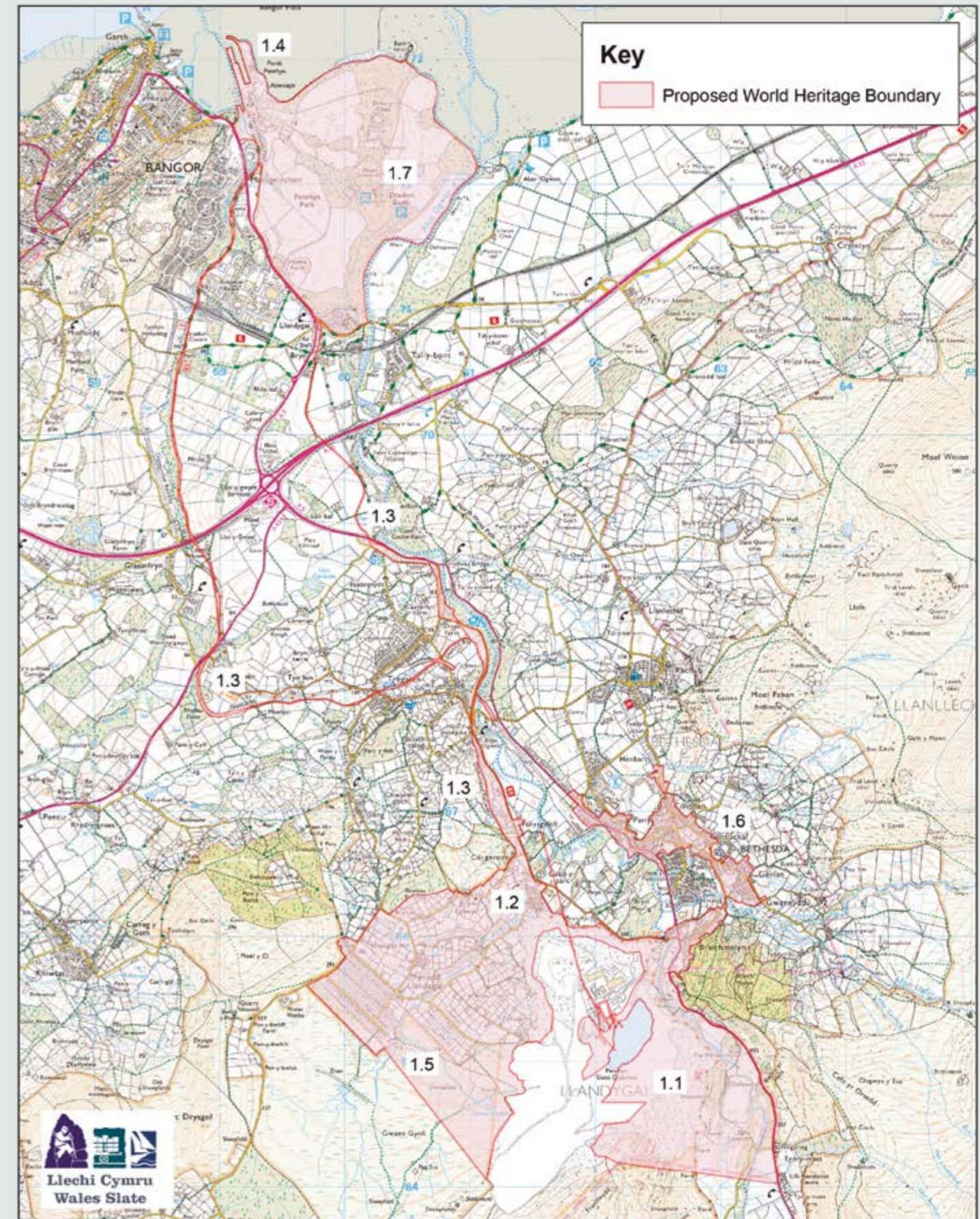
Nominated Property in Gwynedd. Proposed World Heritage Boundary for the Seven Component Parts.

Component Part 1:

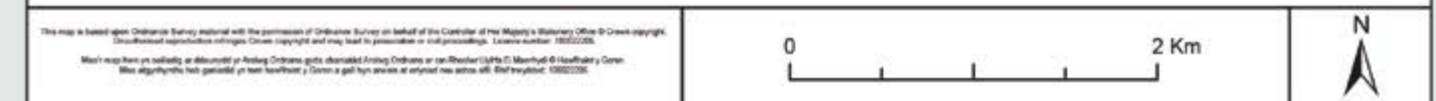
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn

Elements:

- 1.1 Penrhyn Slate Quarry – relict stepped benches with extensive areas of slate tipping to either side
- 1.2 Felin Fawr Slate-slab Mills – an historic processing and engineering complex
- 1.3 The Penrhyn Slate Quarry Railroad and Penrhyn Slate Quarry Railway – two historic systems which exported slate from 1801 to 1962
- 1.4 Port Penrhyn – the harbour for Penrhyn slates
- 1.5 Mynydd Llandygai – Settlement; planned housing for quarrymen and their families
- 1.6 Bethesda – Village; created by quarrymen who preferred not to live on the Penrhyn estate
- 1.7 Penrhyn Castle and Park – the extravagant neo-Norman dwelling of the Penrhyn family



Component Part 1: Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen valley to Port Penrhyn.

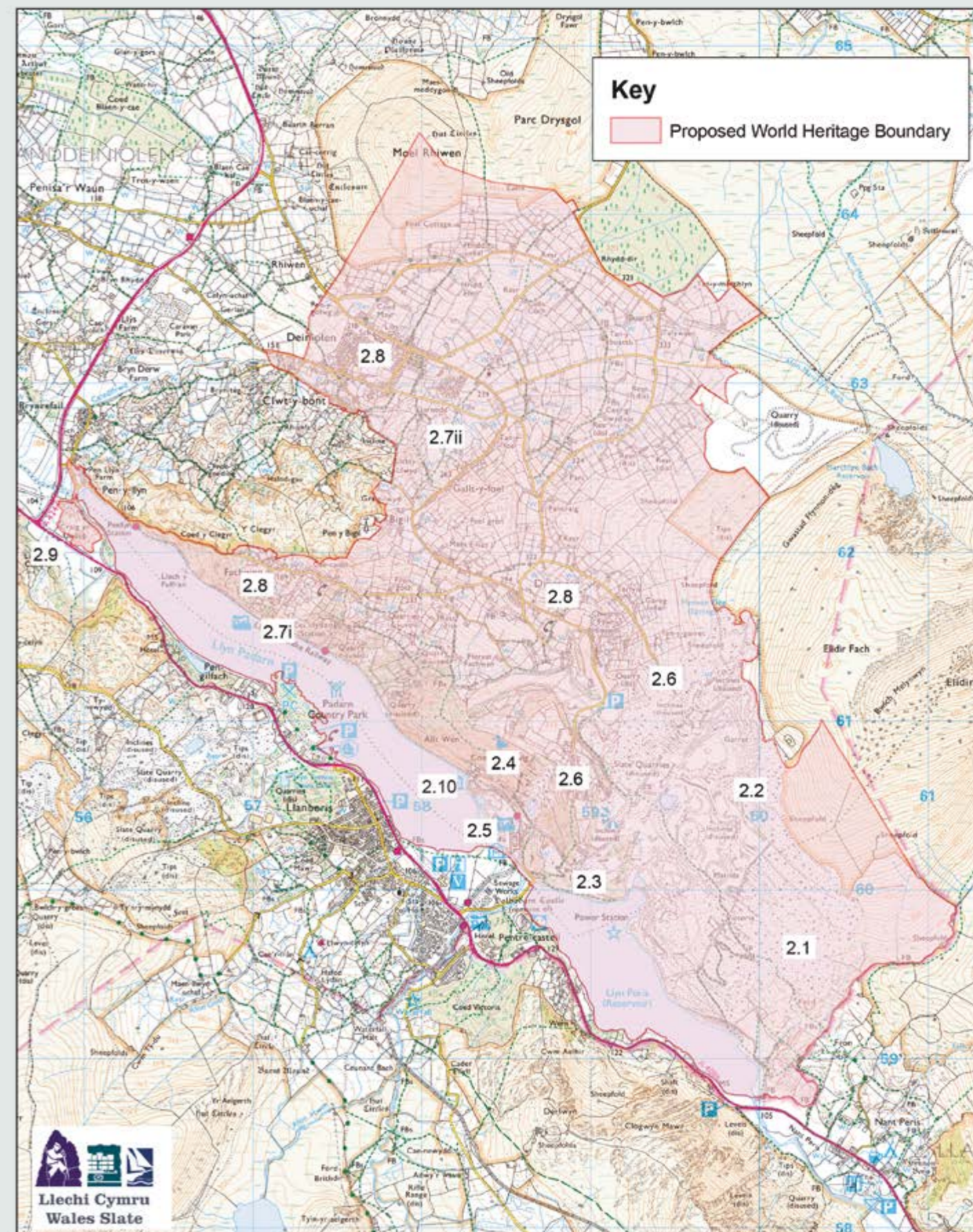


Component Part 2:

Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape

Elements:

- 2.1 Dinorwig Slate Quarry – an extensive relict slate quarry
- 2.2 'Australia' Level – mills and buildings in an area of the quarry too remote to be scrapped, retaining their machinery
- 2.3 Anglesey Barracks – in Dinorwig Slate Quarry, accommodation for workmen who lived too far away to commute daily
- 2.4 V2 Inclined Plane/Vivian Department – a working counterbalanced inclined plane in a separate department of the Dinorwig Slate Quarry
- 2.5 National Slate Museum – formerly the quarry's engineering complex of 1870
- 2.6 Dinorwig Quarry Road Systems – the drag, the Dinorwig quarry road and the Fachwen quarry road
- 2.7 2.7.i The Dinorwig Slate Quarry Railroad and 2.7.ii Dinorwig Slate Quarry Railway, which between them exported slate from 1825 to 1961
- 2.8 Deiniolen, Clwt y Bont, Dinorwig and Fachwen – Settlements; quarry villages and cottages
- 2.9 Craig yr Undeb – 'Union rock', a natural outcrop where the North Wales Quarrymen's Union meetings were held
- 2.10 Dinorwig Slate Quarry Hospital – now open as a museum



Component Part 2: Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or imprisonment. Licence number: 100022286. Map's map has an online or mobile or other online data available. Any online or other data (LMA) is licensed by the Controller. Map's map has an online or mobile or other online data available. Any online or other data (LMA) is licensed by the Controller. 100022286

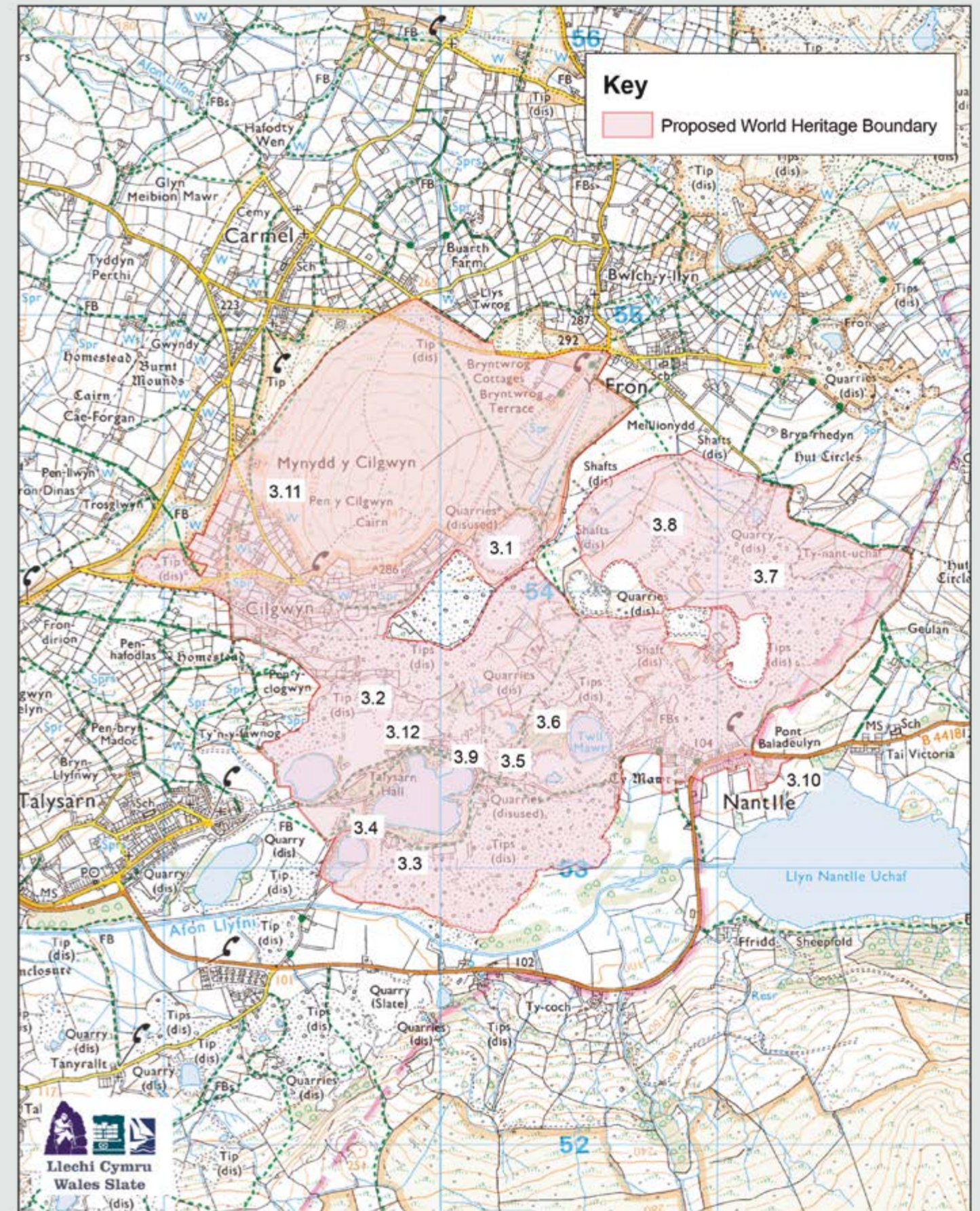


Component Part 3:

Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape

Elements:

- 3.1 Cilgwyn Slate Quarry
- 3.2 Blaen y Cae Slate Quarry 'Blondin' Ropeway
- 3.3 Dorothea Slate Quarry
- 3.4 Dorothea Slate Quarry Cornish Beam Engine
- 3.5 Pen y Bryn/Cloddfa'r Lôn Slate Quarry – Dwellings, Slate-mill, Barracks and Chain Incline Ropeway
- 3.6 Pen y Bryn/Cloddfa'r Lôn Slate Quarry Water-driven Pump System
- 3.7 Pen yr Orsedd Slate Quarry
- 3.8 Pen yr Orsedd Slate Quarry 'Blondin' Ropeway
- 3.9 The Nantlle Railway
- 3.10 Nantlle – Village
- 3.11 Settlements on Cilgwyn Mountain
- 3.12 Plas Tal y Sarn and Tal y Sarn farmhouse



Component Part 3: Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: 100022056. MapIt may have been modified or added to. Ordnance Survey does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information shown on this map. Ordnance Survey is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this map. Ordnance Survey is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this map. Ordnance Survey is not responsible for any loss or damage arising from the use of this map.

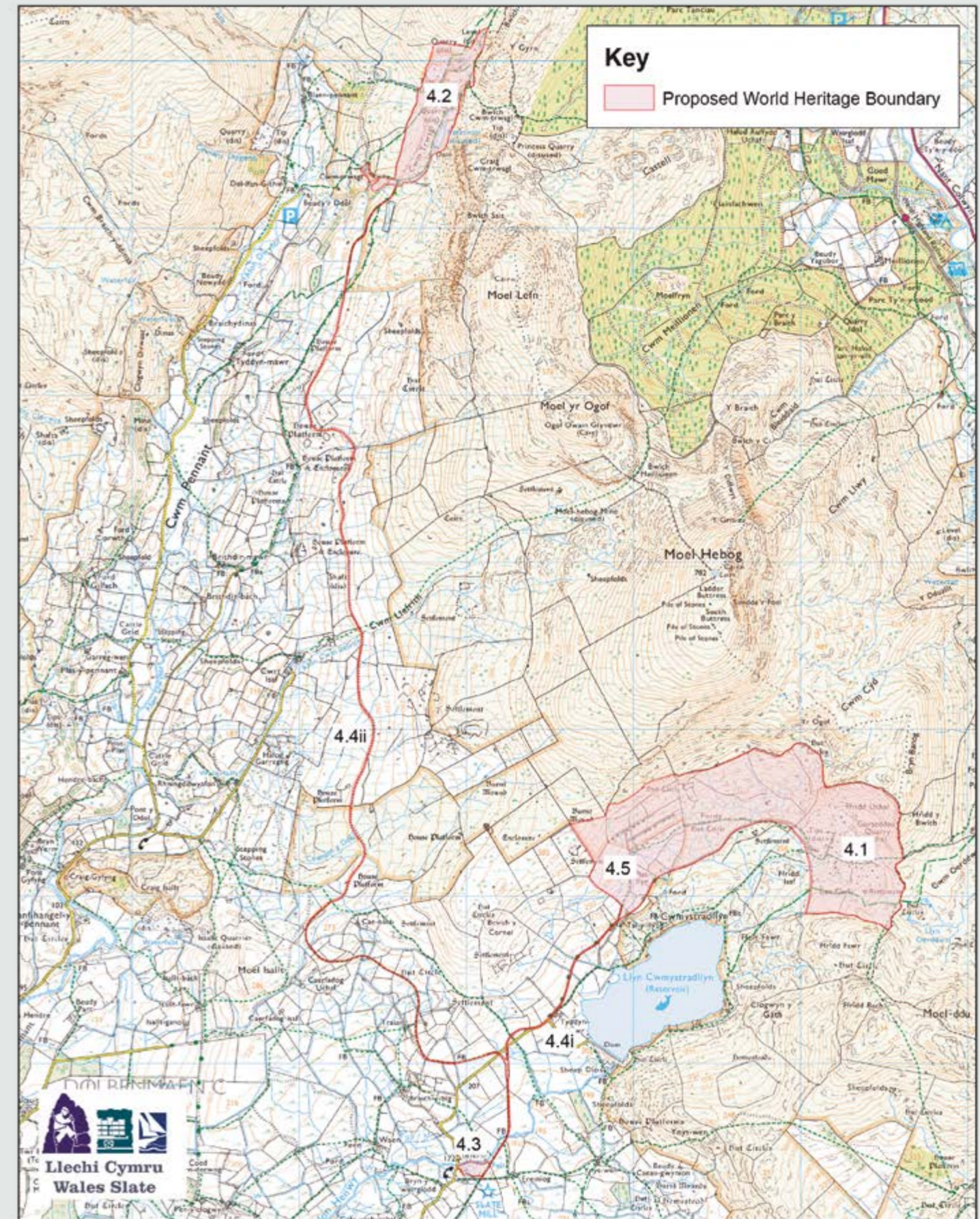


Component Part 4:

Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill

Elements:

- 4.1 Gorseddau Slate Quarry – a relict slate quarry
- 4.2 Prince of Wales Slate Quarry – a relict slate quarry
- 4.3 Ynyspandy Slate-slab Mill – a striking and architecturally ambitious structure
- 4.4 4.4.i Gorseddau Railway and 4.4.ii Gorseddau Junction and Portmadoc Railways – railways serving the two quarries
- 4.5 Treforys – Village; an abandoned settlement built to house the workforce



Component Part 4: Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. License number 100022056. Map not to be used in advertising or trading without the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The copyright in this map is owned by Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Licence number 100022056.



Component Part 5:

Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and Railway to Porthmadog

Elements:

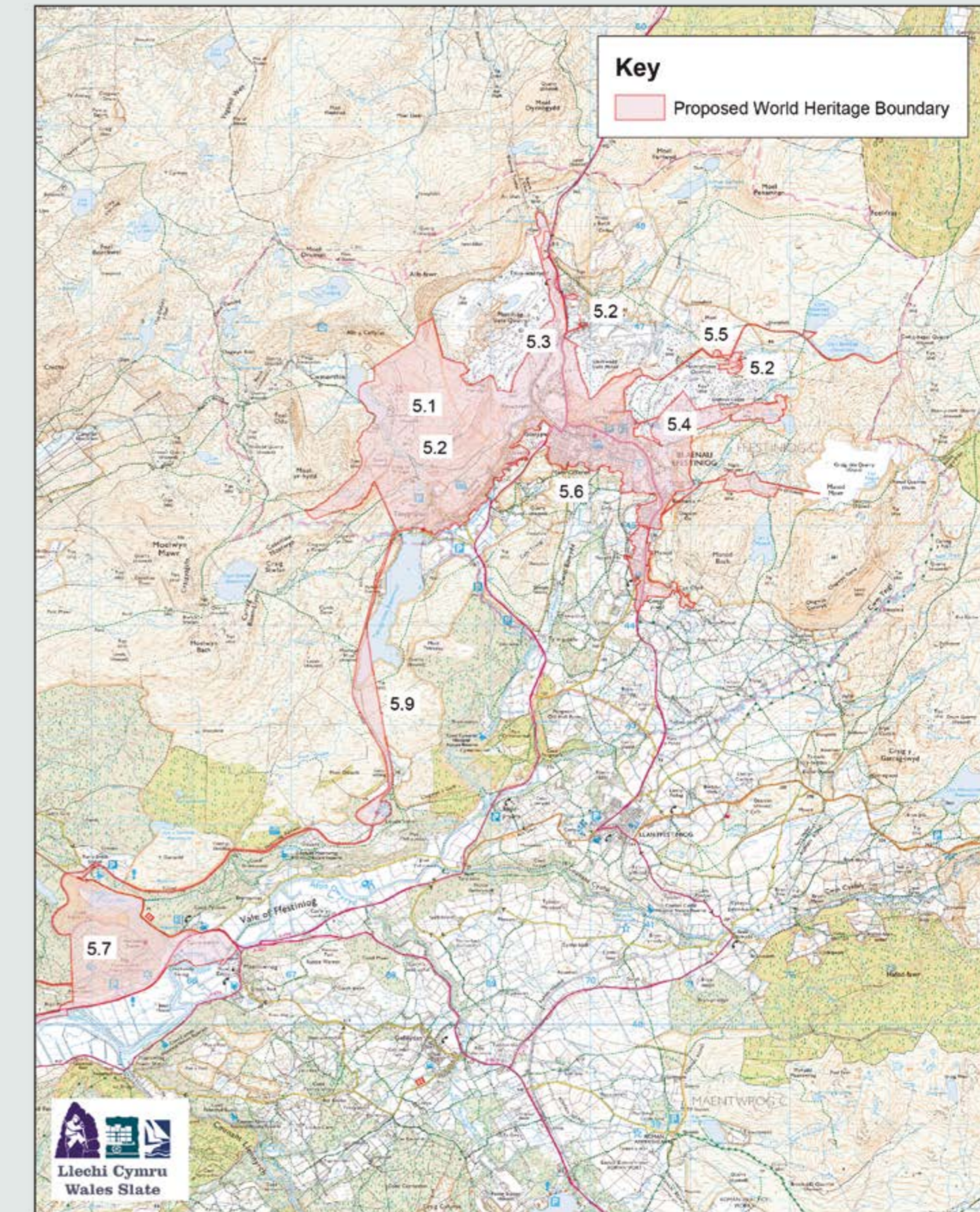
- 5.1 Ffestiniog Slate Quarries – Surface Landform
- 5.2 Ffestiniog Slate Quarries – Underground Workings
- 5.3 Pant yr Afon Hydro-power Station
- 5.4 Diffwys Slate Quarry Mill
- 5.5 Maenofferen Slate Quarry Main Complex
- 5.6 Blaenau Ffestiniog – Town; an industrial town built to house quarrymen and their families
- 5.7 Plas Tan y Bwlch – a quarry-owner’s home, now the Snowdonia National Park residential study centre
- 5.8 Slate-quays on the Dwyryd River – early slate export routes
- 5.9 The Festiniog Railway – built to connect the quarries with the sea, still operational
- 5.10 Porthmadog harbour – the shipping point for Ffestiniog slate



Component Part 5 (West): Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and Railway to Porthmadog.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Distribution and reproduction requires Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: 10002206.

Map is not to be used for advertising or other purposes or for any other purpose without the prior written permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. This map is not to be used for advertising or other purposes or for any other purpose without the prior written permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.



Component Part 5 (East): Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and Railway to Porthmadog.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Distribution and reproduction requires Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: 10002206.

Map is not to be used for advertising or other purposes or for any other purpose without the prior written permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. This map is not to be used for advertising or other purposes or for any other purpose without the prior written permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

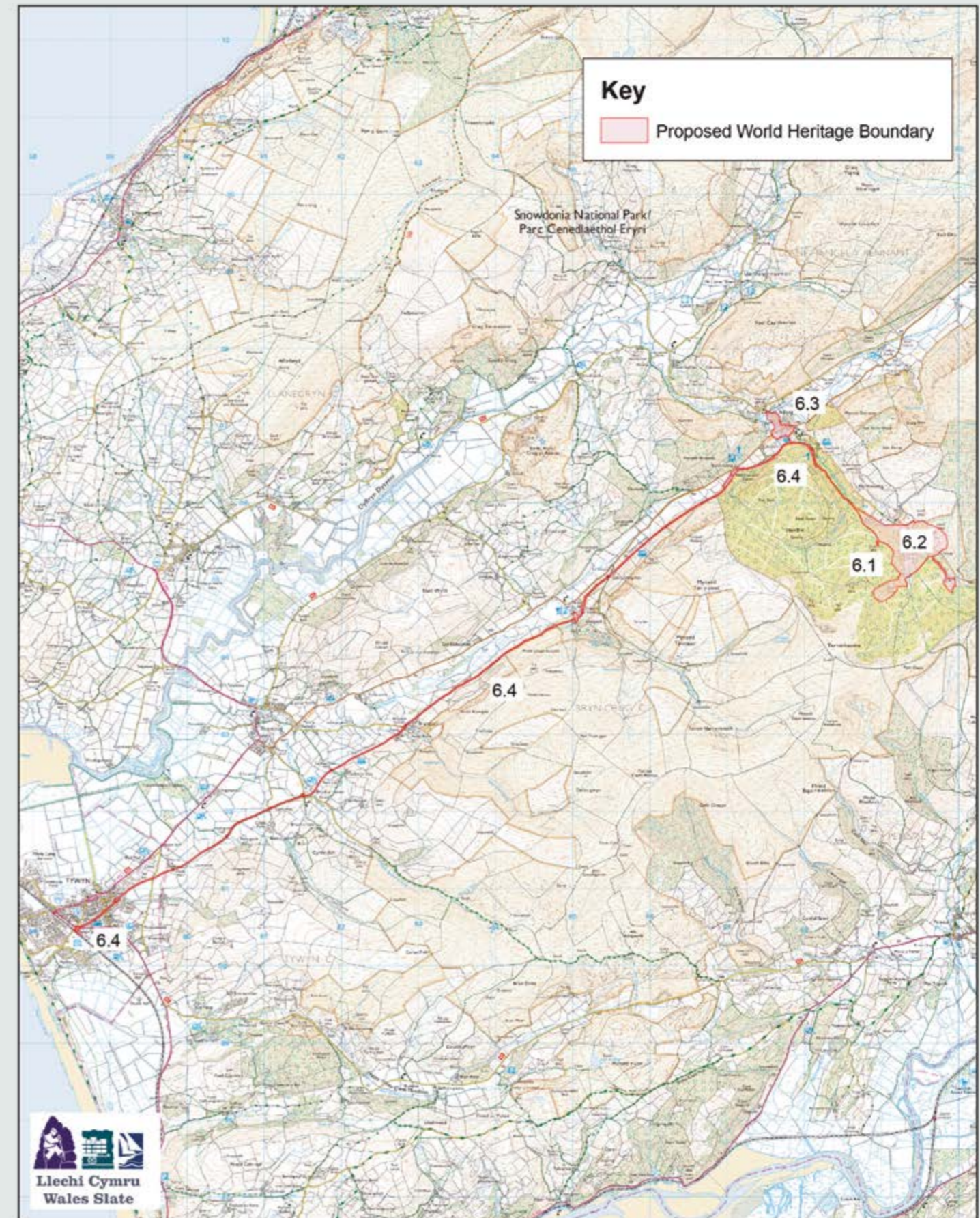


Component Part 6:

Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn Village and the Talyllyn Railway

Elements:

- 6.1 Bryneglwys Slate Quarry Surface Landform and Chain-incline Ropeway
- 6.2 Bryneglwys Slate Quarry Underground Workings
- 6.3 Abergynolwyn – Village; a settlement built the quarry owners to house their workforce
- 6.4 Talyllyn Railway – built to connect the Quarry with the sea, still operational



Component Part 6: Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn Village and the Talyllyn Railway.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: 100022201. Map not to be used in advertising or promotional material without the prior written permission of Ordnance Survey. All rights reserved. 1985/2008.

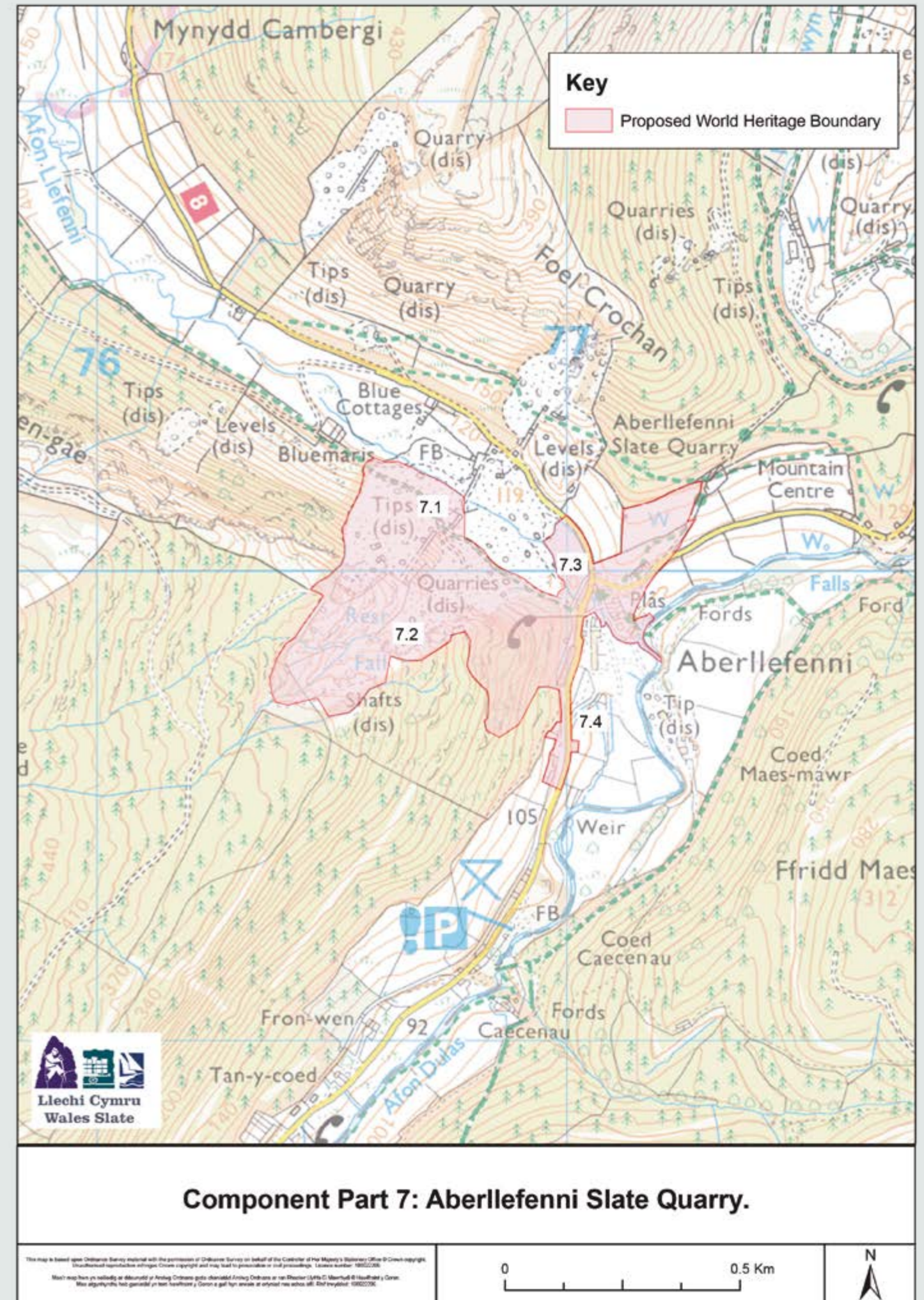


Component Part 7:

Aberllefenni Slate Quarry

Elements:

- 7.1 Aberllefenni Slate Quarry – Surface Landform
- 7.2 Aberllefenni Slate Quarry – Underground Workings
- 7.3 Aberllefenni Slate Quarry Mill Water-system
- 7.4 Aberllefenni – Village; a small settlement built to house the workforce



Unique character

Each Component Part has its own unique character. They have been chosen for their scale (all of the largest relict quarries and quarrying areas are represented), for their significant landscape impact, for their integrity, and for the way in which they exemplify technology transfer and the transformation of a minority rural culture into a modern industrial society. Two historic operational railways built to carry slate, the Festiniog and the Tallylyn, form elements of the Nominated Property, as do a number of relict railway sites, and several quarry settlements.

Slate is still quarried within the region, immediately adjacent to the Nominated Property. Several of the relict quarries are finding a new lease of life as heritage attractions and as adventure tourism destinations.



Visitors discovering the story of slate on the Llechwedd Deep Mine Tour in Blaenau Ffestiniog © Llechwedd/JW Greaves & Sons.

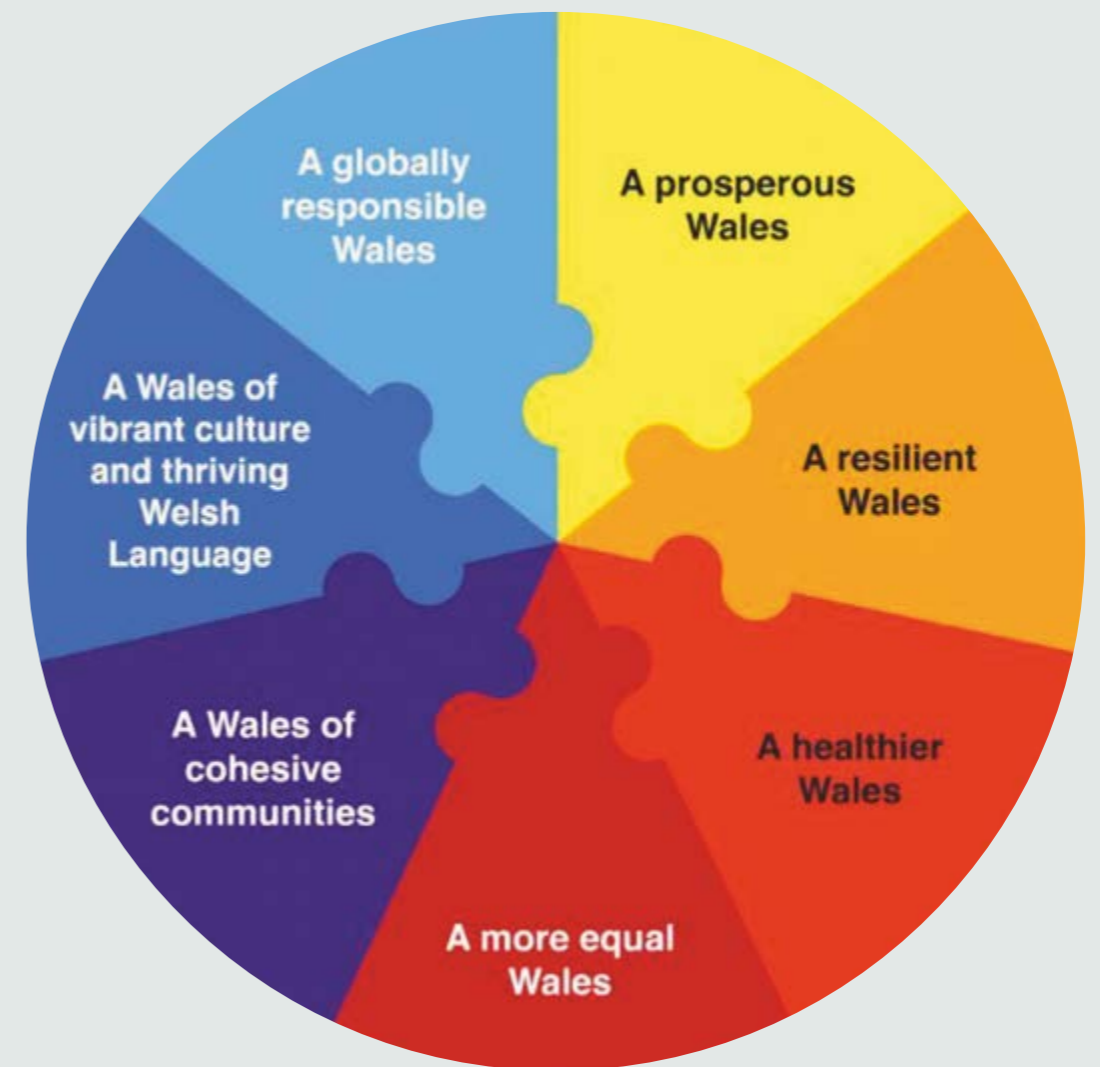
1.3 National context

Responsibility for the United Kingdom’s compliance with the UNESCO World Heritage Convention lies with the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The DCMS liaises with the Welsh Government on the nomination, conservation and protection of World Heritage Sites in Wales. The management of inscribed World Heritage Sites in Wales is a devolved matter and Welsh Ministers are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Convention. The Welsh

Government’s approach to the protection and sustainable management of World Heritage Sites is based on three principles:

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

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 forms part of the broader distinctive and forward-thinking legislative programme within Wales and is also relevant to the nomination. It sets seven well-being goals that together provide a shared vision for the future of Wales. Policies developed to manage the Nominated property will each contribute to one or more of these goals, which have the principle of sustainable development at their core. The 2015 Act requires public bodies in Wales to work towards the seven goals of: a prosperous Wales; a resilient Wales; a healthier Wales; a more equal Wales; a Wales of cohesive communities; a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language; a globally responsible Wales. The nomination is a key driver to achieving the aims of the Act in the slate communities of Northwest Wales.



Goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

1.4 Ownership

The Nominated Property is under multiple ownership, including statutory and public companies, public bodies, local authorities and private individuals.

1.5 The role of the Management Plan

The production, adoption and regular review of agreed Management Plans for each inscribed World Heritage Site and Nominated Property is required by UNESCO and is fundamental to the approach recommended by Welsh Ministers for the protection of these important sites. The management plan therefore provides an important link between the international requirements of UNESCO on the one hand, and the aspirations and requirements of local communities and regional authorities on the other.

The Nomination Dossier sets out the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*. This Management Plan aims to provide a broad vision of the quality, significance, condition and potential of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* and to ensure that this vision is widely accepted and acted upon to enhance the understanding and

preservation of its values and encourage its positive use to support sustainable regional regeneration. It has been drafted by the Slate Landscape Partnership and will be kept under review by the Partnership and its members. The Plan is advisory in nature, aiming to set a framework for management to co-ordinate the actions of all involved. The Plan presents a set of management objectives based on a strategic view over the next 30 years, together with short and medium term objectives for the next five years.

The Management Plan has been developed to support the nomination of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* and therefore the first five years of the plan are geared towards developing management strategies and initiatives which will take full effect in the event of a successful inscription.

To support delivery of the Plan, a series of Local Conservation Management Plans will be adopted for individual component parts and elements, taking account of individual circumstances and ownership.

1.6 Implementing the Management Plan

Scope and Status of the Plan

This Management Plan offers an overall framework of objectives, but is not a statutory instrument. It introduces no new powers, nor does it diminish the responsibility of any agency or individual. In advising and informing, the Plan will act as a catalyst for various management initiatives to be implemented.

The success of a World Heritage nomination, as well as protection, conservation and presentation post-inscription, all depend on the commitment of partners to a shared vision which is in turn backed up by actions that are both achievable and deliverable. A key priority for UNESCO and ICOMOS is to encourage the social benefit of World Heritage status through increasing public awareness, community participation and international cooperation. It is also important to transmit the significance of the World Heritage Site or Nominated Property through a celebration of cultural distinctiveness. Developing civic pride in the unique communities that make up *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* is a critical starting point towards transforming social and economic circumstances, and towards becoming a driver for economic regeneration, sustainable tourism and social inclusion. Community and stakeholder engagement is integral to the continued protection, sustainable development and management of the Nominated Property. A stakeholder and community engagement strategy will evolve over the course of the Management Plan period to ensure that efforts to improve engagement and dialogue with local communities continue.



Rhos Fawr in Deiniolen, Component Part 2
© Gwynedd Council.

2. The Cultural Landscape – Outstanding Universal Value and Attributes

Treforys village (Component Part 4) was built to house quarrymen working at Gorseddau quarry (in the distance) and their families, but was deserted within ten years of being built
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

2.1 One cultural landscape, seven Component Parts

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales was brought into being by large-scale quarrying, but it is about much more than just an industrial site. It comprises places where men drawn from a rural hinterland mastered challenging skills to earn a harsh, precarious but good living, where women raised families in difficult circumstances, and where skilful engineers made ingenious use of the mountainous natural environment to work slate rock effectively, to harness water as a prime-mover, and to lay roads and railways which expeditiously moved the quarried slate to the sea, and on to global markets.

The seven Component Parts which make up *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* have been selected to demonstrate the full range and variety of the slate industry in northwest Wales. Each one includes a relict slate quarry or quarries with associated processing areas. Each one also includes a settlement or settlements, either deserted or living, either created by an industrialist or by the quarry population. Six out of the seven include elements related to the transport of slate, including a railway, as well as roads, quays and harbours in some cases.

2.2 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The following is the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value that will be adopted in the event of a successful inscription.

Brief synthesis

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales is located in the United Kingdom, in the mountains of Snowdonia. Seven areas together represent an exceptional example of an industrial landscape which was profoundly shaped by quarrying and mining slate, and transporting it for national and international markets. From 1780 to 1940 this industry dominated world production of roofing slates, transforming both the environment and the communities who lived and worked here.

The quarries and mines are monumental in scale, comprising stepped hillside workings, deep pits and cavernous underground chambers, massive cascading tips, ingenious water systems, and a range of industrial buildings. Outstanding technical equipment and major engineering features survive.

This mountainous landscape is close to the sea. Innovative transport systems linked quarries and processing sites with purpose-built coastal export harbours and with main-line railways.

Grand country houses and estates built by leading industrialists contrast with workers' vernacular settlements, with their characteristic chapels and churches, band-rooms, schools, libraries and meeting-places.

Slate from Northwest Wales is light, long-lasting and impermeable. By the late nineteenth century the region produced about a third of world output of roofing slates and architectural slabs. Their use in terraced houses, factories, warehouses and elite architecture contributed to rapid global urbanisation and influenced building style, encouraging the shallow-pitched roofs of the Georgian order.

Technologies that were innovated, adopted and adapted in *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* include the ingenious application of waterpower, the development of bulk handling systems and the first known application of the circular saw for cutting stone. These were diffused

by specialists, and by emigration of skilled Welsh quarrymen to the developing slate industries of the USA, Germany and Ireland.

Snowdonia's narrow-gauge railway systems gained global influence as their suitability for challenging mountain environments, and for moving compact loads and minerals, meant that they were adopted from Asia and America to Africa and Australasia.

Justification for Criteria

Criterion (ii) – *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* exhibits an important interchange of human values, particularly in the period from 1780 to 1940, on developments in architecture and technology.

Slate has been quarried in the mountains of Northwest Wales since Roman times, but sustained large-scale production from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries dominated the global market as a roofing element. This led to major transcontinental developments in building and architecture.

Technology transfer from *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* was fundamental to the development of the slate industry of continental Europe and the USA. Moreover, its narrow-gauge railways – that remain in operation under steam today – served as the model for successive developments that contributed substantially to the social and economic development of regions in many other parts of the world.



The dome of the World Heritage Royal Exhibition Centre in Melbourne (Australia) is covered in slate from Northwest Wales © Department of Environment (Australia).

The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway in India was closely modelled on the Ffestiniog Railway and is now an element of the World Heritage Mountain Railways of India (Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license).



Criterion (iv) – *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* is an outstanding example of a type of landscape that illustrates, in a dramatic way, the 'combined works of nature and of man' through the large-scale exploitation of natural resources.

Massive deposits of high-quality slate defined the principal geological resource of the challenging mountainous terrain of the Snowdonia massif. Their dispersed locations represent concentrated nodes of exploitation and settlement, of sustainable power generated by prolific volumes of water that was harnessed in ingenious ways, and brought into being several innovative and technically advanced railways that made their way to new coastal ports built to serve this transcontinental export trade.

The Property comprises the most exceptional discrete landscapes that, together, illustrate the diverse heritage of a much wider landscape that was created during the profound era of British industrialisation that changed the world.



The landform of the Vivian and Dinorwig slate quarries in Component Part 2 shows two hundred years of working the slopes of Elidir mountain © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

Criterion (v) – *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* is an outstanding example of the industrial transformation of a traditional human settlement and marginal agrarian land-use pattern; it also exemplifies how a remarkably homogeneous minority culture adapted to modernity in the industrial era.

The monumentality of the quarry landscapes is compelling; huge stepped working benches carved from the mountainsides, deep pits and vast tips, and extensive cavernous underground workings. These also indicate the relentless persistence of generations of workers who used their hard-won skill and innovative technology to exploit slate for a global market. Their settlements, created by the industrialists, the workers and their families, retained multiple aspects of the traditional way of life and its strong minority language. They remain a palpable 'living' testimony, just like the diminished but proud slate-working tradition, and the railways that once hauled the slate.



The planned houses and garden plots of Mynydd Llandygai in Component Part 1 were laid out over an upland common by the Penrhyn quarry owner © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



Caer Berllan in Bethesda, Component Part 1 © Gwynedd Council.

Statement of integrity

The Property contains all of the essential elements that convey attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. Its boundaries capture the principal slate-producing areas in Northwest Wales, together with their associated industrial heritage that includes the most significant processing facilities, settlements, transport routes and harbours.

Whilst some elements are at risk from decay and minor neglect, in each case the situation is under control from the point of view of effective legislation and management, with action planned to improve the state of conservation and security. There is no existing or anticipated pressure within the Property from any large-scale developments which will impact on Outstanding Universal Value. There is some local aspiration for renewable energy installations, which can be adequately managed through the planning process.

Statement of Authenticity

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales is an exceptionally well-preserved cultural landscape that retains an unusually high level of authenticity. Attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are conveyed by physical property that is clearly identified and understood in terms of date, spatial distribution, use and function (including living communities and operational railways), form and design, materials and substance, and their interrelationships including connectivity and overall functional and compositional integrity of the series. The Property further embodies a vibrant cultural tradition, including slate-working skills and the continued widespread use of the Welsh language.



This aerial view of Dinorwig Slate Quarry in Component Part 2 shows how the inclined planes form impressive features
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

Requirements for protection and management

All stakeholders and managers will sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property through the clear understanding and valuing of its attributes (including the intangible heritage of the Welsh language), in the context of the existing legal protection framework of Wales and the United Kingdom, and through effective, coordinated management. An overall Property Management Plan is complemented by local Conservation Management Plans that relate to specific ownership and management, covering all key areas. Protection is vested in local planning authorities (Gwynedd Council and the Snowdonia National Park Authority), of which each already has local development plans which set out appropriate policies to manage change.

Buffer zones will be managed under existing systems of landscape protection and will protect important settings and water catchments. Their boundaries have been refined by characterisation studies and by identification of significant views. There are no long-term threats currently known. There is no active quarrying or mining within the Property (no active mineral permissions are included); slate exploitation continues in the Buffer Zone, where it does not negatively impact upon the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property.



The village of Deiniolen in Component Part 2 preserves its nineteenth-century street pattern
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



A Ffestiniog Railway train makes its way along a rock-cut shelf about the village of Tan y Crisiau in Component Part 5 © Ffestiniog and Welsh Highland Railways.

2.3 Attributes

The values of a World Heritage site are expressed by its attributes. These are the essential qualities which make it culturally significant. Attributes can be tangible (physical) or intangible. Retention of attributes is important in order to maintain the values that make the proposed World Heritage Site of international importance.

Examples of tangible attributes include historic assets such as quarries, slate tips, historic buildings and monuments. Attributes of relict quarries include their individual elements and the relationships between them, for example internal railway systems and inclined planes link working quarry faces, with waste tips and mills, and show the operation of the quarries.

Inhabited settlements preserve the historic street patterns, garden-plots and boundaries, which explain their location, ownership, and their relationship to pre-Industrial patterns of landownership. Tiny details are also important, such as traditional wrought-iron gates, slate-slab field boundaries, or the proportions of windows, chimneys and porches in nineteenth-century

dwelling. A deserted settlement such as Treforys in Component Part 4 is ruinous but rich in archaeological potential. Owners' houses and parklands retain their nineteenth century form.

The transport routes preserve their eighteenth and nineteenth century engineering; the two active railways preserve the form and design of the routes, along with contemporary station and works buildings and their mechanical engineering. In Component Part 2, the engineering workshops complex of the Dinorwig Slate Quarry is little changed from its 1870s condition and houses the National Slate Museum. At the adjacent Vivian workings, an inclined plane has been conserved and returned to operation.

The use of slate is widespread within all parts of the nominated site, both as roofing material and as architectural components, field boundaries and walling. Other building materials reflect related international and national trade patterns made possible by the slate trade (eg slate-ships returning with Canadian timber, bricks arriving by rail from Northeast Wales).

Equally important are the intangible attributes including the Welsh language, traditions, spirit and feeling, all of which contribute to the character of a place.



These Welsh-language slate gravestones with their distinctive carved motifs demonstrate the linguistic revival made possible by the industry © Gwynedd Council.



The view of Component Part 5 shows the close relationship between town of Blaenau Ffestiniog, the quarries, and the transport systems. Distinctive qualities of The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales include the grandeur of the mountain environment, its stark remoteness, rocky ambience, field-walls, and its cottage dwellings, as well as the constant sense of human interaction with the environment, whether in the landform of quarries, the sinuous course of a railway, or in a settlement established on an upland common. The inter-visibility of these elements is central to effective management of this cultural landscape.

© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

The following table identifies some of the key attributes by criteria.

Table – Attributes of the Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales

Criterion (ii) – an important interchange of human values, particularly in its main period of significance from 1780 to 1940, on developments in architecture and technology.		
<p>The industry in Wales, particularly in the period 1780 to 1940, dominated world production and facilitated major transcontinental developments in building and architecture and provided materials for rapid urbanisation in Europe and North America. At the end of the nineteenth century the property was producing about a third of world output, exporting to Africa, Australia, Eurasia, North America, and South America.</p> <p>Transfer of technology, in the form of industrial organisation, innovative technical solutions and the skilled craft-based understanding of the nature of the rock to be extracted and processed, was diffused by emigration and through two-way exchange visits by technical specialists. This technology transfer was fundamental to the progress of the slate industry of continental Europe and the USA.</p> <p>Dedicated and innovative systems of transport and trade, constructed in highly challenging topography, are highlighted by Snowdonia’s narrow-gauge slate-carrying railways that comprise a specific technological system that gained global influence as it was adopted across continents from Asia and America to Africa and Australasia.</p>		
VALUES	ATTRIBUTES	EXAMPLES
Developments in building and architecture	Variety of structures and buildings evident in <i>The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales</i> which demonstrate the various uses of slate.	Slate block walling in Bethesda High Street Patterned slates on former toll-house, Porthmadog
Skills transfer	Craft skills of quarrying and processing slate originating within <i>The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales</i> and adopted by dispersal within it, evident in form and organisation of quarries and processing sites.	Gallery system at Penrhyn, adopted in Dinorwic, Gorseddau and Prince of Wales. Nantlle pit working adopted at Bryneglwys
Technology transfer	Innovative technology originating within <i>The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales</i> and adopted elsewhere, evident in form and organisation of workings, mechanical processing.	Aberllefenni Slate Quarry underground workings emulated in Loire slate industry.
	Innovative technology originating elsewhere and adopted within <i>The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales</i> , evident in tunnelling, handling, power-generation, pumping, repair and maintenance	Penrhyn Slate Quarry. Blaen y Cae and Pen yr Orsedd Slate Quarries 'Blondin' Ropeways. Pen y Bryn/Cloddfa'r Lôn Slate Quarry Water-driven Pump System. National Slate Museum.
	Innovative technology originating within <i>The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales</i> and adopted by dispersal within it, evident in form and organisation of quarries, processing sites and handling systems.	Dorothea Slate Quarry Bryneglwys Slate Quarry Surface Landform and Chain-incline Ropeway
	Innovative railway technology	Blaenau Ffestiniog, Talyllyn railways

Criterion (iv) – an outstanding example of a landscape which illustrates in a dramatic way, a significant stage of human history – the industrial revolution – by exploiting natural resources on a huge scale

An exceptional example of an industrial cultural landscape shaped by large-scale quarrying, underground mining and the working and transport of slate for national and international markets demonstrated by the monumental scale of the quarries and mines, with their vast open pits and cavernous holes, landform cascading tips, creative water management infrastructure, and variety of industrial buildings and engineering structures.

Dispersed locations represent concentrated nodes of exploitation and settlement, of sustainable power generated by prolific volumes of water that was harnessed in ingenious ways, and a network of pioneering yet technically advanced railways that snaked their way from mountain to coastal ports to supply an expanding transcontinental export trade.

The historic social infrastructure includes diverse patterns of workers’ settlements, with their characteristic chapels and churches, band-rooms, schools, libraries and meeting-places that introduce and reflect new forms of social organisation.

VALUES	ATTRIBUTES	EXAMPLES
Industrial transformation through capital investment	Aristocratic investment evident in 'improved' landscapes including industrial-scale quarrying.	Penrhyn Slate Quarry. Penrhyn Castle and Park. Dinorwic Slate Quarry.
	Capital investment adopting mechanised solutions evident in tunnelling, mechanical processing, handling, power-generation, pumping, maintenance and repair.	Penrhyn Slate Quarry. 'Australia' Level. V2 Inclined Plane. Pant yr Afon Hydro-power station. Dorothea Slate Quarry Cornish Beam Engine. National Slate Museum.
	Urgent need to house expanding work-force evident in new and varied forms of human settlement introducing and reflecting new forms of social organisation.	All settlements
	Establishment of money economy and working-class consumer choice, evident in shops, public houses and market halls	Bethesda High Street. Blaenau Ffestiniog Market Hall
Industrial transformation through exploitation of natural resources	Managerial control of workers' healthcare, evident in hospitals	Dinorwic Slate Quarry Hospital
	Scale, form and organisation of workings, evident in human endeavour shaping relict quarry landforms and underground workings.	All quarries
	Use of topography and geology to work quarries and to tip waste rock, evident in relict quarry landforms and underground workings.	All quarries
	Use of hydrology to power mechanical processing, handling, pumping, maintenance and repair, evident in management of water-resources and structures and equipment	Waterwheel and turbine in National Slate Museum; Pant yr Afon Hydro-power Station
	Use of hydrography to move slate evident in river quays and tidal harbours	Port Penrhyn. Porthmadog Harbour. Dwryd River Quays.
	Use of topography to move slate evident in innovative railway systems and other transport technologies	Penrhyn Slate Quarry Railroad Ffestiniog Railway
Industrial landscape	Strong connectivity evident in the visual relationship between each element in each Component Part	Ffestiniog Component Part – strong sense of the quarries dominating town and wider environment; railway journey connecting quarries to the sea
	Strong connectivity evident in the visual relationship between each component and the wider landscape of mountains and sea-coast (setting).	Nantlle Component Part – defined area of quarrying and settlement within wider setting which includes Snowdon and the sea

Criterion (v) – an outstanding example of how a traditional human settlement and land-use evolved from marginal agriculture to industrial quarrying and of how changed interaction with the environment enabled this minority culture to adapt to modernity yet retain many traditional elements of its culture.

Land-use refers to cultural landscapes/traditional human settlement and the optimum use of natural resources: a large scale rural landscape subjected to irreversible change by the slate quarrying and mining industry. The monumentality of the quarry landscapes in their isolated and challenging mountain settings is compelling; the huge stepped working benches carved from the mountainsides, the deep pits and vast tips, and the many miles of underground workings with their cavernous openings convey the sheer scale of the industry.

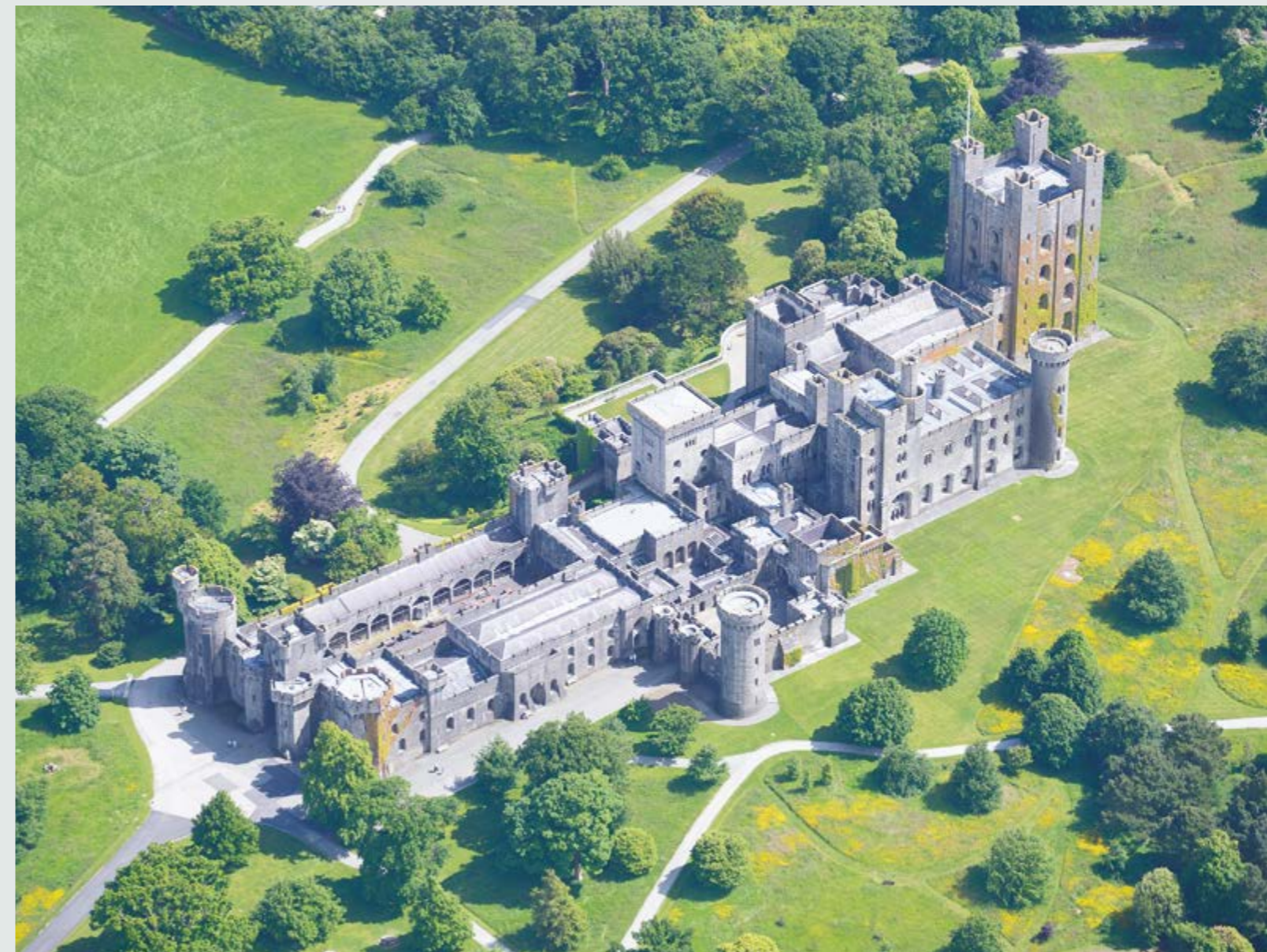
The property illustrates successive stages in the socio-economic evolution of the Welsh slate industry and is representative of its traditional industrial culture. This industry, particularly in the heyday period from 1780 to 1940, was transformational in terms of the environment and on the local communities who lived and worked in the mountains of Snowdonia. The leading capitalists of the industry built and maintained grand country houses and estates, the workforce retained many vernacular settlement styles, and preserved the working practices and social customs of its rural hinterland, including the region's confident culture of Welsh language and traditions of religious dissent and political radicalism.

The slate settlements, created by the industrialists, the workers and their families, illustrate the attraction of the industry and retain multiple aspects of the traditional way of life and its strong minority language. They remain a palpable 'living' testimony; just like the diminished but proud slate-working tradition and the railways that once hauled the slate.

VALUES	ATTRIBUTES	EXAMPLES
Continuity within a changing landscape	Investment of skills, labour and minimal level of capital by local population, evident in relict quarry landforms and underground workings.	All quarries
	Persistence of low-tech and craft-based processes in quarries, evident in slate-makers' shelters and barracks designed to house families / family members	Cilgwyn Slate Quarry. Pen y Bryn/Cloddfa'r Lôn Slate Quarry.
	Reinforcement of traditional social identity and renewed cultural confidence, evident in varied forms of human settlement.	Deiniolen, Clwt y Bont, Dinorwig and Fachwen
	Renewed strength to Welsh language, evident in chapels, churches and reading rooms.	Jerusalem chapel schoolrooms, Bethesda. Carnegie Library, Deiniolen. Cwmorthin quarrymens' reading room, Blaenau Ffestiniog
	Social tensions, evident in settlement, places of worship, and sites associated with trade unionism	Bethesda and Deiniolen chapels and churches. 'Flashpoint' locations from 1900–1903 strike in Bethesda. Craig yr Undeb.
Pre-industrial landscape – traditional human settlement	Persistence of rural forms, evident in dwellings and settlements	Pen y Bryn/Cloddfa'r Lôn Slate Quarry barracks
	Persistence of traditional language, evident in place-names and intangible form	Names of small-holdings at Deiniolen, Clwt y Bont, Dinorwig and Fachwen, and at Mynydd Cilgwyn; names of stepped galleries in Penrhyn and Dinorwig quarries such as Ponc Ffridd and Ponc Teiliwr
Pre-industrial landscape – marginal agrarian land-use pattern	Persistence of rural forms, evident in squatter-settlements and field-scapes	Settlements on Cilgwyn Mountain

Summary of key attributes

- Monumental scale of quarries and mines – stepped hillside workings, deep pits, cavernous underground chambers, massive cascading tips, ingenious water systems, bulk handling systems, range of industrial buildings
- Innovative narrow gauge railway systems leading to purpose-built coastal export harbours and main-line railways – some fully operational
- Innovative processing systems – including first known use of circular saw for cutting stone
- Slate craft skills and use of slate throughout the landscape
- Grand country houses and estates
- Workers' vernacular settlements, showing variations in social context, pattern and scale
- Chapels and churches, band-rooms, schools, libraries and meeting places, indicating cultural identity and language
- The Welsh language – placenames
- Literary tradition associated with *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*



Penrhyn Castle, Component Part 1 © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

2.4 The seven Component Parts

2.4.1 Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen valley to Port Penrhyn

An area that has been quarried for slate since the Medieval period but which was developed on an extensive scale from the late eighteenth century onwards by Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn, and his heirs. The boundary includes the relict areas of Penrhyn Quarry, and the slab mills at Felin Fawr, the roads, railways and harbour that enabled the export of slate, the settlements established for the quarrymen and the owning family's huge neo-Norman castle.



The Ogwen valley from Port Penrhyn, showing the castle, the quarry settlements, transport routes and the quarry itself in the distance © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

2.4.2 Dinorwig Slate Quarry mountain landscape

This component part is dominated by the huge relict Dinorwig quarry at the foot of Snowdon, its former engineering workshops and hospital, now open as museums, the transport systems by lake, road and rail by which slate was exported, and associated settlements.



The former engineering workshops at Dinorwig quarry is now the National Slate Museum
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



2.4.3 Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape

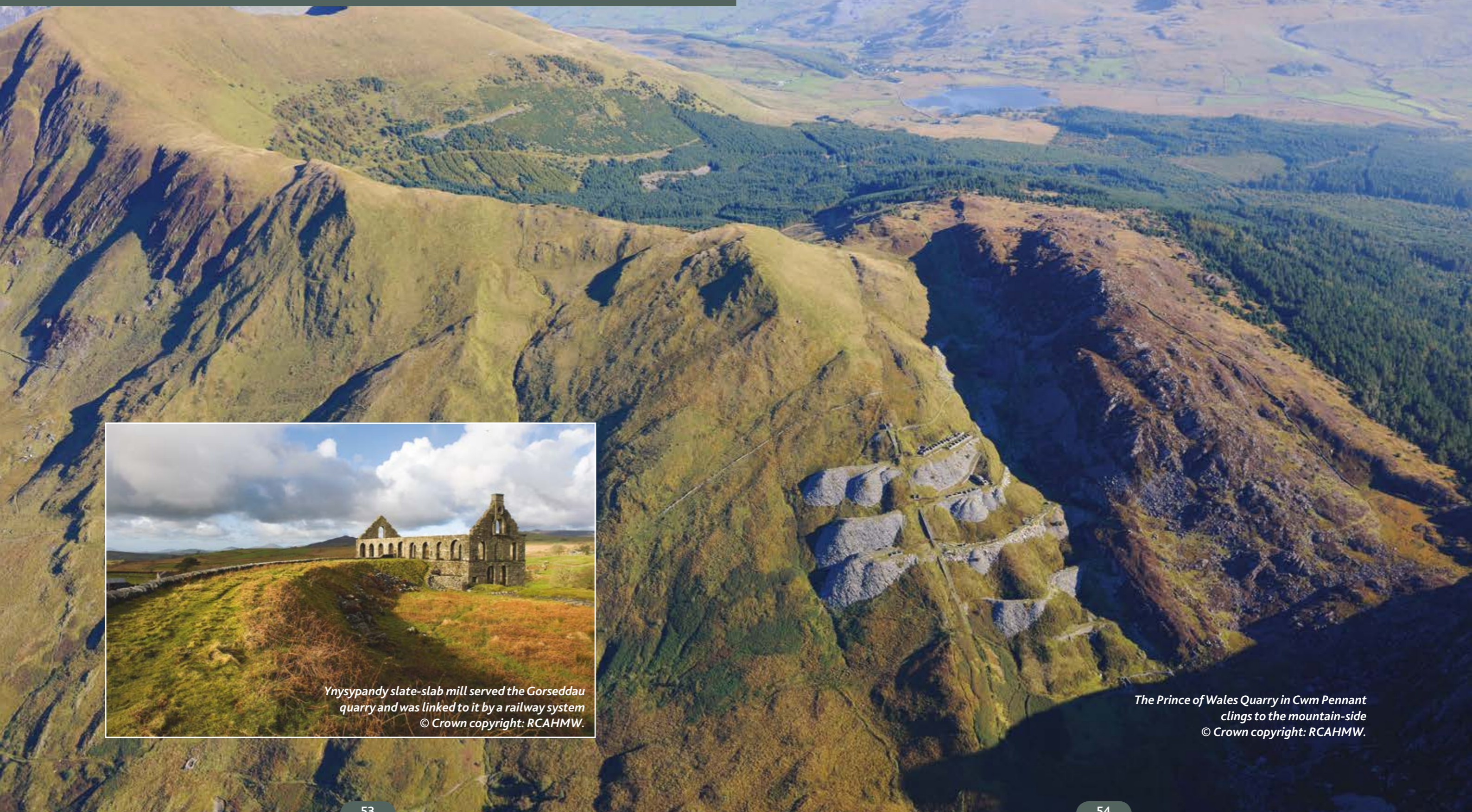
Nantlle is a multi-period valley component part which sweeps from the foothills of the Snowdon massif to the Arfon plain and to the sea, where slates were quarried from deep pits, to be taken away by rail, and where quarrymen and their families made their homes.

The Nantlle valley from the south-east, looking out to the Irish sea
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



2.4.4 Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill

This is a quarry landform that dates from the confident years of the 1850s to the 1870s, when small workings were opened out on a similar principle to Penrhyn Slate Quarry – stepped galleries with inclined plane access.



*Ynyspandy slate-slab mill served the Gorseddau quarry and was linked to it by a railway system
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.*

*The Prince of Wales Quarry in Cwm Pennant clings to the mountain-side
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.*

2.4.5 Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and Railway to Porthmadog

This component part includes the quarries at Ffestiniog, with their extensive underground workings, the quarrymen's town of Blaenau Ffestiniog, slate quays and a harbour, and the narrow-gauge railway which connected them, as well as the Snowdonia National Park Authority's residential study centre, a former quarry owner's home.



Chambers in the Cwmorthin slate mine preserve cranes, wagons and railway track © Jon Knowles.

2.4.6 Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn Village and the Talyllyn Railway

Bryneglwys quarry was connected to the main-line railway network by the Talyllyn Railway; most of its workforce lived in the company village of Abergynolwyn.



Dolgoch viaduct on the Talyllyn Railway © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



Preserved wagon underground at Bryneglwys quarry © Jon Knowles



Abergynolwyn village lies in the foreground of this view; in the distance the tips of Bryneglwys quarry are evident in the forestry © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

2.4.7 Aberllefenni Slate Quarry

Aberllefenni is the largest of the quarries which worked the Ordovician slate vein of southern Gwynedd, and is spectacularly located in a narrow side-valley. Slate was mostly won in vertical underground chambers. A small settlement housed the quarrymen and their families.



The historic relict workings of Aberllefenni quarry lie to the left of the Llefenni valley
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



A chamber in Hen Gloddfa, Aberllefenni Slate Quarry
© Jon Knowles.

2.5 The setting of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*

2.5.1 Location and setting

The distinctive qualities of this spectacular environment, which extends from mountain-top to sea-coast, convey the challenges of working and living within it. The functional and social linkages within each Component Part show how these were overcome by an independent-minded and resourceful people, and by the investment of capital. These historic linkages remain strongly evident, and are important to exploring and understanding *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*. They include the quarries' visual relationship with workers' settlements established at the margins of cultivation, and which are often defined by the slate-carrying transport routes that run through them. The sea provides a context for the export of slate to global markets, and sets *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* apart from historically significant slate landscapes on the European continent and in North America.

The landscape aesthetics of mountain, valley-slope, woodland, enclosure and parkland, and the sea are also highly important to the Nominated Property, by bestowing a sense of place and by making it possible to understand how and why the region has come to be visited, settled and cherished by people inspired by its landscape.

In the mountainous Gwynedd region, the setting is powerful, and the key views are many and expressive; only some of the most significant are described here.

1 Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen valley to Port Penrhyn

Essential Setting

The essential setting of this Component Part is made up of the Ogwen and Cegin valleys, incorporating the entire landscape of slate production and distribution from the quarry northwards to the port for onward shipment, and from the quarrymen's town of Bethesda to the parkland and neo-Norman castle of the owning family, from the steep sided slopes of the Carneddau mountains which define the southern limit to the Arfon coastal plain and to the Menai Straits adjacent to the castle.

Significant Views

Views within the Quarry convey the immense size of the relict workings. Views from the southern part of the relict Quarry take in the settlements associated with it, including Penrhyn Castle, as well as the Menai Straits and Liverpool Bay. The 'moving view' for travellers making their way north on the historic Telford post road (the A5) shows how the giant tips of slate rubble have encroached on the pre-existing farmland of Nant Ffrancon, and for those on the Chester-Holyhead railway and the A55, the Neo-Norman keep of Penrhyn castle dominates the landscape around the northern, coastal end. Views towards the quarry from the Castle are for the most part restricted by the trees in the parkland; however, notably the quarry is visible from the 'Slate bedroom', a room with public access, in the castle.

Sense of arrival

Key arrival points include turning off the B4409 road into the main quarry landform where the vista of a vast industrial landscape opens up. Arriving at Penrhyn Castle through the park. Travelling through Bethesda along the A5 road – a linear industrial settlement built along a carefully-graded road; the spire of Glanogwen church aligns with the road.

2 Dinorwig Slate Quarry mountain landscape

Essential Setting

This Component Part is aligned with the topography of the Elidir and Snowdon mountains and the valley floor between, with its two long, narrow lakes, extending north-west to Penllyn bridge. As well as the very evident impact of industry (hydro-power as well as slate-quarrying), the setting is picturesque, with Dolbadarn Castle dominating the spur between the lakes.

The upland quarry settlements of Deiniolen, Clwt y Bont and Dinorwic are located on a natural shelf overlooking the Arfon coastal plain. The settlements at Fachwen are wooded, but offer occasional views over Padarn lake.

Significant Views

The distinctive landform of the quarry is vividly demonstrated by the view across Peris lake from the A4086 road, as well as by the prospect afforded to people climbing Snowdon on foot or by train. A public viewpoint within the Council-owned part of the quarry offers views over the entire Component Part as well as of Snowdon and the Arfon coastal plain to the Menai Straits and to Anglesey. It also demonstrates the distinctive geology of the Cambrian slate vein. The view from Penllyn bridge, on the outflow from Padarn lake, towards to the south-east encompasses the Snowdon and Elidir peaks as well as Dolbadarn castle as a picturesque landscape, and illustrates Padarn lake's role as a transport axis. These can be seen more clearly, after a short climb, from Craig yr Undeb.

The industrial landscape is evident from the main station at Gilfach Ddu on the Llanberis Lake Railway; the lake-shore route takes in vistas of Snowdon.

The areas immediately upslope from Deiniolen, Clwt y Bont and Dinorwic offer views which illustrate the distinctive nature of these self-contained quarry villages and scattered small-holdings, set in a bowl on the hillside.

Sense of arrival

Arriving on the A4086 road from Bangor or Caernarfon – an industrial landscape opens up within the natural environment of lake and mountain.

Arrival at the National Slate Museum – an impressive quadrangular building with echoes both of a stable-block on a country estate and a fort becomes apparent.

3 Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape

Essential Setting

This Component Part is aligned with the east-west ridges of the Nantlle Valley, closed off at its eastern limit by the mountain pass of Drws y Coed but opening out to the west into a lowland landscape. Some of the quarries are enclosed by tips of slate rubble and by woodland, others, particularly on the upper slopes, look out over the valley.

Significant Views

The road running on the rubble tips of Cilgwyn Slate Quarry, near the northern limit of the Component Part, offers views which encompass the summit of Snowdon to the east, the Nantlle ridge to the south, and, to the west, the sea extending down the Llŷn peninsula. On a clear day, Ireland is visible, the historic destination for much Cilgwyn slate. This also provides a vantage point for the quarries themselves, illustrating their characteristic geology and technology.

Locations on the lower valley sides and valley floor are more enclosed, and an important characteristic of this landscape is the way in which wooded areas and fields from before the period of quarrying survive, where it is occasionally possible to avoid views of industrial activity and experience an earlier period of the valley's history. The village of Nantlle is dominated by tips of waste rock. The vista along the course of the railway into Dorothea quarry, with its distinctive double arches, is striking. The flooded pits themselves offer spectacular views.

Dorothea Quarry is an enclosed landscape-within-a-landscape, surrounded by tips of waste rock. Tree-growth since the closure of the quarry in 1970 partially obscures the way that the Cornish beam engine stands on a ridge between the two pits it once pumped.

The most famous view of the Nantlle valley, depicted by Richard Wilson in 1765-6, is much changed due to the development of quarrying, though the vista it depicts, looking eastwards towards the summit of Snowdon, can be enjoyed from where the B4418 road crosses the outlet of Nantlle lake.

Sense of arrival

Arrival by road at either end of the Nantlle valley, east or west presents a landscape in which tips of slate rubble dominate, contrasting strongly with the improved farmland to either side and with the picturesque mountain views. Arrival within Dorothea Quarry along the footpaths/ Snowdonia Slate Trail is dominated by the sight of the huge flooded quarry pit and towering bastions.

4 Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill

Essential Setting

This Component Part is defined by two remote valleys, Cwm Pennant and Cwmystradllyn, which unite near the Ynyspandy slate-slab mill. The quarries are located at the heads of their respective valleys; in the case of the Prince of Wales quarry its higher floors are at the level of the pathway from Rhyd Ddu that leads through the mountain pass Bwlch y Ddwy Elor into Cwm Pennant. This is a quiet and remote area with few farms or houses, given over sheep-grazing, without any of the sense of continued activity that characterises the other Component Parts.

Significant Views

A long-distance vista from the A487 road where it crosses the Cedron stream takes in both valleys; one line of sight from this point takes in Ynyspandy slate-slab mill with the quarry beyond. The mill is itself a spectacular and iconic skyline feature, particularly when viewed from the minor roads to its west and south. The path through Bwlch y Ddwy Elor offers a magnificent vista of Cwm Pennant.

Sense of arrival

The approach to Ynyspandy Slate-Slab Mill along the minor road from the A487 road – a striking building resembling an abbey becomes apparent. The walk to Gorseddau Quarry along the railway and the revetted wall – an industrial site gradually unfolds. The climb to Prince of Wales Quarry – a hidden location becomes apparent.

5 Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and Railway to Porthmadog

Essential Setting

The essential setting of this Component Part extends from the mountainous landscapes above the quarries and town of Blaenau Ffestiniog along the part-wooded Dwyryd valley with its vistas of Harlech castle, to the Traeth Mawr, the spectacular mountain environment of Cnicht and the Moelwynion beyond, and the bowl of the Croesor valley distantly apparent beneath them.

Significant Views

The extent and topography of this Component Part is such that significant views are many. In the region of Porthmadog, the view of the harbour, the bay, the Festiniog Railway and its workshops are striking. They can be appreciated from a train crossing the Cob embankment, which offers a vista to the north-east over the reclaimed land towards Cnicht mountain. Other significant moving views from the railway include: the vista from Tan y Bwlch over the Dwyryd river and its quays, with a distant prospect of Harlech castle; the three railway routes, one active and two relict, over a spur of the Moelwyn mountains; and the unfolding vista of the quarries and the town of Blaenau Ffestiniog as the train reaches the upper terminus, as it moves from a mountainous to an urban environment, threading its way through the houses of Tan y Grisiau. The circuitous formation of the railway itself is readily apparent to passengers who can observe the steam locomotive pulling their train on this popular visitor-attraction.

Passengers on the branch line railway from Llandudno Junction arrive in this Component Part after a journey through a long tunnel which leaves behind a rural landscape and emerges into the powerful relict industrial environment of the Ffestiniog quarries, dominated by tips of waste rock.

For travellers arriving by road from the north, the sudden prospect of the entire landscape on reaching the summit of the A470 over the Crimea Pass is striking – quarries and slate tips in the foreground, wooded hills beyond and the sea in the distance. The A496 road approach to the town from the south offers striking skyline features in the vicinity of Tan y Grisiau. The town itself is dominated by the sharply-rising slopes and the spectacular tips of waste rock around it. The contrast between its winding roads with very different buildings and its formally-organised squares of large terraces is evident. The former course of the Ffestiniog Railway through Diffws (where the public conveniences are located in the former station) and the quarry incline on the same alignment is a significant axis.

The quarries offer striking views which encompassing the full extent of this Component Part, the surrounding mountains, the estuary and the sea.

Sense of arrival

Journeys by train – both the gradual sense of approaching an industrial landscape after the scenic beauties of the Ffestiniog Railway and the dramatic reveal of an industrial landscape upon emerging out of the tunnel on the mainline from Llandudno.

The road journey over Crimea Pass – the scale of quarry workings suddenly becomes apparent, with the long vista over the rural environment and towards the distant prospect of the sea.

6 Bryneglwyn Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn Village and the Tallylyn Railway

Essential Setting

In some respects this is the least immediately evident of the Component Parts. The quarry is located within a remote forested tributary valley where the setting is defined by the surrounding ridge-tops. The village of Abergynolwyn lies on the floor of the main valley. The upper part of the railway runs on a contour formation but as it approaches Tywyn, it makes its way between fields of lowland pasture and reaches its lower terminus in a cutting.

Significant Views

Part of Bryneglwyn Slate Quarry is afforested but its valley-slope location offers views over most of the industrial landform. The Tallylyn Railway runs through an environment that is mostly unchallenging in engineering terms but which has preserved its historic character since the 1860s. Views of the railway comprise the iconic mid-Victorian station buildings and infrastructure, including trains crossing Dolgoch viaduct.

Sense of arrival

Passengers on the Tallylyn Railway, whether they begin their journey at Tywyn or Abergynolwyn, immediately sense a complete nineteenth-century railway system. The quarry is not apparent from the upper railway terminus at Nant Gwernol but the adjacent inclined plane, visible from the platform, provides a context for the railway's purpose as a slate-carrier. The village of Abergynolwyn retains the feeling of a nineteenth-century industrial community created in a mountainous Welsh environment.

7 Aberllefenni Slate Quarry

Essential Setting

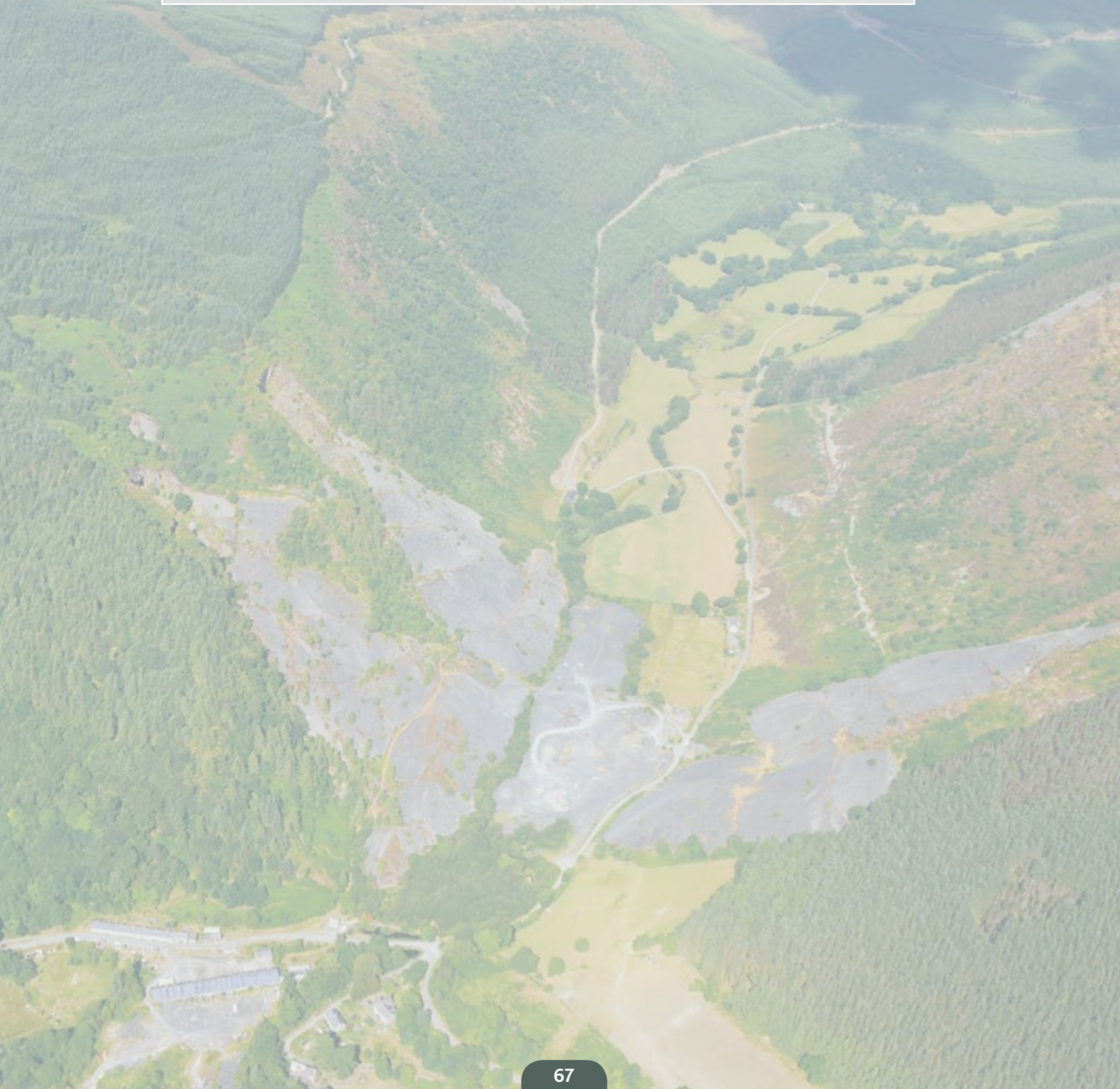
Aberllefenni Quarry lies on both sides of a narrow valley at the point where it joins the broader Dulas valley, where the mill and the village are located. Its setting is defined by the surrounding ridges.

Significant Views

The view from the village looking north is striking, as it encompasses quarry workers' housing, the mill and, a little further away, the quarry itself with its spectacular openings to surface.

Sense of arrival

Arriving in Aberllefenni village by road – the remarkable vista of the whole surface quarry landform in the near distance, as viewed from the mill and Pensarn houses.



2.6 Social and Cultural Context

2.6.1 *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales and its wider cultural landscape*

The setting of the Nominated Property within the wider cultural landscape of Gwynedd provides the context to its proposed Outstanding Universal Value. The 'deep time' of the region before the Industrial period is rich in Prehistoric, Romano-British and Medieval archaeology. The view of Liverpool Bay from Component Part 1 and the distant prospect of Ireland and of Dublin from Component Part 3 show the sea-ways which were important in the remote past and again in the Industrial period. Component Part 3 is particularly associated with ancient myths and legends which found expression in the *Mabinogion*, the prose romances which are among the glories of Medieval Welsh, and European, literature.

The wider cultural landscape also embraces the inscribed World Heritage site of *The Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd*, at Conwy, Beaumaris, Caernarfon and Harlech. Beaumaris is visible from Component Part 1, Caernarfon from Component Part 3, and Harlech from Component Part 5. These imposing Medieval sites offer a comparison with *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* in that both represent the incorporation of Gwynedd into a broader world (the Angevin-Plantagenet state and the global economy respectively) and both represent a significant phase of modernisation and adaptation in the history of Wales (urbanisation and industrialisation respectively). Together, the Castles and the environments of slate quarrying and transport have the potential to interpret the making of Wales and of the Gwynedd region.



Archive images convey the skills the quarrymen learnt when it came to split and square slate rock
© Gwynedd Council.

Other connections which are intellectual or artistic rather than functional are the Romantic vistas of Snowdon and of Dolbadarn castle which formed, and continue to form, the visitor experience of people visiting the Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape (Component Part 2).

The slate-quarryman is an iconic figure for many people in Wales and beyond – faithful to his language, to his workmates and his people, religious in his outlook and also progressive in his politics, well-read, cheerful and given to humour, despite the sickness which his work very often inflicted on him. His values are celebrated in the Welsh-language fiction of Thomas Rowland Hughes (1903–1949), whose novel *Chwalfa* ('Upheaval' – 1946) is a fictional account of the bitter Penrhyn Slate Quarry strike of 1900 to 1903 in Component Part 1, one of the longest industrial disputes in the United Kingdom. The novels and short stories of Kate Roberts (1891–1985), most memorably *Traed Mewn Cyffion* ('Feet in Chains' – 1936), celebrate the lives of women in the slate communities of Component Part 3. Caradog Prichard (1904–1980) depicts a child's view of a quarry community in his magical-realist novel *Un Nos Ola Leuad* ('One Moonlit Night' – 1961) set in a mythologically subversive version of his native Bethesda in Component Part 1. These novels have been translated into English, French, German, Spanish, Czech, Dutch and Polish.

It is for these reasons that *language, spirit and feeling* are also important attributes of the Nominated Property. At least 65% of the population of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* speaks Welsh (with higher proportions in some communities) and participate in a thriving Welsh-language literature, arts and craft works and musical scene which has nurtured many internationally-recognised contemporary artists such as 9bach, the Super Furry Animals, Bryn Terfel and the Brythoniaid Male Voice Choir. However, although they are culturally rich and located in spectacular natural landscape, there remain significant areas of need within the Nominated Property – with low income, high employment inactivity rates and unemployment causing socio-economic challenges.

Key documents:

Gwyn, D: *Welsh Slate* (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales, 2015)

Gwynedd Council: *Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales* World Heritage nomination dossier



Active slate quarrying makes a contribution to landscape character and to a living cultural tradition. Penrhyn quarry is one of several quarries in the Buffer Zone which continues to produce high-quality slate © Gwynedd Council.

2.7 Active slate quarrying

Quarrying and processing of slate rock does not take place in any part of the Nominated Property.

The continued quarrying and processing of slate rock takes place on a significant scale in the Buffer Zones of Component Parts 1, 3, 5 and 7. Active slate quarrying is considered an associative value, as it sustains traditional skills, and is a vitally important sector within global heritage conservation, enabling damaged or life-expired slate roofs to be replaced with historically authentic materials. This continued intervention in the natural environment, which is subject to strict planning controls by Gwynedd Council officers in terms of noise, movement, traffic and dust, strengthens the character of the relict industrial archaeological elements within the Nominated Property. Quarry-workers still live in the historic settlements within the Nominated Property; their employment provides a context for the relict industry and ensures community identification with it. Some sites with active mineral permissions have diversified by offering adventure tourism and historical tours.

Slate quarrying will not take place within the Buffer Zones of Component Parts 2, 4 & 6.

2.8 Summary

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales demonstrates criteria 2, 4 and 5 of Outstanding Universal Value as defined by UNESCO, and meet the levels of integrity, authenticity and completeness which are crucial to a World Heritage bid.

3. Vision for The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales

The 'Quarry Explorer' tours in the Ffestiniog Component Part 5, bring a new generation of visitors to The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales © Llechwedd/JW Greaves & Sons.



3.1 Vision and objectives

The Partnership's vision for *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* World Heritage bid is:

To protect, conserve, enhance and transmit the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* to reinforce cultural distinctiveness and strengthen the Welsh language, and become a significant driver for economic regeneration and social inclusion.

- A thriving regional economy with high quality skilled, all-year employment opportunities across all sectors including the tourism sector and within that acknowledging the critical importance of heritage and adventure tourism;
- Harnessing the heritage of slate to create skilled jobs;
- The continuation of the slate extraction industry and associated activities as a significant contributor to the economy of Northwest Wales and ensuring the continued supply of slate materials for the future;
- Ensuring a sustainable, evolving landscape which will support the economic development of the area;
- Ensuring that the communities within and around The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales remain viable and vibrant places in which to live, both now and in the future;
- Celebrating the heritage of slate and its role in the development of the landscapes, towns and communities of today;
- Utilising existing legislation and planning policy to form the foundations of the nomination;
- Promoting the cultural heritage of the Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales to the world;
- Linking individuals and communities to their past;
- Conserving and enhancing the physical heritage of the landscape by adhering to the vision and objectives of the Property Management Plan and any thematic or localised Management Plans.



Ensuring the continued supply of slate materials for the future. Active slate quarrying sustains traditional skills, and is a vitally important sector within global heritage conservation © Gwynedd Council.

Themes for management of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*

Theme 1: Governance and Management: governance and management will be effective, open and transparent

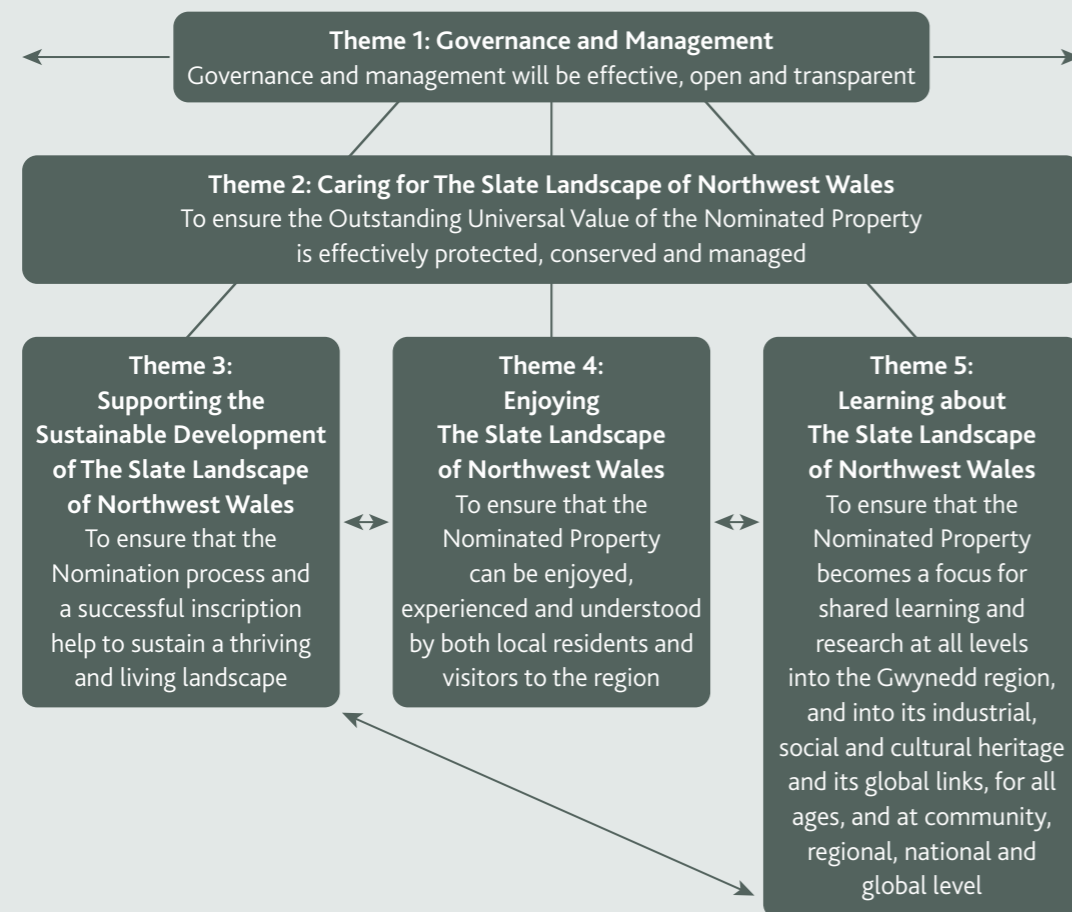
Theme 2: Caring for *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*: to ensure that the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property is effectively protected, conserved and managed

Theme 3: Supporting the Sustainable development of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*: to ensure that the Nomination Process and a successful inscription help to sustain a living, thriving landscape

Theme 4: Enjoying *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*: to ensure that the Nominated Property can be enjoyed, experienced and understood by both local residents and visitors to the region

Theme 5: Learning about *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*: to ensure that the Nominated Property becomes a focus for shared learning and research at all levels into the Gwynedd region, and into its industrial, social and cultural heritage and its global links, for all ages, and at community, regional, national and global level.

These themes reinforce each other, so that conservation and sustainable development contribute to, and are informed by, interpretation and research, establishing a ‘virtuous circle’ which promotes a vibrant regional economy while at the same time safeguarding the proposed Outstanding Universal of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* for the benefit of future generations.



3.2 Contribution to well-being

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 forms part of a distinctive and forward-thinking legislative programme within Wales. It sets seven well-being goals that together provide a shared vision for the future. Policies developed to manage the Nominated property will each contribute to one or more of these goals, which have the principle of sustainable development at their core. The 2015 Act requires public bodies in Wales to work towards seven specific goals. Each of the management themes includes consideration of the needs of residents and businesses with the region, and identifies opportunities to support the goals of the *Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015*.

Contribution of Management Plan to Well-being goals in Wales	
Well-being goal	Management Plan
Goal 1: a prosperous Wales	Themes 3, 4 and 5
Goal 2: a resilient Wales	Themes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Goal 3: a healthier Wales	Theme 2, 4 and 5
Goal 4: a more equal Wales	Themes 1, 2, 3 and 5
Goal 5: a Wales of cohesive communities	Themes 2, 3, 4 and 5
Goal 6: a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Themes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Goal 7: a globally responsible Wales	Themes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5



Visitors enjoying zip world activities above and below ground at Llechwedd quarry in Blaenau Ffestiniog © Zip World.



4. Theme 1: Governance and Management

4.1 The Partnership

Objective 1: To ensure an effective, open and transparent system of governance and management for *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* in the event of a successful inscription.

Policy 1.1: The Management Plan for *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* will be delivered through an accountable and effective Wales Slate Partnership (The Partnership) with clear responsibilities, in order to achieve the Vision and Aims.

Policy 1.2: The Partnership will be proactive in ensuring community and business representation.

4.2 Context – current governance

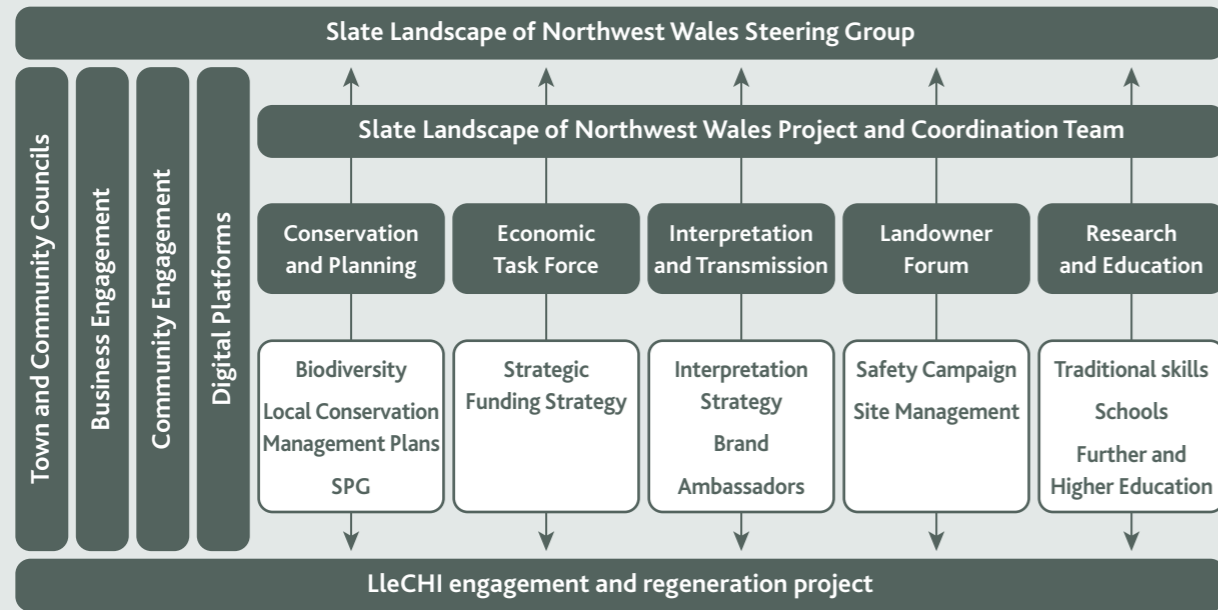
Management of a complex multiple-site Nominated Property in multiple ownership and the development of a World Heritage bid requires close and effective partnership between the lead organisation and stakeholders, particularly the communities of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*. Responsibility for implementation of this Management Plan therefore sits with the multi-organisational Slate Landscape Partnership steering group established by Gwynedd Council and comprising officials from the two planning authorities, Cadw, Visit Wales, the business and private sectors and Councillors, who provide community representation. Advice is taken from dedicated experts in conservation, regional history and in global heritage. Administrative and treasury functions are provided by Gwynedd Council as lead partner.

The Partnership steering group operates according to working principles. These include open and transparent working, and recognition of the value of effective community and business engagement and participation in helping to deliver good outcomes. As well as having overall responsibility for implementing the Management Plan, the steering group is responsible for monitoring progress against the actions set out in the plan, and for the preparation of documents for submission to UNESCO.

The Partnership steering group has established a series of themed subgroups to take forward the delivery of specific actions and tasks set out in the Management Plan. These are: planning and conservation; biodiversity; economic task force, interpretation and transmission, landowner forum and research and education. These include representation from stakeholder organisations.

The management and governance structure is illustrated below.

Artwork has been produced by school children from Ysgol y Felinheli primary school as part of the National Lottery Heritage Funded Great Place Scheme 'LleCHI' in conjunction with local artist Eleri Jones and the Gwynedd Archive Service © Gwynedd Council.



Management and governance Organogram

4.3 Embedding the Management Plan

Objective 2: Embedding the Management Plan.

Policy 2.1: The partnership will ensure that all relevant strategic documents and programmes have regard for the Nominated Property and its Vision and Aims.

Policy 2.2: the Partnership will develop and maintain a Risk Management Plan to support management of the Nominated World Heritage Site.

In the event of a successful inscription, Gwynedd Council will remain the organisation responsible for leading the Partnership. The steering group will retain its leadership role supported by specialist sub-groups, as defined in the structure chart.

The partnership will appoint a Site Coordinator with the necessary range of skills to co-ordinate the implementation and monitoring of the Management Plan on its behalf, and with access to specialist planning and conservation advice. Resources and skills required to implement joint initiatives within the plan will be identified by a financial needs assessment.

The objectives set out in this Management Plan will be achieved by the implementation of a wide range of projects carried out by a variety of agencies. Some will require collective action, while others will fall to a single body to implement, but this Management Plan aims to ensure that all fall within its overall framework, as presented in the accompanying Action Plan. Although projects may stand alone, each should contribute to the underpinning of the primary aims of the conservation of the nominated World Heritage Site and the economic regeneration of the area. Projects will be monitored and where appropriate managed by the Slate Landscape Partnership to ensure consistency with the objectives of the Management Plan.

Resourcing of the action plan will include individual projects run by stakeholders and collective initiatives. Some actions will also involve entering into agreements with organisations outside

the Slate Landscape Partnership, such as tourism agencies and education authorities, in pursuit of shared objectives. It is recognised that the resources for wider strategic actions will in many cases require funding to be sourced from multiple organisations and sources. The Partnership will establish a preferred priority order for implementation of these actions, recognising that delivery will inevitably depend to some extent on the provision of resources by outside organisations. Annual and medium term budget plans for the resourcing of such central actions will be drawn up to guide fundraising efforts.

Risks

UNESCO recommends that World Heritage Site management plans should identify potential risks that might present a threat to the World Heritage Site and develop contingency plans and mitigation measures for dealing with them. Risks to World Heritage Sites include not only physical risks such as damage, vandalism and impacts of climate change but also organisational risks such as poor management, loss of key staff or changes to funding regimes.

Challenges to effective, open and transparent management of the Nominated Property include the multiple ownership of sites and securing means of enabling real community engagement.

Opportunities

Projects such as Unloved Heritage, LleCHI and the Gwynedd Arts Plan (see 7) have created opportunities to engage the local community and in particular young people in the management of the Nominated Property. These projects create ownership within the communities involved with the nomination and a far better understanding of the heritage assets that form part of the Slate Landscape of North-west Wales. Community engagement projects range from work with primary schools to universities, from local organisations to specialised heritage groups; the breadth and range of people involved with the community engagement exercises ensures that a large proportion of the local population play some part in the conservation of the area.

Management Measures

A risk management strategy and accompanying risk register will be produced.



Youth Ambassadors have come forward to tell the slate story to a new generation © Gwynedd Council.



5. Theme 2: Caring for *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*

Objective 3: Fulfil the obligations of the World Heritage Convention to protect and preserve the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* and its transmission for the benefit of future generations.

Policy 3.1: Promote awareness and understanding of the reasons why *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* needs to be protected and actively managed to sustain its proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

Policy 3.2: Protect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* and its setting from inappropriate development by effective use of the spatial planning system.

Policy 3.3: Apply the Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales to inform all development proposals and planning applications throughout the Nominated Property.

Policy 3.4: Protect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value, integrity and authenticity of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* by employing statutory designation for specific historic elements that meet the national criteria.

5.1 Introduction

Our world is constantly changing and so is our historic environment. The historic Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales are valued as important reminders of a period when “Wales roofed the world”, a physical legacy that we should protect to hand to future generations. But these are also living landscapes that need to be enjoyed and contribute to our economic well-being today.

Modern historic environment conservation practice is about striking a balance between preservation, access and economic use. It is by using our historic assets – our buildings, monuments and landscapes – that we manage, maintain and retain them. People of today should benefit from our rich heritage. *The Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales* nominated World Heritage Site is intended to celebrate our history but will not prevent change or thoughtful adaptation and use.

The Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the Historic Environment will provide the foundation for our approach, and all decision-making will adhere to its core principle to be reasonable, transparent and consistent.

5.2 Protecting the proposed World Heritage Site

The Welsh Government’s approach to the protection and sustainable management of World Heritage Sites is presented in *Managing Change in World Heritage Sites in Wales* (2017) which sets out general principles for understanding and managing World Heritage Sites in Wales, and how they are protected through the planning system. This approach is based on three principles:



A recent project has been the conservation of the Dinorwig Quarry hospital (Component Part 2) as a museum © Crown copyright: RCAHMW / © Gwynedd Council.

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

Planning strategy and decision-making are the responsibility of local planning authorities.

5.2.1 Legislation

The proposed World Heritage Site and its setting will be afforded appropriate levels of protection through the implementation of existing legislation: *The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, *The Town and Country Planning Act 1990*, *The Historic Environment Act (Wales) 2016* and the Local Development Plans of the two local planning authorities. Specific historic assets which meet national criteria will be given statutory designation. These protections recognise the high level of public interest in our historic environment. The procedures to obtain planning, listed building and scheduled monument consents provide the mechanisms for balancing protection with accessibility and economic use.



A Cadw official carrying out a monitoring and assessment visit at Gorseddau quarry in Component Part 4 © Crown copyright: Cadw.

Scheduling

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 provides the legislative framework for the statutory protection of historic monuments of national importance through Scheduling. All key relict historic assets within the Nominated Property meeting the criteria will be protected through Scheduling. Many are already scheduled, and an active programme of designation is under way, informed by the detailed archaeological studies carried out in support of the Nomination. All Scheduled monuments are subject to a regular programme of condition survey inspections by Cadw.

Listed Buildings

The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides the legislative framework for the protection of buildings of special architectural or historic interest through listing. Significant buildings within the Nominated Property were listed during the course of the survey completed in 2005, which included comprehensive designations within all seven Component Parts. There have been subsequent additions through spot-listing. Some buildings within the quarries were listed. Structures that remain in use in settlements and on the active transport systems have also been listed. The condition of Listed Buildings is monitored on a five-year cycle through Cadw's All-Wales Condition Survey programme.

Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are areas designated by Local Planning Authorities within *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* as being of special architectural and historic interest, and consideration must be given to their character and appearance, which should be preserved or enhanced.

Registered Parks and Gardens

The Historic Environment (Wales) Act will from 2019 confer statutory status on the *Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in Wales*, a comprehensive catalogue of ornamental and designed landscapes of special historic interest. Technical Advice Note 24 states 'whilst inclusion in the register does not introduce any new consent regimes, registered historic parks and gardens, and their settings, may be protected through the planning system. Proposals affecting a registered park and garden will require the relevant consent and it is for the applicant to ensure that these consents are in place before work commences.'

Planning Policy Wales edition 10 states 'Planning authorities should value, protect, conserve and enhance the special interest of parks and gardens and their settings included on the register of historic parks and gardens in Wales. The register should be taken into account in planning authority decision making.'

Registered Historic Landscapes

The *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales*, compiled by Cadw, by the former Countryside Council for Wales (now part of Natural Resources Wales) and by ICOMOS-UK, identifies the most important and best-surviving historic landscapes in Wales. The *Register* is a non-statutory instrument but is a material consideration in the planning process. The *Register* provides information to decision-makers and landscape managers, to help ensure that the historic character of the landscape is sustained, and that where change is considered, proposals are well-informed. The component parts of the nominated property lie within six registered historic landscapes.

Potential developments within identified landscapes of outstanding historic interest are assessed by the ASIDOHL formula (Assessment of the Significance of Development on Historic Landscape), which objectively evaluates their probable effect on the wider landscape. They will therefore be used to manage change within the Nominated Property. A published *Guide to Good Practice* explains how the *Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Interest in Wales* should be used in the planning process and how the ASIDOHL system operates. All developments will be evaluated against proposed Outstanding Universal Value, and in the light of policies set out in local Conservation Management Plans.

In addition, identified landscapes of outstanding historic interest and the areas adjacent have been subject to detailed Landscape Character Assessments which define discrete geographical

areas of broadly consistent historic character and set out recommendations to inform conservation and management. (<http://www.heneb.co.uk/hlc/hlc.html>)

Dyfi Biosphere

The UNESCO designated Dyfi Biosphere overlies the southern extent of the nominated property.

5.2.2 Spatial Planning System

The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 puts in place delivery structures, processes and procedures to enable the planning system to support the delivery of national, local and community aspirations by creating sustainable places where citizens have improved access to quality homes, jobs and built and natural environments, and to support use of the Welsh language.

Planning Policy Wales (edition 10, 2018) provides guidance on inscribed World Heritage Sites (paragraphs 61.6 and 61.22), specifying that the Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage sites must be conserved. *Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment* (May 2017) states that Outstanding Universal Value must be preserved by: the statutory designation of specific historic assets; by collaborative creation and implementation of World Heritage Site management plans; and guidance as to what constitutes appropriate development through the town and country planning system.

Gwynedd Local Planning Authority

Gwynedd Council has prepared a joint local development plan (with Isle of Anglesey County Council) which was adopted in July 2017. Relevant policies include PS20: Preserving and Enhancing Heritage Assets and Policy and AT1: Conservation Areas – World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Landscape, Parks and Gardens.

The impacts of proposed development on the Outstanding Universal Value of an inscribed World Heritage Site and its setting and, where it exists, the buffer zone, is a material consideration when determining planning applications (*Planning Policy Wales* 6.5.2: World Heritage Sites). The adopted Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (policy PS20: Preserving and where Appropriate Enhancing Heritage Assets), requires developments to preserve and enhance heritage assets, including candidate World Heritage sites.

The nature, scale and location of development will determine the range and depth of information that is required to accompany planning applications. Where appropriate this will include preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and/or Design and Access Statements (Policy AT 1: Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Registered Historic Landscapes, Parks and Gardens).

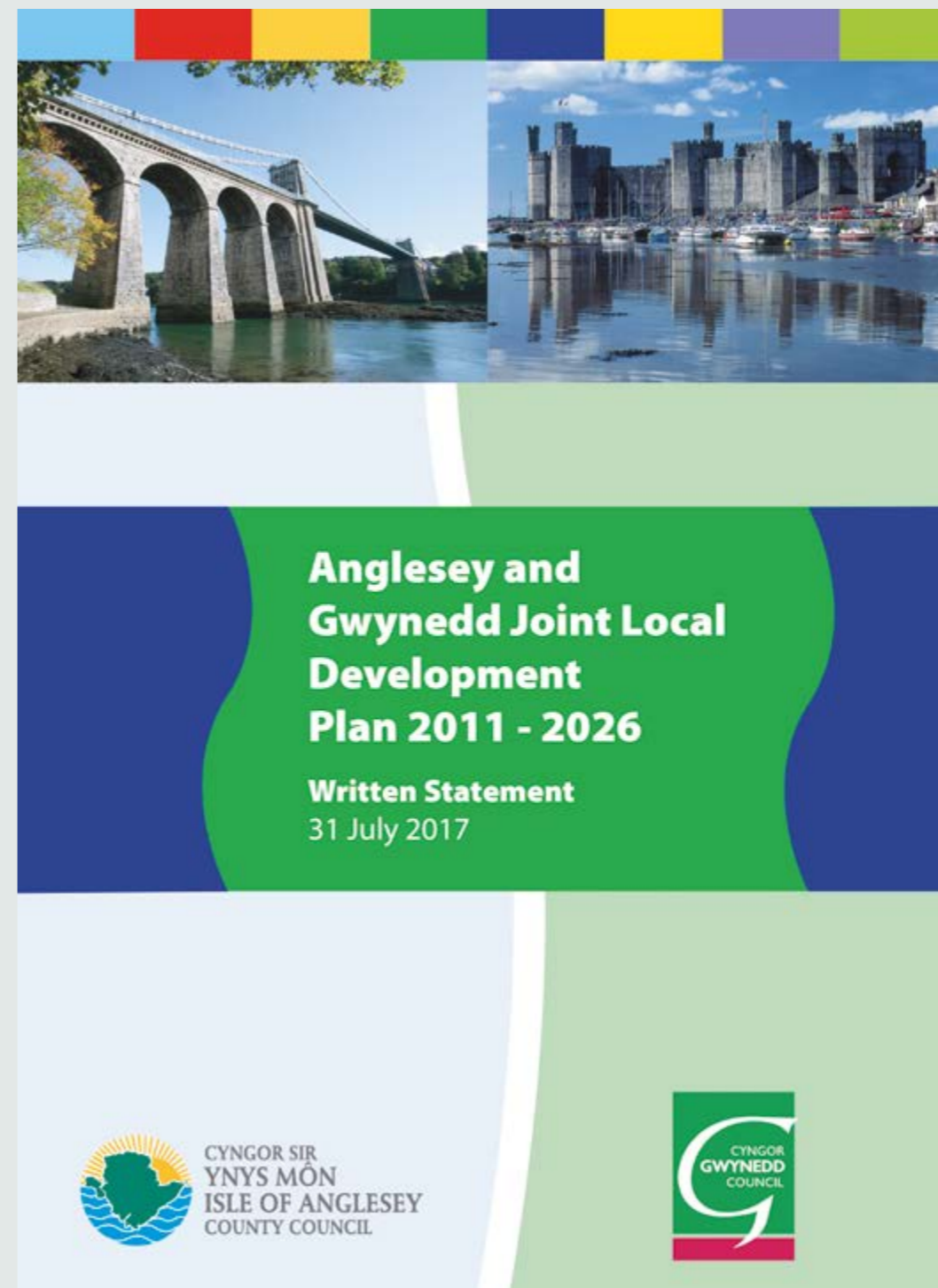
Snowdonia National Park

The Environment Act 1995 sets out the Snowdonia National Park Authority's responsibilities:

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park
- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the 'Special Qualities' of the National Park, by the public

In addition to these purposes, the Snowdonia National Park Authority also has a duty "to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of the local communities within the National Park".

The Snowdonia National Park Authority's Eryri Local Development Plan 2016-2031, was formally adopted in February 2019. The Plan sets out the Snowdonia National Park Authority's purposes and duties in terms of land use, planning and development policies. Strategic Policy Ff: Historic Environment in particular states that development will not be permitted that will adversely affect heritage assets, including World Heritage Sites, and Candidate World Heritage Sites. Approximately 4% of the Nominated Property lies within the Snowdonia National Park, though a considerably greater area falls within a protected view from the Park.



Cover of Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan.

5.3 Conservation and management in practice

Objective 4: Improve the state of conservation and management of the Nominated World Heritage Site to sustain its Outstanding Universal Value.

Policy 4.1. The Slate Partnership will support site-owners to develop and implement local Conservation Management Plans.

Policy 4.2: Action will be taken to improve the condition of listed buildings and monuments at risk within the proposed World Heritage Site.

Policy 4.3: Sympathetic adaptive re-use of historic assets will be encouraged.

Policy 4.4: the Partnership will encourage sustainable conservation of the Nominated Property and promote public participation in conservation programmes.

Active partnership

Conservation has been carried out within the Nominated Property since the 1950s, by individuals, voluntary organisations and by institutions and corporations. As part of the process of developing the Nomination, the Partnership has established links with stakeholders including quarry-owners, the National Museum of Wales, railway operating companies, individuals and education-providers in order to share best practice and to offer advice. Efforts to develop traditional skills training with partners, will create an informed workforce with the capacity to respond to the needs of an inscribed World Heritage site.

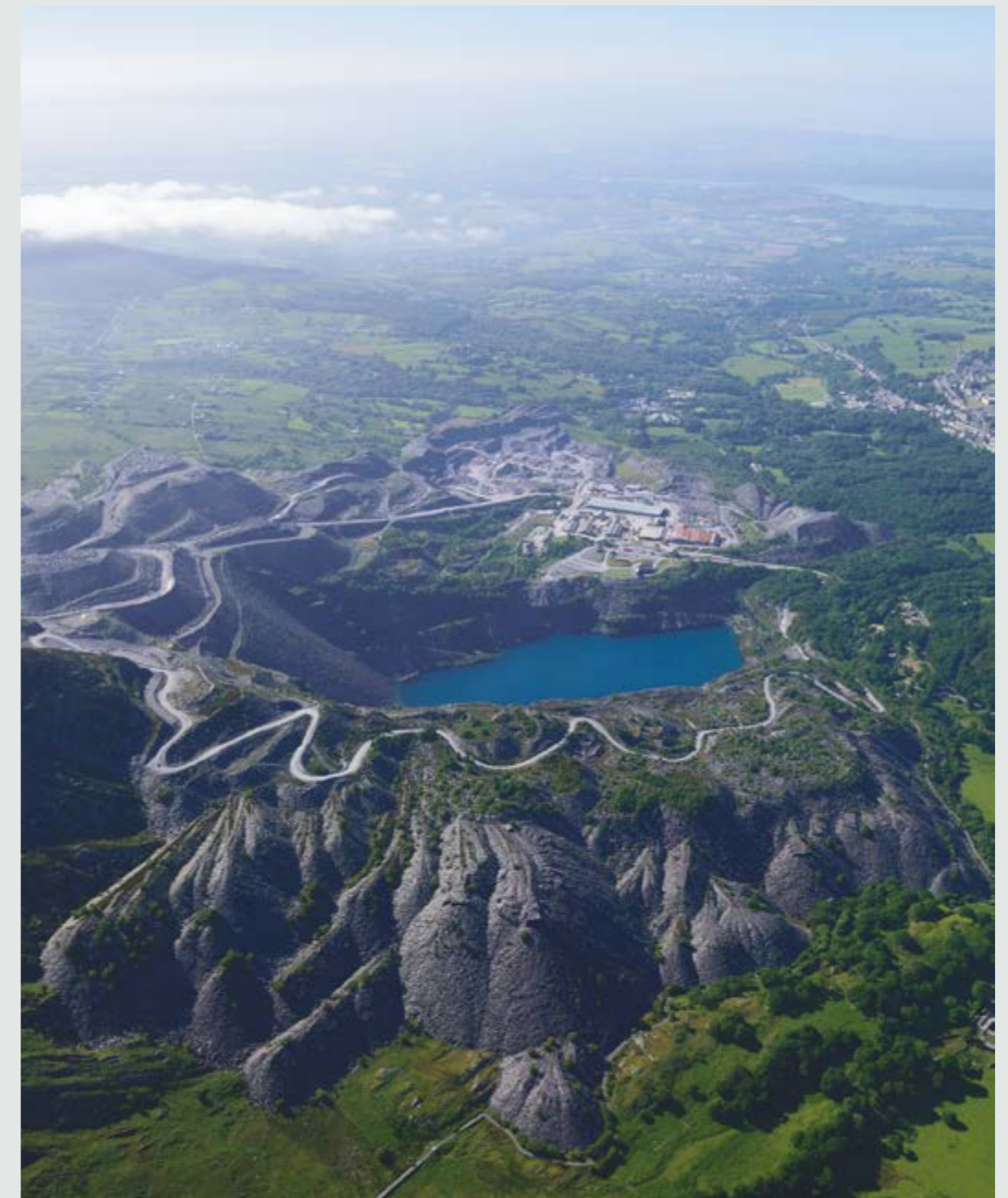


National Lottery Heritage Fund trainees learn new skills on the Ffestiniog Railway
© Ffestiniog and Welsh Highland Railways.

Different types of historic assets are affected by different issues and threats and require specific management actions. These are considered below:

QUARRIES, TIPS AND WORKINGS (SURFACE LANDFORMS)

Each of the Component Parts include the remains of quarries with their associated waste tips and internal infrastructure. The quarries are all relict. In every case, these impressive landform features are generally robust and in good or fair condition, and fully display their values and attributes. Pit quarries are now generally flooded. Former working-faces can be liable to infrequent and localised rock-falls. Tips are stable, though in some cases vegetation growth can obscure their form.



Tips of waste rock are impressive landform features, as at Penrhyn quarry in Component Part 1 © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

Component Part	Element No.	Name
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.1	Penrhyn Slate Quarry
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.1	Dinorwig Slate Quarry
	2.2	Dinorwig Slate Quarry 'Australia' Level
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.1	Cilgwyn Slate Quarry
	3.3	Dorothea Slate Quarry
	3.7	Pen yr Orsedd Quarry
Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill	4.1	Gorseddau Slate Quarry
	4.2	Prince of Wales Slate Quarry
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and railway to Porthmadog	5.1	Ffestiniog Slate Quarries – Surface Landform
Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn village and the Talyllyn Railway	6.1	Bryneglwys Slate Quarry – Surface Landform and Chain-incline Ropeway
Aberllefenni Slate Quarry	7.1	Aberllefenni Slate Quarry – Surface Landform

Risks

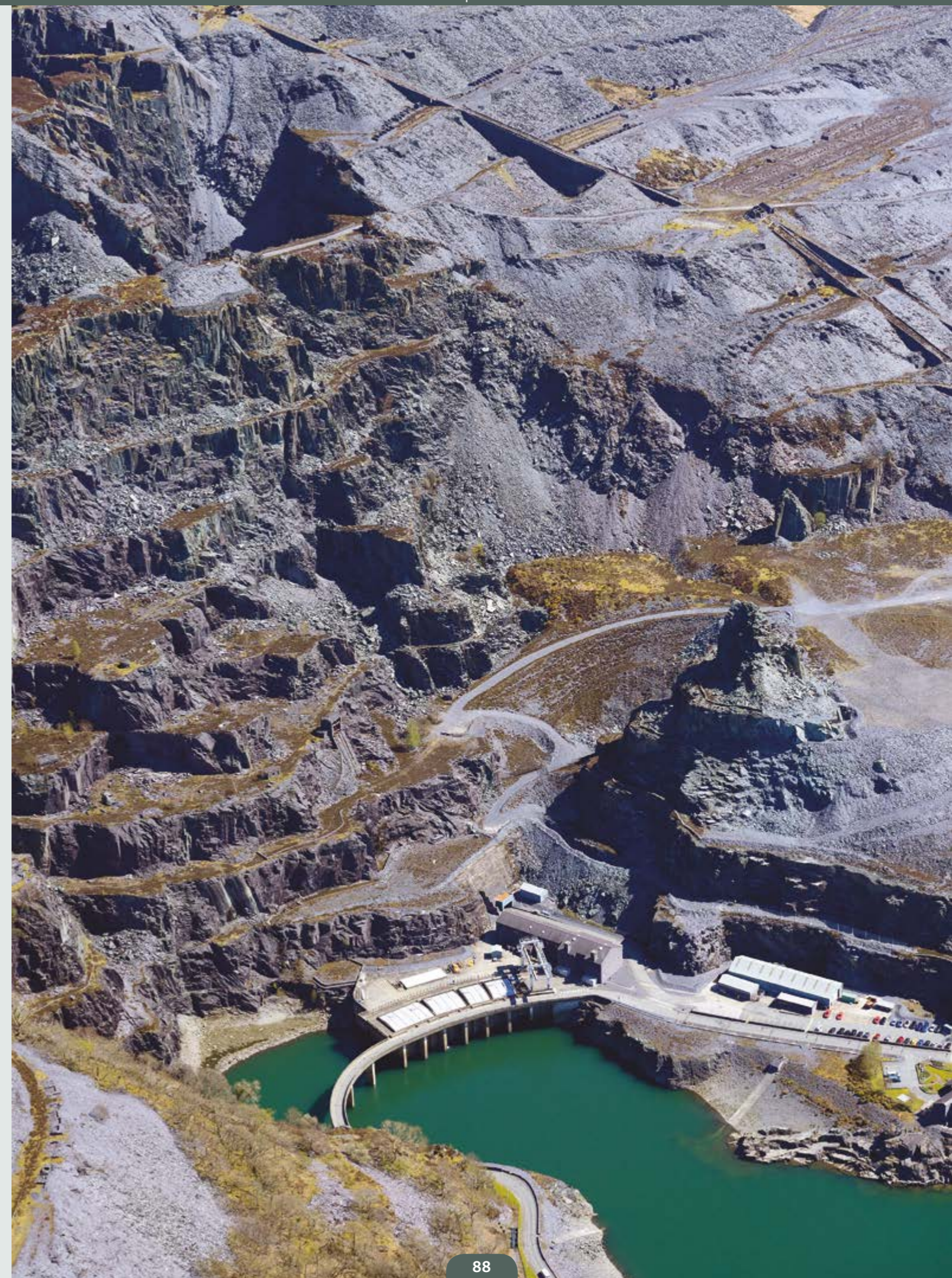
Though quarries are robust environments, deterioration of exposed features is inevitable. Rock-faces become weathered, and buildings constructed of coarse material become dilapidated. Tips of slate rubble achieve a natural angle of repose as they are created, and remain stable long after the quarry has ceased to be used unless actively disturbed. There will be no active quarrying or working of slate within the boundary of the nominated property therefore the main risks are loss of visual coherence through increasing natural re-vegetation which masks the form and structure of tips and continued natural deterioration.

Rhododendron encroachment is a concern affecting upland landscapes in Gwynedd. Rhododendron's ability to withstand wide climatic variation and a tolerance to a range of substrates means it can grow almost anywhere where there is sufficient moisture; it is a particular problem in Component Part 5 – Ffestiniog, there has however been a significant community effort through the local environmental social enterprise 'Y Dref Werdd' to manage rhododendron in the area.



Rhododendron growth on slate tips in Ffestiniog (Component Part 5) © Crown copyright: RCAHMMW.

The historic use of water-power within the Nominated Property is continued in the pumped-storage scheme in Dinorwig Slate Quarry (Component Part 2), one of the largest in the world when it was commissioned in 1982 © Crown copyright: RCAHMMW.



Industrial landforms are also potentially at risk from the introduction of activities linked to new developments including tourism and green energy and consequent loss or attrition of historic features, although this can be avoided through sensitive design.

Opportunities

Industrial landforms exert a strong appeal, particularly in a quiet and beautiful mountainous region with a rich cultural heritage, and historical tourism is well-established within the Nominated Property. There is therefore considerable further scope within these elements for facilitating enjoyment of this cultural landscape wherever direct physical access is appropriate and permitted; elsewhere, virtual access is an option. Walking trails and visitor facilities contribute to local prosperity and promote learning opportunities. Community archaeological programmes have taken place on many such elements. More recently, adventure tourism has offered new and exciting ways of experiencing these elements, and has demonstrated that it can introduce participants to the history of slate.

Adaptive re-use may take other forms of commercial development. The First Hydro Company’s power-generation facilities in Dinorwic Slate Quarry in Component Part 2, commissioned in 1982, demonstrate the potential to adapt relict quarry landforms to supply electricity from renewable water-sources without adversely affecting the conservation of historic structures or causing attrition of historic character. There is no presumption against such schemes where they can be developed in a manner sympathetic with the long-term protection of proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property. Such projects may in fact offer opportunities for enhancement and increased public access. Adaptive re-use also ensures regular inspection of historic features.

Management Measures

Rock-faces and structures prone to decay will be monitored regularly, and options explored for de-vegetating tips. Unauthorised access will be discouraged. New features associated with tourism or other commercial activities will be introduced cautiously in the context of existing planning provision.

Further conservation priorities will be identified, and community archaeology/heritage programmes encouraged.

Where appropriate, physical access to these elements will be facilitated by paths and trails. Where this is not possible, these elements will be a priority for virtual access. Dangerous structures will be rendered safe where possible, and preserved by record otherwise.

UNDERGROUND FEATURES

Historic underground elements include access-tunnels and the chambers where slate was extracted, drainage levels, and inclined planes, machinery, and evidence for welfare provision such as eating places and privies. Artefactual survival is often greater than on the surface, and includes not only significant machinery remains but ephemeral items such as clothing, newspapers and cigarette packets illustrative of the working life of the quarrymen. The following historic underground workings lie within the Nominated Property.

Component Part	Element No.	Name
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.1	Penrhyn Slate Quarry – access and drainage tunnels
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, ‘city of slates’ and railway to Porthmadog	5.2	Ffestiniog Slate Quarries – Underground Workings
Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn village and the Talyllyn Railway	6.2	Bryneglwys Slate Quarry – Underground Workings
Aberllefenni Slate Quarry	7.2	Aberllefenni Slate Quarry – Underground Workings

Risks

Underground elements are prone to geological slides and falls, as well as to water-ingress and sometimes vandalism and theft. Machinery and equipment may be at risk from vandalism and/or theft.

Opportunities

Exploration of underground workings under proper control has proved to be a popular visitor attraction.



Historic assets survive underground. This hydraulic engine at Penrhyn Quarry (Component Part 1) was preserved when it fell out of use in the 1930s © Jon Knowles.

Management Measures

Existing programmes of inspection will be extended to include monitoring of heritage features. Tourism-providers will instruct visitors to avoid sensitive features. New access facilities will be introduced cautiously. Unauthorised access will be discouraged. A risk management approach will be adopted with respect to vulnerable mobile elements, including consideration of removing artefacts to safe storage to prevent theft.

Conservation priorities will be identified, and remedial work carried out as circumstances permit. Where appropriate, physical access will be facilitated for interest-groups under qualified supervision.



The V2 inclined plane at Vivian quarry (Component Part 2) has been conserved and returned to working order as part of the National Museum © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

HISTORIC INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY

Groups of historic industrial buildings and fixed machines form important elements of the Nominated Property in their own right, and require informed management. Their functional purpose and visual relationship with other elements within a formerly active quarry environment is crucial to understanding proposed Outstanding Universal Value.

Some industrial complexes have been conserved including the relict Ynyspandy Slate-Slab Mill and buildings of the former Dinorwic Slate Quarry Engineering Complex – now in active re-use as the National Slate Museum. Here, historic fixed machinery is also maintained in excellent, fully-operable, condition. In other cases un-used buildings are roofless and falling into dilapidation. Where possible, appropriate re-use should be encouraged to extend the life of buildings.

Examples within the nominated property include:

Component Part	Element No.	Name
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.2	Felin Fawr Slate-Slab Mills
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.4	Port Penrhyn
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.2	'Australia' Level
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.3	Anglesey Barracks
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.4	V2 Inclined Plane/Vivian Department
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.5	National Slate Museum
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.10	Dinorwig Slate Quarry Hospital
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.2	Blaen y Cae Slate Quarry 'Blondin' Ropeway
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.4	Dorothea Slate Quarry Cornish Beam Engine
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.5	Pen y Bryn/Cloddfa'r Lôn Slate Quarry Dwellings, Barracks, etc.
	3.6	Pen y Bryn/Cloddfa'r Lôn Slate Quarry Water-driven Pump System
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.8	Pen yr Orsedd Slate Quarry 'Blondin' Ropeway
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.12	Plas Tal y Sarn and Tal y Sarn farmhouse
Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill	4.3	Ynyspandy Slate-Slab Mill
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and railway to Porthmadog	5.3	Pant yr Afon Hydro-Power Station
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and railway to Porthmadog	5.4	Diffwys Slate Quarry Mill
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and railway to Porthmadog	5.5	Maenofferen Slate Quarry Main Complex
Aberllefenni Slate Quarry	7.3	Aberllefenni Slate Quarry Mill and Water-system

Risks

Individual historic industrial buildings, particularly those within quarries and built out of rough stone, are prone to dilapidation and collapse. Fixed machines are prone to rust and decay, particularly if they are left exposed to the elements. The construction of new structures or buildings within quarries can potentially affect the visual relationship between functional elements, reducing understanding of the processes of quarrying and thereby diminishing their contribution to proposed Outstanding Universal Value.



The Felin Fawr complex of industrial buildings in the Ogwen valley (Component Part 1) served Penrhyn quarry until the 1960s. Here slabs were sawn. Waterwheels powered by the Galedffrwd stream turned the machinery © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

Opportunities

Recent projects to conserve historic industrial buildings and fixed machines have included Gwynedd Council’s conservation of the Dinorwic Slate Quarry Hospital and its medical equipment to serve as a Museum (2.10), a voluntary group’s conservation of abandoned dwellings at Cwmorthin (Component Part 5), and a private individual’s conservation of the listed ‘bell house’ (office) at Aberllefenni Slate Quarry (7.1). Current work includes the stabilisation of the winding engine house on the inclined plane in the Maenofferen Slate Quarry Main Level Complex (5.5) while long term re-use options are being explored. Such projects are beneficial not only in conserving buildings and machines but also in developing skills and promoting enthusiasm and awareness. There is strong potential for adaptive re-use of many historic industrial buildings, in particular at Dorothea Slate Quarry (3.3), Pen yr Orsedd Slate Quarry (3.7) and in the Maenofferen Slate Quarry Main Level Complex (5.5).

Management Measures

The condition of historic industrial buildings and fixed machines will be monitored regularly. Further conservation priorities will be identified, and community archaeology/heritage programmes encouraged.

Where possible, options will be explored for bringing buildings back into appropriate use. Options will similarly be explored for making historic machinery operational for demonstration purposes; where this is not possible, the priority will be to conserve such machines as static monuments. In any case, new components will be introduced cautiously and on a like-for-like basis in terms of materials, shape and form, and all work will follow established best practice.



The bell house at Aberllefenni quarry (Component Part 7) has been conserved by its owner © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

RELICT TRANSPORT ROUTES

The various means by which slate was transported from its mountain source to markets form key elements of the proposed World Heritage Site. Technological advancements brought into being by the industry resulted in the creation and abandonment of different transport methods including by water, road and rail. Many of these survive as relict routes with landscape coherence and original features including bridges, buildings and even sleepers. In recent decades, some of the transport routes have been converted into public cycle- and walk-ways. The following relict transport routes and sites lie within the Nominated Property:

Component Part	Element No.	Name
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.3	Penrhyn Quarry Railroad, Penrhyn Quarry Railway
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.6.i	Dinorwig Slate Quarry road systems; the drag
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.7.i	Dinorwig Quarry Railroad
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.9	Nantlle Railway
Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill	4.4	Gorsedda Railway and Gorsedda Junction and Portmadoc Railways
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, ‘city of slates’ and railway to Porthmadog	5.8	Cart-roads and slate-quays on the Dwyryd River
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, ‘city of slates’ and railway to Porthmadog	5.9	The Festiniog Railway (relict section)
Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn village and the Tallyllyn Railway	6.4	Tallyllyn Railway (relict sections)



Relict transport routes can form footpaths through The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales such as this stretch of the formation of the Gorseddau Junction & Portmadoc Railway through Cwm Pennant in Component Part 4 © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

Risks

Risks include the potential for un-used sections to become overgrown, and un-managed features such as cuttings, embankments, causeways and bridges to be de-stabilised. It is possible that future increased numbers of visitors using transport routes that have been converted into public cycle-ways and footpaths could lead to erosion. The river quays included in the Nomination are largely robust and stable structures but could be at risk from dilapidation should climate-change lead to increased storm and tidal activity.

Opportunities

Relict transport routes offer opportunities to establish a network of public paths connecting together elements and to facilitate interpretation of the movement of slate from mountain to market. A recent conservation project established by Gwynedd Council has stabilised the viaduct carrying the Penrhyn Quarry Railroad (1.3.i) over the Cegin river as part of a footpath and cycle scheme. Voluntary initiatives have also stabilised historic features and tackled vegetation encroachment.

Management Measures

Relict transport routes will be managed to maintain their integrity as linear features, and will be monitored for structural decay and for vegetation growth.

Further conservation priorities will be identified, and voluntary groups encouraged to participate in inspection and consolidation.

Consideration will only be given to creating additional footpaths, trails and cycle schemes on relict transport routes where there is no likelihood of negative impact on their archaeology.



The Cegin viaduct (Component Part 1) was built to carry horse-drawn slate trains over the river and is one of the oldest surviving multi-arched railway bridges in the world © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

OPERATIONAL HERITAGE RAILWAYS

Two historic railways, the Ffestiniog and the Talylyn are fully operational and operate throughout the year. These retain, and make use of their historic infrastructure. The main formations and significant buildings of both railways are original and intact. Track, sleepers and ballast are replaced as necessary, and redundant examples are retained for historical examination. Both railways also maintain in everyday use historic steam locomotives, passenger carriages, and wagons built to carry slate. These are managed and operated as part of the unique mechanical signature of the two systems. Demonstration slate trains are operated on both railways. In addition, the Llanberis Lake Railway operates on the formation of the Dinorwig Slate Quarry Railway.



The Ffestiniog Railway runs demonstration gravity trains with its fleet of restored slate wagons, recreating the railway's operation from 1836 to 1940 © Ffestiniog and Welsh Highland Railways.

Component Part	Element No.	Name
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.7	Dinorwig Slate Quarry Railway (as Llanberis Lake Railway)
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and railway to Porthmadog	5.9	The Festiniog Railway
Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn village and the Talylyn Railway	6.4	Talylyn Railway

Risks

The operational railways cater for very high numbers of visitors; historic ambience needs to be balanced against the need to provide passenger facilities on a much larger scale than in the nineteenth century. Retaining specialist skills for the maintenance and operation of the railways is critical.

Opportunities

The enthusiasm for heritage and their high levels of volunteer support are critical to the continued operation of these railways and create opportunities for further imaginative heritage projects. These include historic tableaux which interpret the railways' historic function and operations.

Management Measures

The railway operating companies will embed heritage principles in their operational programmes and inspections. New features will be introduced cautiously in the context of agreed management principles. There will be a presumption against inappropriate new build within the immediate vicinity of these railways, and in favour of maintaining inter-visibility between trains and the wider cultural landscape.

Historic buildings and features will be conserved to maintain historic character, and where possible brought back into use.

New passenger facilities will respect historic character. Encouragement will be given to restoration of historic rail links between elements.



HARBOURS

There are two operational harbours – Port Penrhyn and Porthmadog and two relict quaysides on the River Dwyryd within the nominated property. Port Penrhyn is a busy industrial and fishing harbour, handling general cargo and supporting mussel-dredging vessels. Porthmadog Harbour is sustained by yachting.

Component Part	Element No.	Name
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.4	Port Penrhyn
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and railway to Porthmadog	5.8	Slate-quays on the Dwyryd river
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and railway to Porthmadog	5.10	Porthmadog harbour

Risks

The need to sustain functioning harbours can result in attrition of their historic environment.

Opportunities

The Maritime Museum at Porthmadog Harbour and the Lôn Las Ogwen at Port Penrhyn offer managed interpretation of these two elements. Sustainable development can be used to enhance the historic aspects of the harbours when considered at an early design stage.

Management Measures

The harbour authorities will embed heritage principles in their operational programmes and inspections. Unauthorised access will be discouraged.

New features will be introduced cautiously in the context of agreed management principles. Any new developments should respect historic character.



Porthmadog (Component Part 5) remains an active harbour © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

HISTORIC PLANNED LANDSCAPES, PARKS AND GARDENS

The natural environment, parks and gardens of the Nominated Property range in scale and form from large scale designed landscapes associated with the patrician landholdings of the large estates to tiny individual worker's smallholdings and potato-plots illustrative of the mixed economy operated by many workers and their wives and families to supplement their income from the slate quarries.

Component Part	Element No.	Name
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.7	Penrhyn Castle Garden and Park
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.10	Dinorwig Slate Quarry Hospital (garden)
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.12	Plas Tal y Sarn (garden)
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and railway to Porthmadog	5.7	Plas Tan y Bwlch Park and Garden



Plas Tan y Bwlch (Component Part 5) was the historic home of the Oakeley family. Planting in the grounds reflects their links with India, the source of their fortune © Snowdonia National Park Authority.

Risks

The smaller areas of cultivation such as the pattern of garden plots linked with worker’s housing are at risk from being subsumed into larger plots and loss of features such as slate fences and boundaries. The relict historic garden at Plas Tal y Sarn has not had active management for many decades and is in poor condition.

Opportunities

The designed parks and gardens associated with Penrhyn Castle and Plas Tan y Bwlch are established visitor-attractions in their own right. The relict garden at Plas Tal y Sarn offers considerable research potential to learn more about a ‘forgotten’ garden of the period. The establishment of a Biodiversity sub-group reporting to the Partnership provides a body of advice on the natural environment and on cultivated areas within the Nominated Property, including garden plots and smallholdings associated with quarrymen, quarry-managers and their families.

Management Measures

Parks associated with Penrhyn Castle and Plas Tan y Bwlch will be managed in the context of existing regimes. Appropriate horticultural practices will be encouraged.

Further conservation priorities will be identified, and community garden-maintenance programmes encouraged.

Garden restoration schemes will be encouraged.

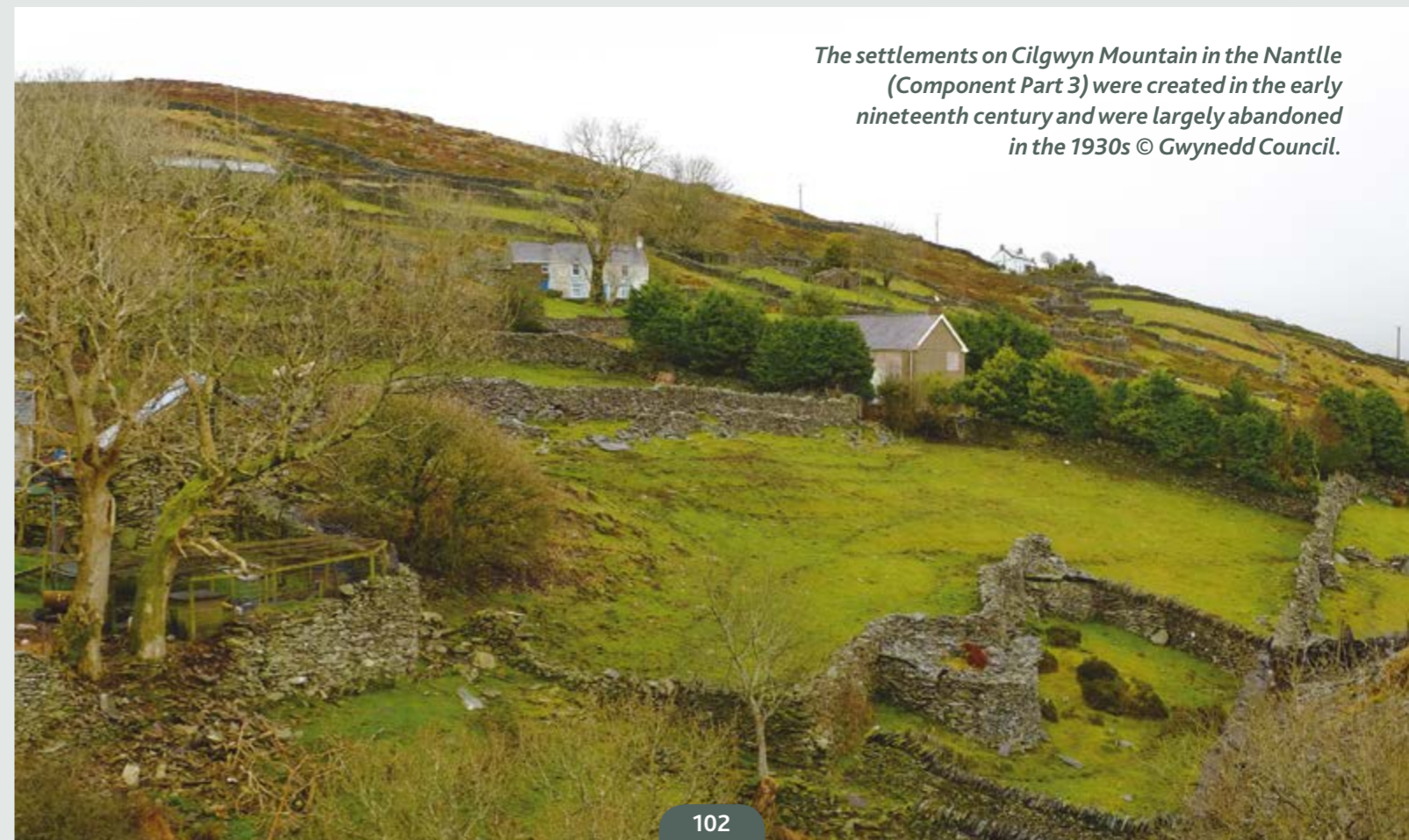


Monkey puzzle trees (araucaria araucana) were a feature of the gardens associated with managers’ houses. This one is at Cwmorthin (Component Part 5) where the white-washed house has been conserved by a community initiative © Evan Davies.

HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS

The main urban settlements associated with the industry are inhabited and retain a full range of key historic buildings including houses, chapels, churches, public houses, shops and schools, most of which have been listed. One historic settlement, Treforys (4.5), is completely relict. Another, Cilgwyn Mountain (3.11), is partly abandoned. There are nine designated Conservation Areas within the Nominated Property.

Component Part	Element No.	Name
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.5	Mynydd Llandygai – Settlement
Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen Valley to Port Penrhyn	1.6	Bethesda – Village
Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape	2.8	Deiniolen, Clwt y Bont, Dinorwig and Fachwen – Settlements
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.10	Nantlle Village Settlement
Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape	3.11	Settlements on Cilgwyn Mountain
Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill	4.5	Treforys Village
Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, ‘city of slates’ and railway to Porthmadog	5.6	Blaenau Ffestiniog
Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn village and the Tallylyn Railway	6.3	Abergynolwyn Village
Aberllefenni Slate Quarry	7.4	Aberllefenni Village



The settlements on Cilgwyn Mountain in the Nantlle (Component Part 3) were created in the early nineteenth century and were largely abandoned in the 1930s © Gwynedd Council.



Detailed character contributes to the distinctiveness of these historic communities. Slate-built porches such as these in Bethesda (Component Part 1) remain common © Gwynedd Council.

Risks

Challenges to the character of historic settlement include failure to maintain properties in good condition leading to loss of characteristic features such as wrought-ironwork, porches, chimneys and fenestration; the visual impact of new housing on existing street patterns, and potential abandonment and dereliction of redundant historic buildings, in particular churches and chapels.

Opportunities

There are opportunities to ensure that conservation respects historic character, and facilitates interpretation. A significant town centre infrastructure improvement project was undertaken in Blaenau Ffestiniog in 2013 part funded through ERDF funding; the vision of the £4.5m project was to “Create an exciting, vibrant and attractive place to live, work and to visit, renowned for culture and the arts, our strong sense of community and the stunning environment. The town built on these unique characteristics in a sustainable manner in order to achieve economic, social and environmental regeneration”.

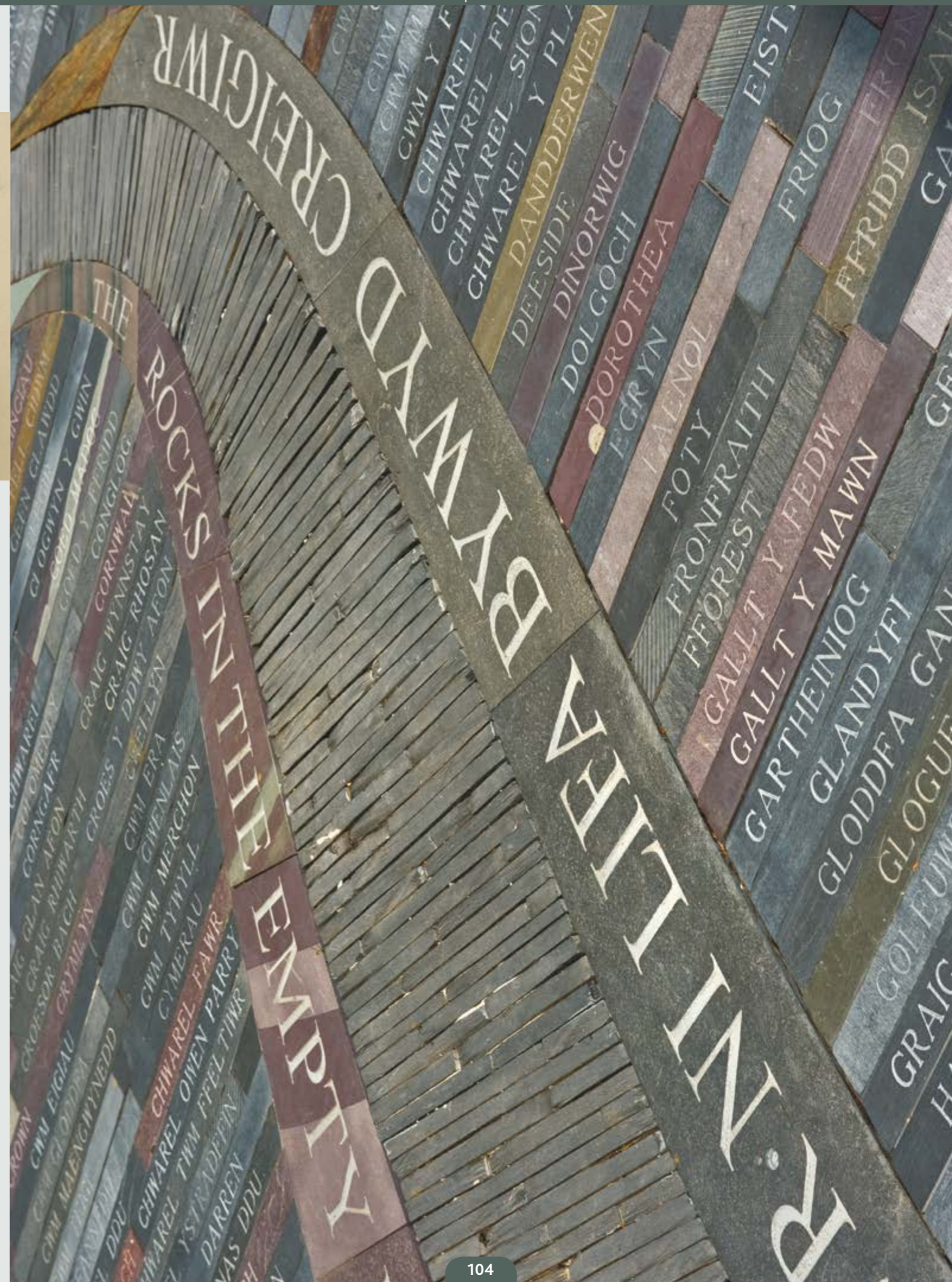
Management Measures

Development will respect the historic character of settlements. Redundant places of worship will be a priority for appropriate re-use.

Consideration will be given to resourcing conservation area appraisals and designation, with a view to protecting and enhancing the historic character of settlement pattern in terms of streetscape and topography, at the level of individual buildings and structures, and in terms of detailed character eg traditional gates and walling, porches etc.

Encouragement will be given to owners of historic structures within the Nominated Property to adopt energy-efficient principles following published guidance.

A town centre initiative in Blaenau Ffestiniog (Component Part 5) led to the creation of an imaginative paving scheme referencing the slate industry © Gwynedd Council.



5.4 Buffer Zone and Setting of the nominated property

Objective 5: The setting of the proposed World Heritage Site will be safeguarded for the benefit of future generations.

Policy 5.1: Buffer zones defined around each component part will be used to protect and sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated World Heritage Site and World Heritage Site Partners will work together to make full use of available planning tools to protect and enhance the setting of the proposed World Heritage Site.

Policy 5.2: New development is to be of appropriate design, scale and massing so that it preserves and enhances the setting of the proposed World Heritage Site, respects significant views and reinforces a sense of arrival.

The Outstanding Universal Value of the Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales is not contained purely within the boundaries of the component parts. Features within a wider area that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value include the cultural and aesthetic landscape, sense of arrival, views, and distinctive character and sense of place. These have been summarised in Chapter 2 as has the Setting of the nominated property.

The Nominated Property will be protected by buffer zones to protect and sustain proposed Outstanding Universal Value, to preserve essential settings and in some cases to manage water supply to functioning water-driven machinery. 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. 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 but is a management tool that 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 have been drawn around each of the component parts identifying those areas where it is necessary to ensure that development is sympathetic with the Outstanding Universal Values of the nominated World Heritage Site.

The extent of each buffer zone reflects the contributions each of the Component Parts makes to the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property, together with their varied landforms, which range from steep mountain slopes, valley-sides and floors, to improved lowland farmland, ornamental parks and gardens, and to tidal waters. The Buffer Zone maps are shown at the end of this section and theme.

Risks

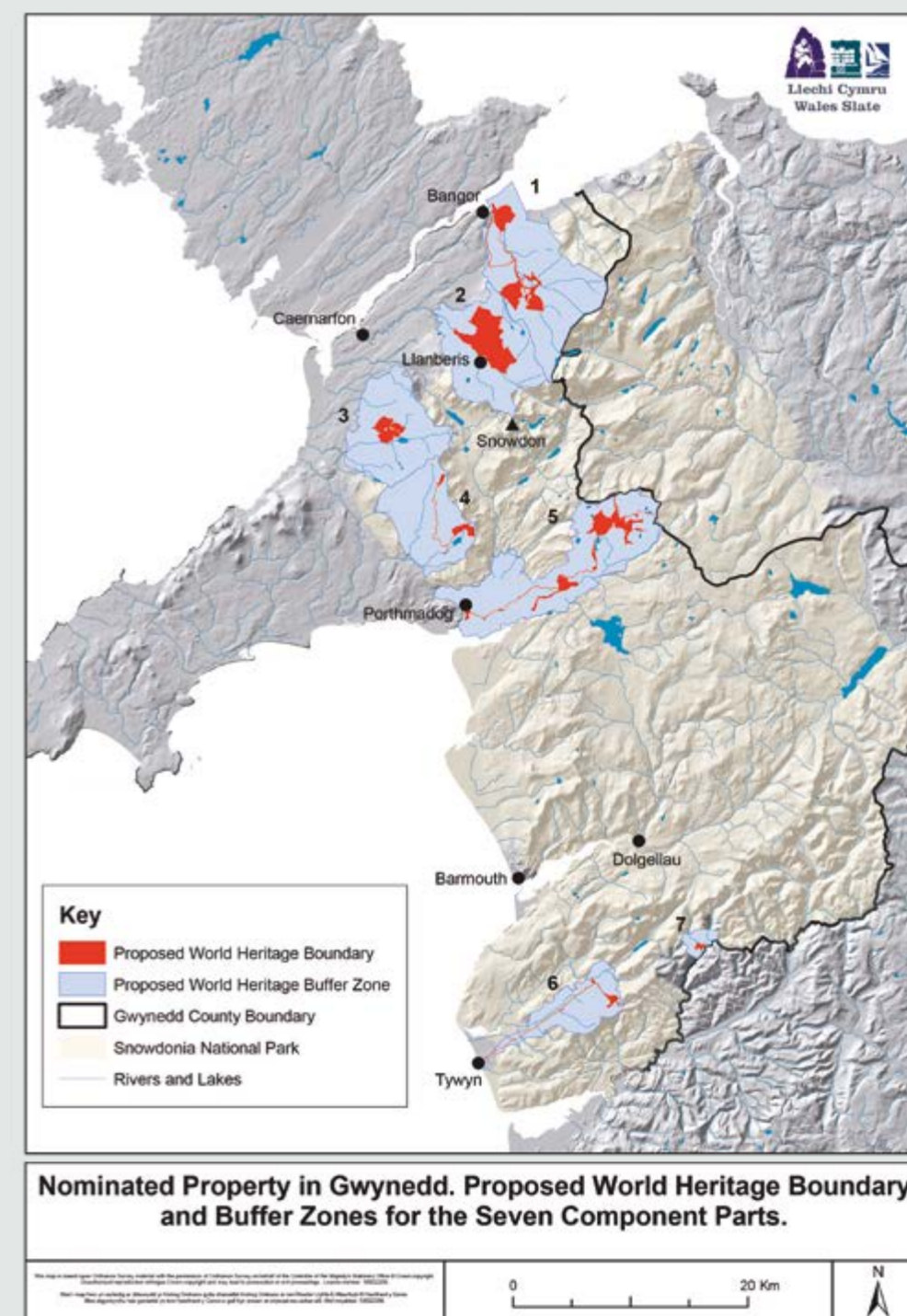
The upland environment and peripheral economy of the Nominated Property limits the pressures that affect it. The main development risks are onshore wind and solar farms, associated infrastructure and inappropriate building design and location within settlements. These are considered in Chapter 6 (Theme 4 – Sustainable Development of the Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales).

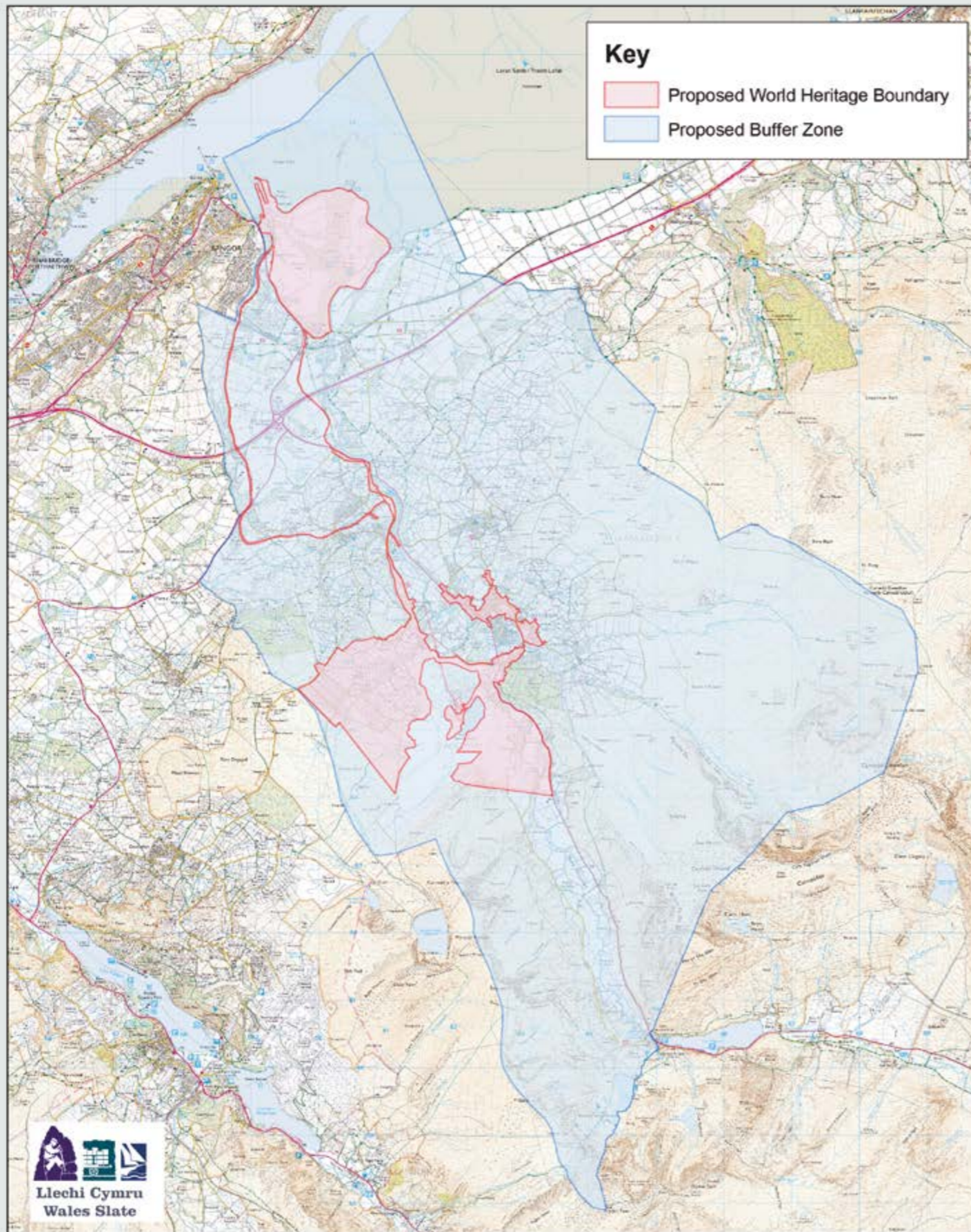
Opportunities

Opportunities to enhance the setting of the World Heritage Site can include landscape scale improvement projects – creating sightlines, creating access and viewing sites. These are considered in Chapter 6 (Theme 4 – Sustainable Development of the Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales).

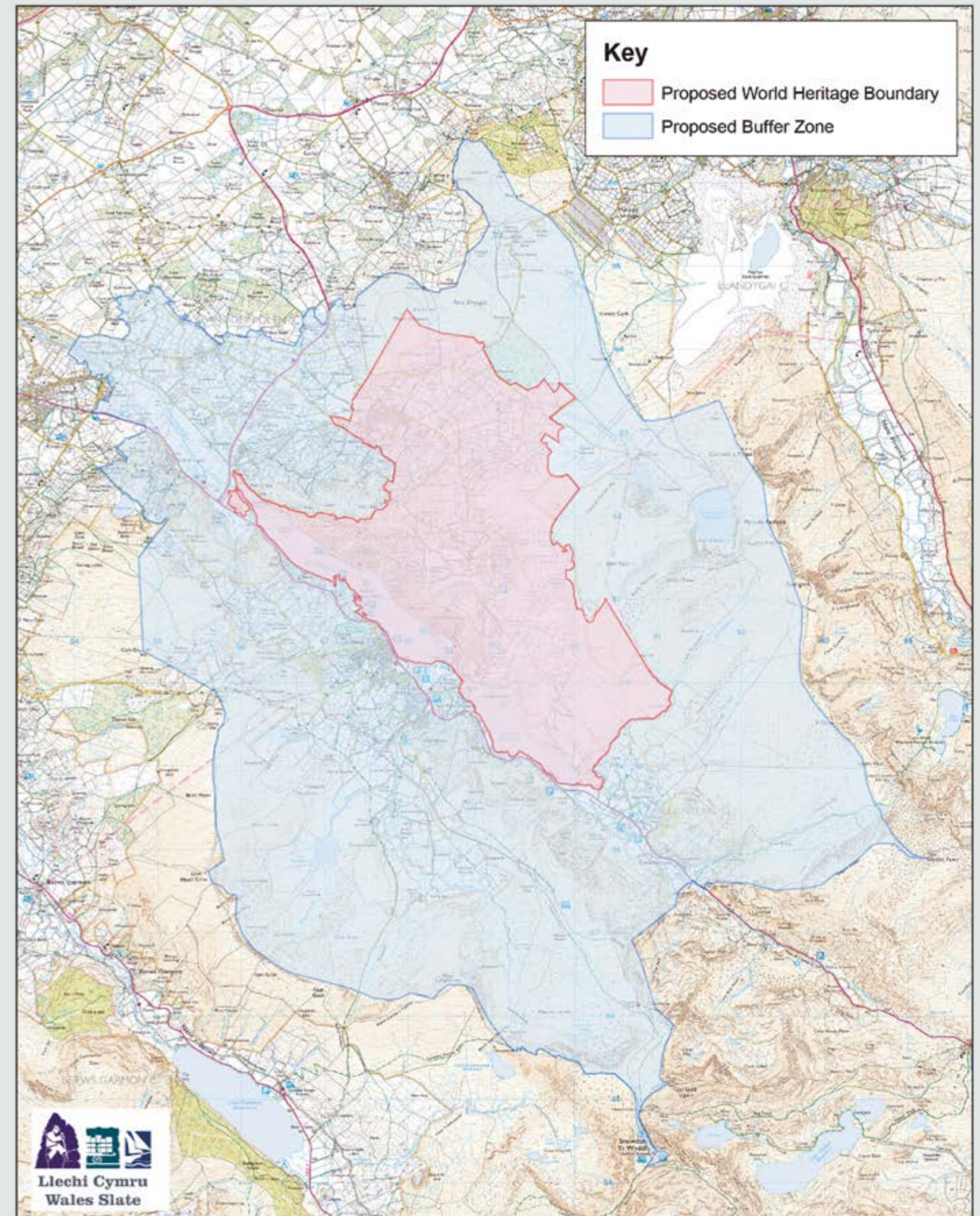
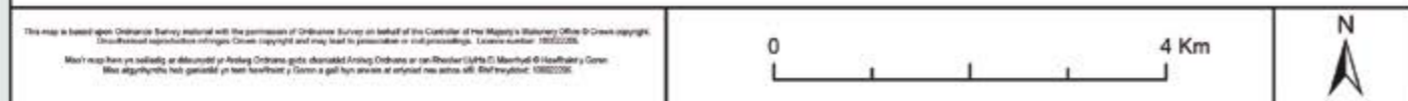
Management Measures

The creation of Design Guides, Best Practice Guidance and/or Supplementary Planning Guidance can assist developers to realise their development aspirations and maximise positive benefits for the communities of the Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales.

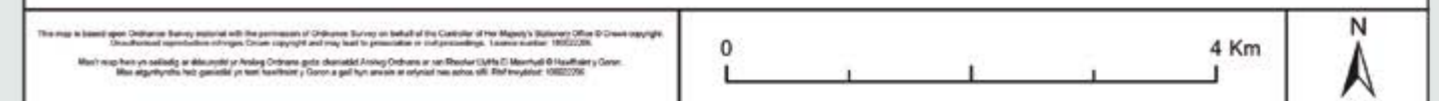


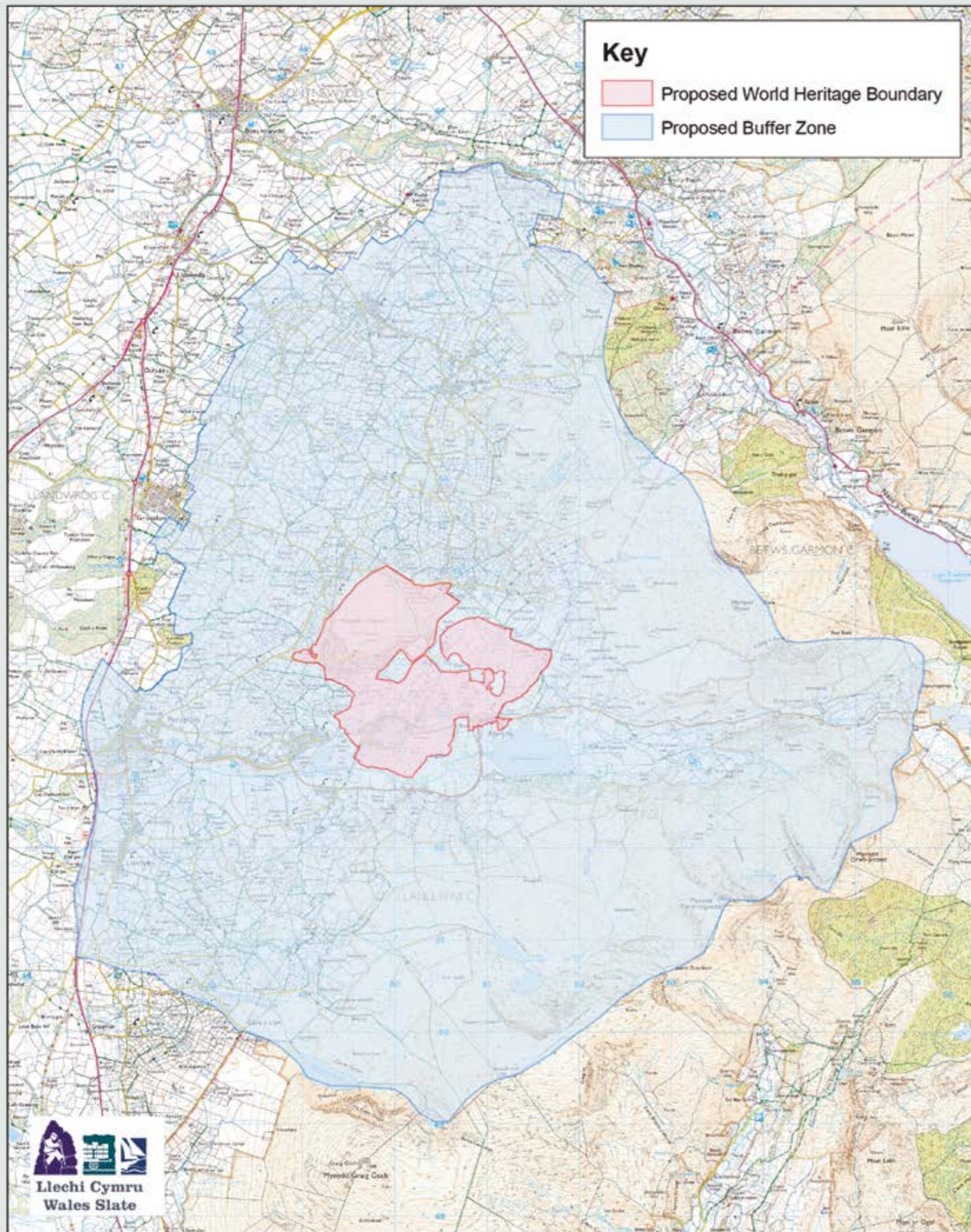


Component Part 1: Penrhyn Slate Quarry and Bethesda, and the Ogwen valley to Port Penrhyn.

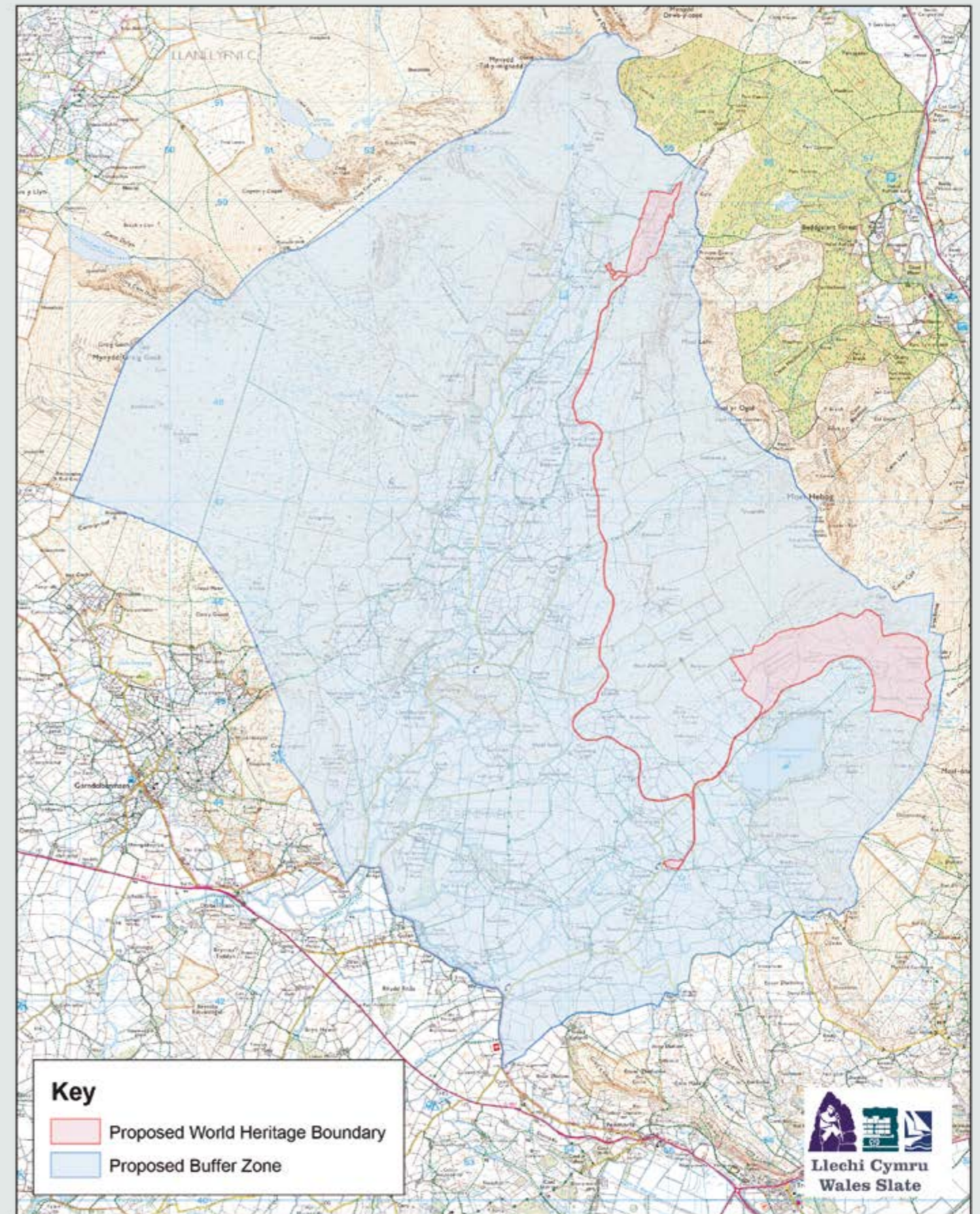


Component Part 2: Dinorwig Slate Quarry Mountain Landscape



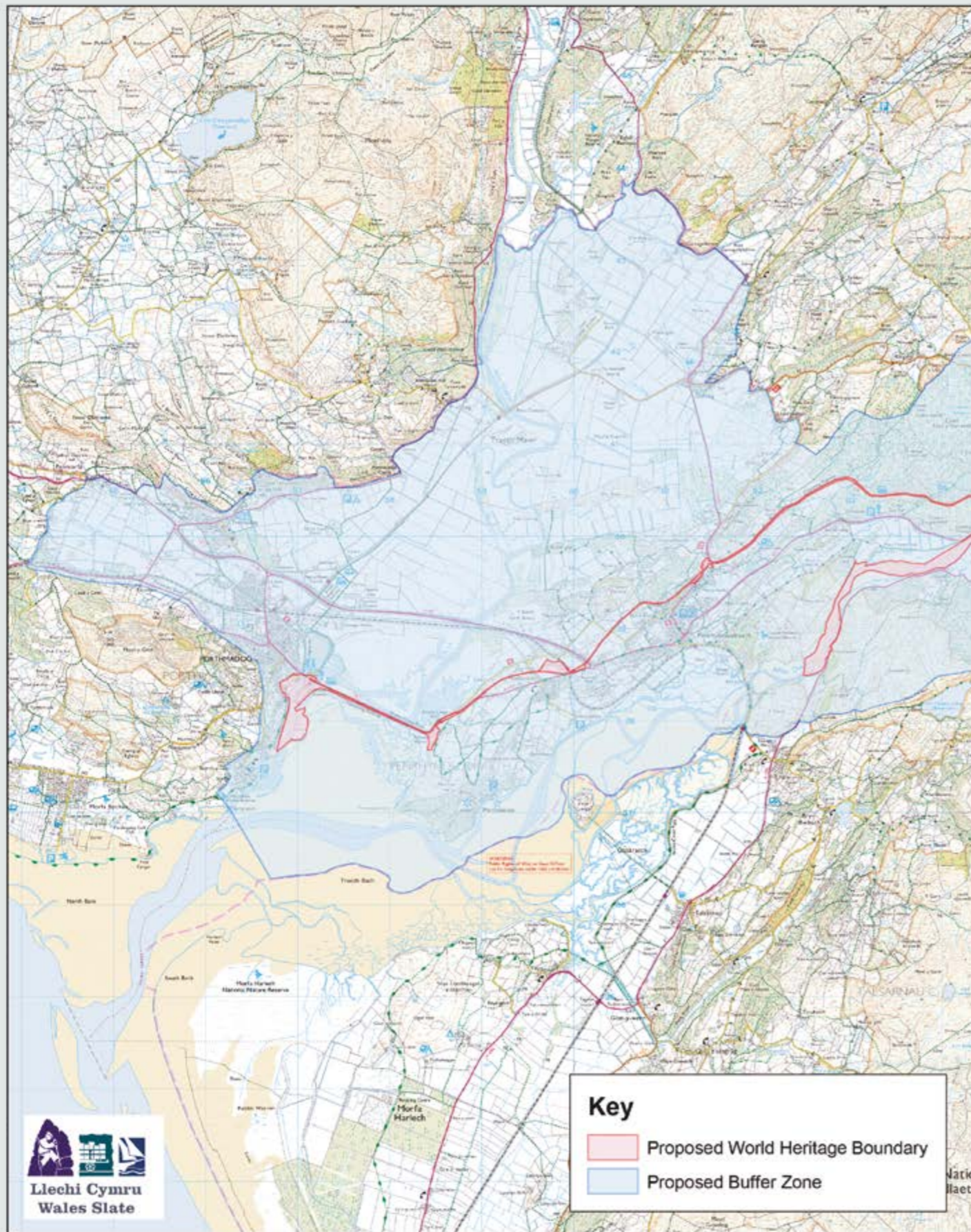


Component Part 3: Nantlle Valley Slate Quarry Landscape.

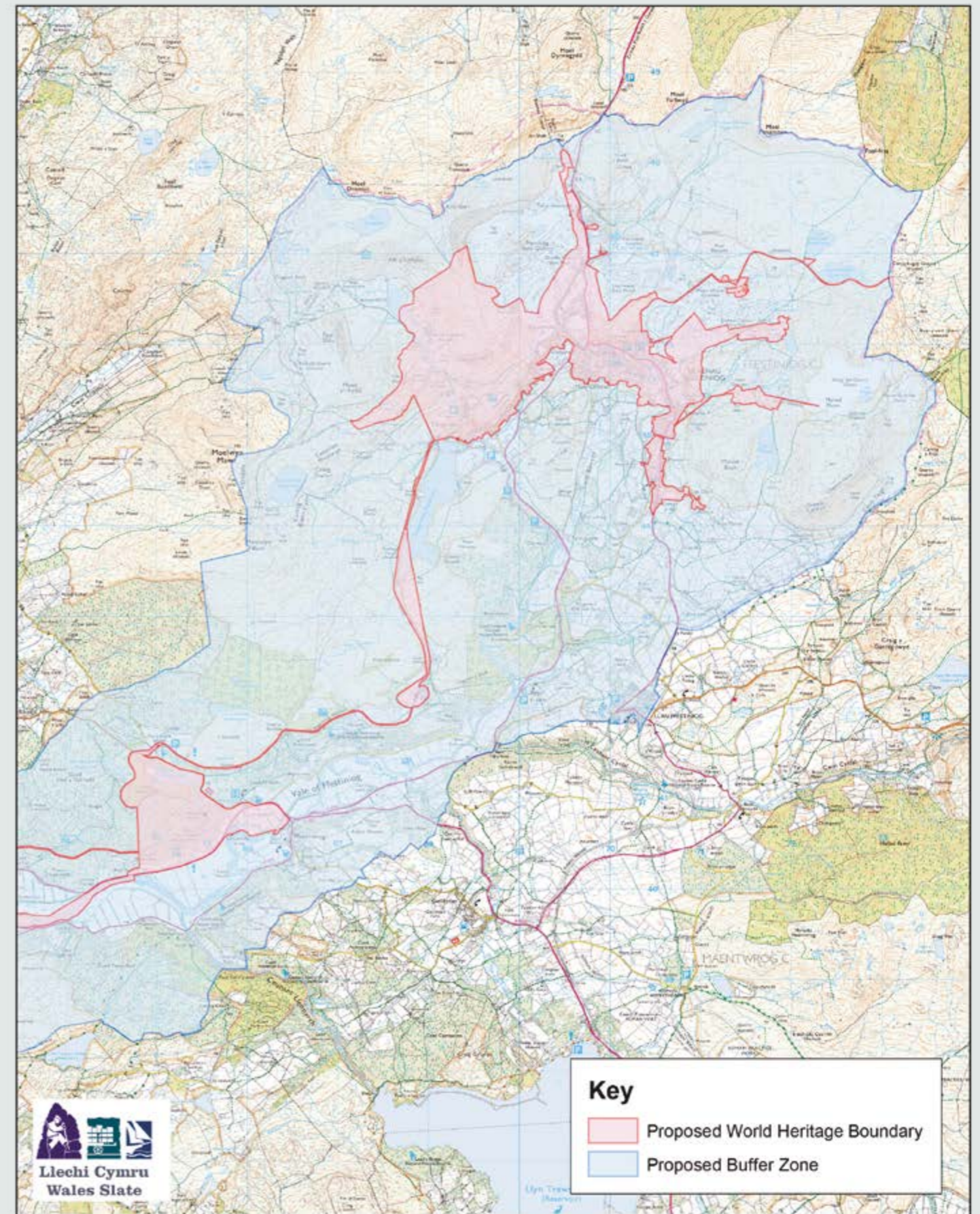


Component Part 4: Gorseddau and Prince of Wales Slate Quarries, Railways and Mill.





Component Part 5 (West): Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and Railway to Porthmadog.



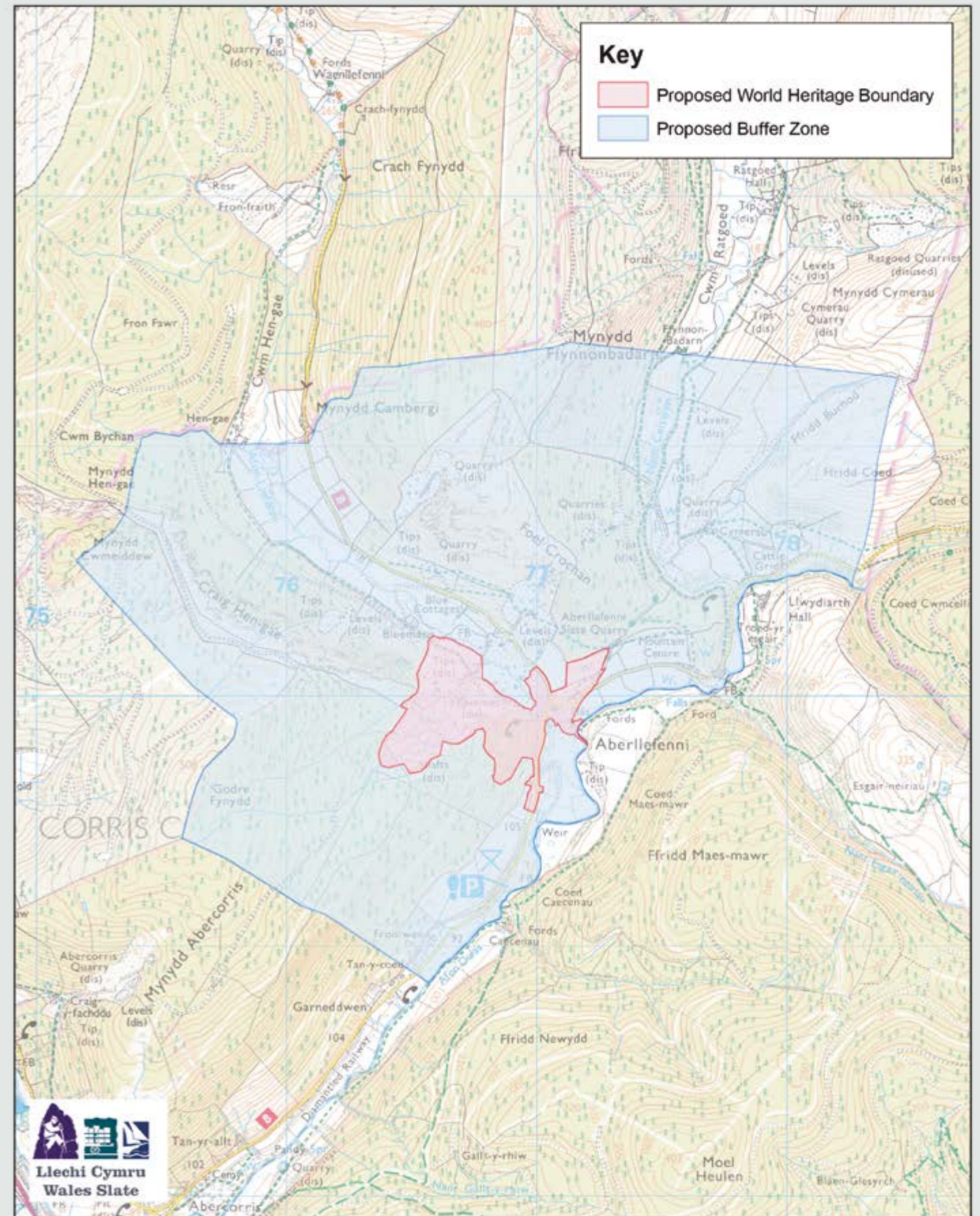
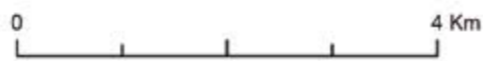
Component Part 5 (East): Ffestiniog: its Slate Mines and Quarries, 'city of slates' and Railway to Porthmadog.





Component Part 6: Bryneglwys Slate Quarry, Abergynolwyn Village and the Tallylyn Railway.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: 100022036. Most maps have an authority or Authority Ordnance Survey Ordnance or on the other (L100) to the Ordnance Survey. Most maps have an authority or Authority Ordnance Survey Ordnance or on the other (L100) to the Ordnance Survey.



Component Part 7: Aberllefenni Slate Quarry.

This map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence number: 100022036. Most maps have an authority or Authority Ordnance Survey Ordnance or on the other (L100) to the Ordnance Survey. Most maps have an authority or Authority Ordnance Survey Ordnance or on the other (L100) to the Ordnance Survey.



6. Theme 3: Sustainable Development of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*

6.1 Key Aim

Objective 6: To ensure that the Nomination Process and a successful inscription sustain a living landscape and thriving communities.

Policy 6.1: Support communities to identify and implement local regeneration priorities that support the successful management of the proposed World Heritage Site.

Policy 6.2: The proposed WHS will be used to instil a sense of pride and ambition within local communities.

Policy 6.3: To ensure that slate heritage remains a priority within the Gwynedd Council strategic plan as a key element in the economic regeneration of the County.

6.2 Context

The Nominated Property is a cultural landscape subject to the processes of evolution, growth and decline which are common to all living communities. Gwynedd Council has established determined and specific agenda to ensure sustainable social and economic change to provide for future generations.

If successful, World Heritage inscription will be used as a tool to encourage development that is sensitive to its location within the Property, respecting proposed Outstanding Universal Value, retaining local character, and recognising the legacy that slate has brought to Gwynedd.

The Partnership gives priority to supporting the development of skills, quality employment opportunities, the creation of attractive, high-quality destinations and attractions, improving communities, and promoting and safeguarding the region's unique industrial heritage, culture, landscapes and language. In addition to its own resources, Gwynedd Council and its partners have secured funding from various sources including the Heritage Lottery Fund, Welsh Government, Snowdonia National Park and The European Union to develop a series of heritage-based regeneration strategies and activities for key destinations within the Property.

The Property will inevitably witness changes during the Management Plan period as the area continues to evolve and new development takes place. Market forces will dictate what types of activity are proposed, and the planning system and other regulatory functions determine what happens where. This management plan will help guide change to ensure that it is undertaken in a manner consistent with the objectives of UNESCO and the Welsh Government's focus on sustainable development as expressed through *The Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015*.



The former barracks in Nantlle village, Component Part 3, have been conserved and returned to use as retail outlets and a community centre © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



This pattern of shops and public houses is characteristic of Bethesda High Street in Component Part 1. World Heritage inscription will bring benefits to communities within the Nominated Property © Gwynedd Council.

Local Planning Authorities will manage development through the implementation of the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2017) and the Eryri Local Development Plan (2016 to run to 2031). These are statutory development plans providing strategic and detailed policies to manage issues such as landscape change and visual impact, deterioration or loss of habitats, addressing housing and employment needs, and (coupled with national planning policy and legislation) protection of important sites and buildings. The principle of avoiding adverse impacts on World Heritage Sites and their settings, and the National Park and its settings, is firmly established in the Plans. Potential developments within the proposed World Heritage Site and its buffer zone will create both opportunities and challenges.

6.3 Extractive industries (quarrying)

Objective 7: A sustainable slate industry.

Policy 7.1: Quarrying will not take place within the boundary of the Nominated Property.

Policy 7.2: Quarrying for slate within the Buffer Zones of the Nominated Property, will be managed through the existing mineral planning process.

Policy 7.3: Slate craft and conservation skills will be promoted.

Policy 7.4: A sustainable supply of conservation materials will be maintained.

The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales is shaped and dominated by the extraction and working of slate and its transportation from source to international markets. The continued development of the slate industry in Wales is testimony to the quality of Welsh slate, and the industry continues to play an important role in the culture and economy of the region.

Considerable work has been undertaken during the development of the nomination to establish mechanisms that will support both the protection of the proposed World Heritage Site while also enabling this important regional industry to continue to flourish and develop for the future. The continued availability of high quality Welsh slate is vital to the maintenance of historic properties throughout Wales and across the world. Without a continued supply, the local character of buildings across Wales would suffer and be lost.

In order to protect and transmit the Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property, no quarrying will take place within the boundary of the proposed World Heritage Site.

Active slate quarrying will continue to take place in the Buffer Zone. Operations permitted under mineral planning legislation will not impact on the proposed attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property. Such activity contributes positively to the local economy and supports World Heritage values in several different ways:

- It sustains the intangible heritage of craft skill in quarrying and processing slate, and thereby informs interpretation and demonstrations.
- It ensures the continued supply of slate for future conservation requirements within the Nominated Property, and across the world.
- It addresses the economic and social needs of the region by ensuring that the settlements within and adjacent to *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* remain inhabited and vibrant places in which to live, both now and in the future.
- It contributes to understanding of the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* in that the evolving quarry landforms in the buffer zones and surrounding areas creates and sustains a dramatic environment which strengthens the character of the relict industrial archaeological elements.

There are extant mineral permissions in the Buffer Zone areas associated with Component Parts 1, 3, 5 and 7. In area, the current quarrying activity comprises less than 2.5% of the total area of the Buffer Zone. As an important contributing associative value to the nominated World Heritage Site, continued activity is beneficial. The extent of operations is determined by the location and accessibility of the slate. This limits and controls the impact of works.

Ongoing quarrying activity can be satisfactorily controlled through the current mineral permission process managed by Gwynedd Council officers. Decisions are made in accordance



Penrhyn slate has been used to re-roof the World Heritage Buda castle in Hungary © Breedon Group plc.

with the Local Development Plans unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise. *Policy MWYN 3: Mineral developments in the Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Planning Authority* includes a criterion that seeks to avoid significant adverse impact to sites of international, national, regional or local environmental, nature conservation, landscape and / or heritage importance. *Policy PS 20: Preserving and where appropriate enhancing heritage assets and Policy AT 1: Conservation areas, World Heritage Sites and Registered Landscapes, Parks and Gardens* are also relevant in the assessment of proposals within the Nominated Property.

6.4 Sustainable development and renewable energy

Objective 8: Ensure renewable energy ambitions are developed in harmony with the slate landscapes.

Policy 8.1: proposals that are unobtrusive and make use of natural resources without impacting on Outstanding Universal Value will be supported subject to the requirements of the Eryri Local Development Plan: Development Policy 3 (July 2017) and Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan.

It is envisaged that support for renewable energy schemes will enable the development of local income streams and employment opportunities, thereby ensuring that elements originally established as quarry-workers' settlements remain viable and that community identification with the historic environment endures. It is also assumed that the development of local revenue streams will support future repair, maintenance and conservation works within the nominated property.

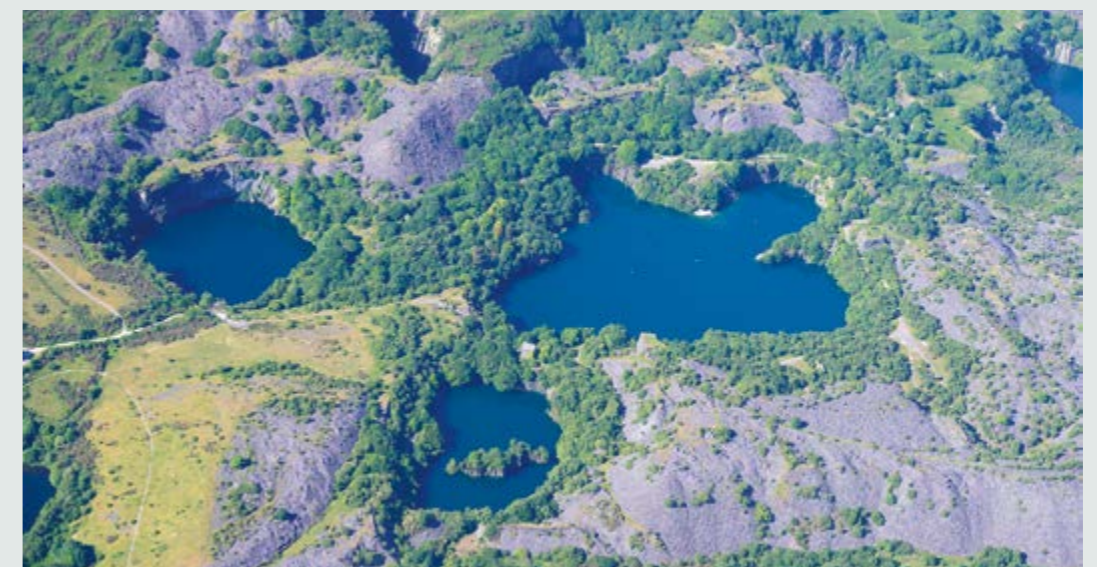
All renewable energy proposals require infrastructure and access that can be more impactful than the proposed development itself. Any such infrastructure will need to be carefully considered at the outset and assessed against relevant local planning policies.

Hydro-power

Pit quarries in Component Part 3 in particular lend themselves to the development of hydro-power. Examples in and adjacent to Component Part 2 have demonstrated that such schemes can be developed even on a significant scale with minimal visual intrusion, and in a manner sympathetic with the long-term protection and enhancement of proposed Outstanding Universal Value, by developing hydraulic supply and turbine chambers underground.

Solar and wind energy

Some micro-generation proposals might be adapted to meet the requirement of policy 8.1. However, in general large-scale solar and wind energy proposals introduce obtrusive visual elements into the landscape and are unlikely to be supported.



Pit quarries in Nantlle (Component Part 3) are particularly suitable for water-storage © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

6.5 Heritage-led regeneration and commercial development

Objective 9: The Partnership will promote the Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales to support economic diversity and heritage-led regeneration.

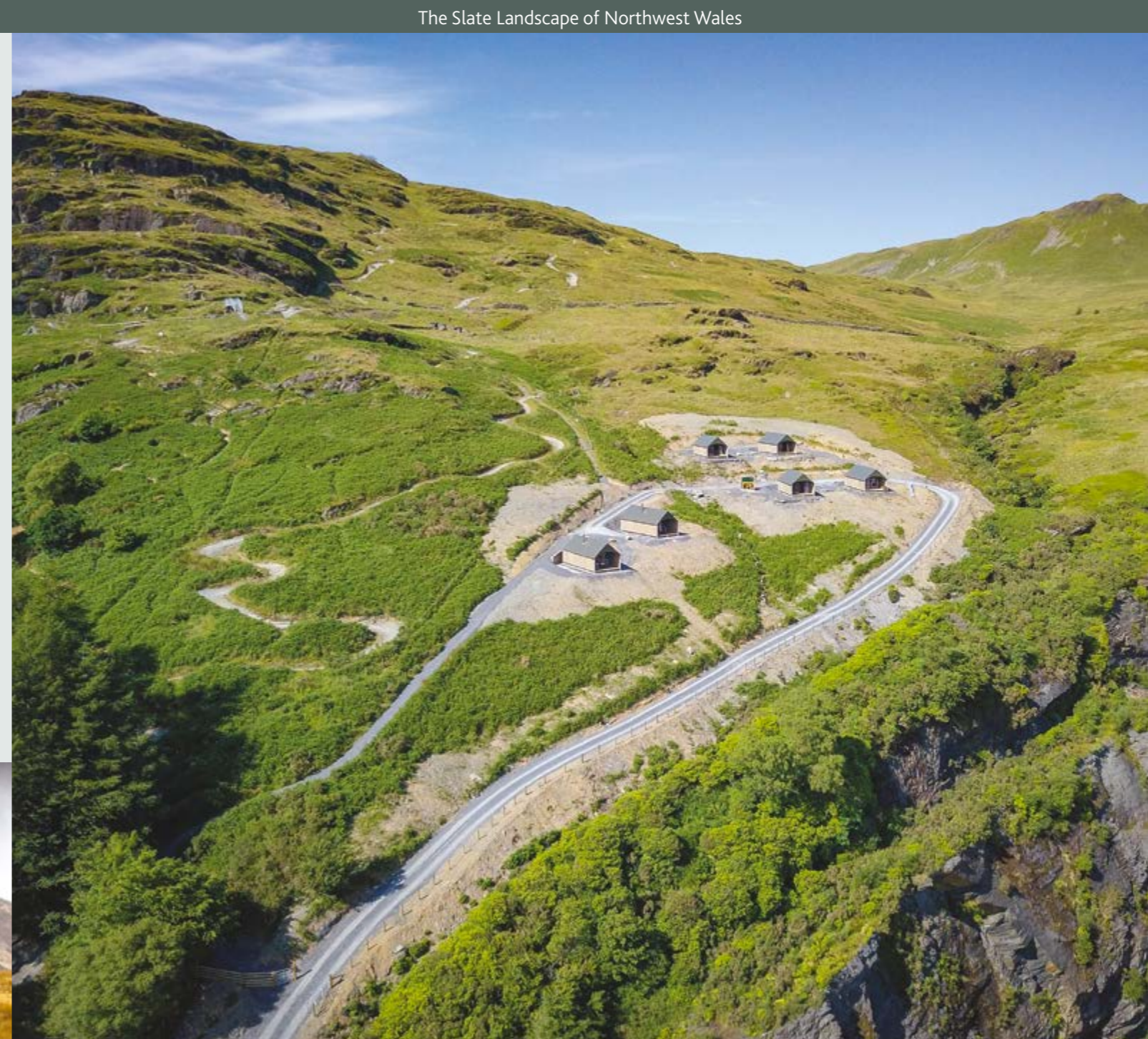
Policy 9.1: Economic Development and Regeneration opportunities that complement or enhance the World Heritage Site will be encouraged.

Policy 9.2: Conservation of historic assets will be used as a catalyst to encourage the development and continuation of traditional skills and specialist conservation work.

Policy 9.3: there will be collaborative working with other relevant initiatives to build and enhance economic conditions (the Castles of Edward I World Heritage Site, Snowdonia National Park Authority management Plan).

Heritage-led regeneration can be a positive catalyst to achieve economic change in an area, creating jobs, initiating wider improvements and furthering the development of community pride and identity. This is of particular relevance for areas within the nominated World Heritage Site that may suffer from relatively high levels of deprivation and lack of highly skilled jobs.

Relict quarries in Blaenau Ffestiniog have benefitted from the introduction of adventure tourism facilities including mountain biking, underground exploration and zip wires which have drawn new audiences to these dramatic landscapes and provided access opportunities that would otherwise not exist.



Glamping tents at Llechwedd quarry in Ffestiniog © Llechwedd/JW Greaves & Sons.

Heritage-led regeneration opportunities that may come forward during the lifetime of the management plan, include developments within Dorothea and Llechwedd Quarries, in the settlement of Blaenau Ffestiniog and as a direct result of the LleCHI project which will create a community regeneration plan for each of the major settlements associated with the nomination area outlining project ideas for regeneration centred around heritage.

There are few foreseen significant pressures for major commercial development within or adjacent to the Nominated Property. Recent activities such as maturing Cheddar cheese in former underground workings in element 5.2 offer a quirky publicity-friendly face to the Nomination Process. Development or informed reconstruction of existing quarry buildings as bunk-houses, hotels, restaurants or infrastructure for low-impact tourism will continue to be welcomed.

6.6 Housing and communities

Objective 10: Sustainable communities.

Policy 10.1: All new housing within or adjacent to the Nominated Property will take account of the need to protect the OUV of the nominated WHS.

Policy 10.2: The Partnership will encourage informed conservation of distinctive elements of the built environment that contribute to historic character.

Policy 10.3: The partnership will seek solutions and actively encourage appropriate adaptive reuse of redundant historic buildings including places of worship.

Historic settlements within the Nominated Property have been subject to detailed characterisation assessments which have identified overall street-patterns, architectural style and ambition and small-scale but characteristic detailing, and made recommendations for their appropriate conservation. Key buildings have been listed.

The region continues to need addition to its existing stock of dwellings, and housing allocations have been identified in Deiniolen adjacent to Component Part 2 and in Blaenau Ffestiniog within Component Part 5. LDP policy *TAI 6: Housing in Clusters* requires proposals for new housing units to conform to all criteria which include the following: the development is of a scale that is consistent with the character of the settlement; the proposal will not create an intrusive feature in the countryside, and will not introduce a fragmented development pattern, nor create a ribbon development contrary to the general development pattern of the settlement; the development must utilize the natural features of the site in the best way and retain any natural features present at the peripheries of the site or on its boundary that are worth retaining.

The increasing likelihood of places of worship, public houses and other community facilities falling out of use endangers historic character, and a high level of second home ownership is an identified risk to the sustainability of local communities. Gwynedd Council has introduced a Council Tax Premium on Second Homes and long term empty homes stating that a 50% premium will be raised on properties that have been empty and substantially unfurnished for 12 months or more, from 1 April 2018 onwards.



Interiors of chapels in Wales are lavish and magnificent, as Bethania chapel in Bethesda (Component Part 1) demonstrates, but pose a long-term conservation challenge © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



Inhabited settlements preserve the historic street patterns, garden-plots and boundaries, which explain their location, ownership, and their relationship to pre-Industrial patterns of landownership. Tiny details are also important such as this slate-slab field boundary in Abergynolwyn, Component Part 6 © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

6.7 Agriculture and forestry

Objective 11: Sustainable agriculture and forestry.

Policy 11.1: The Partnership will welcome agricultural diversification in ways that contribute to access and conservation of the Nominated Property.

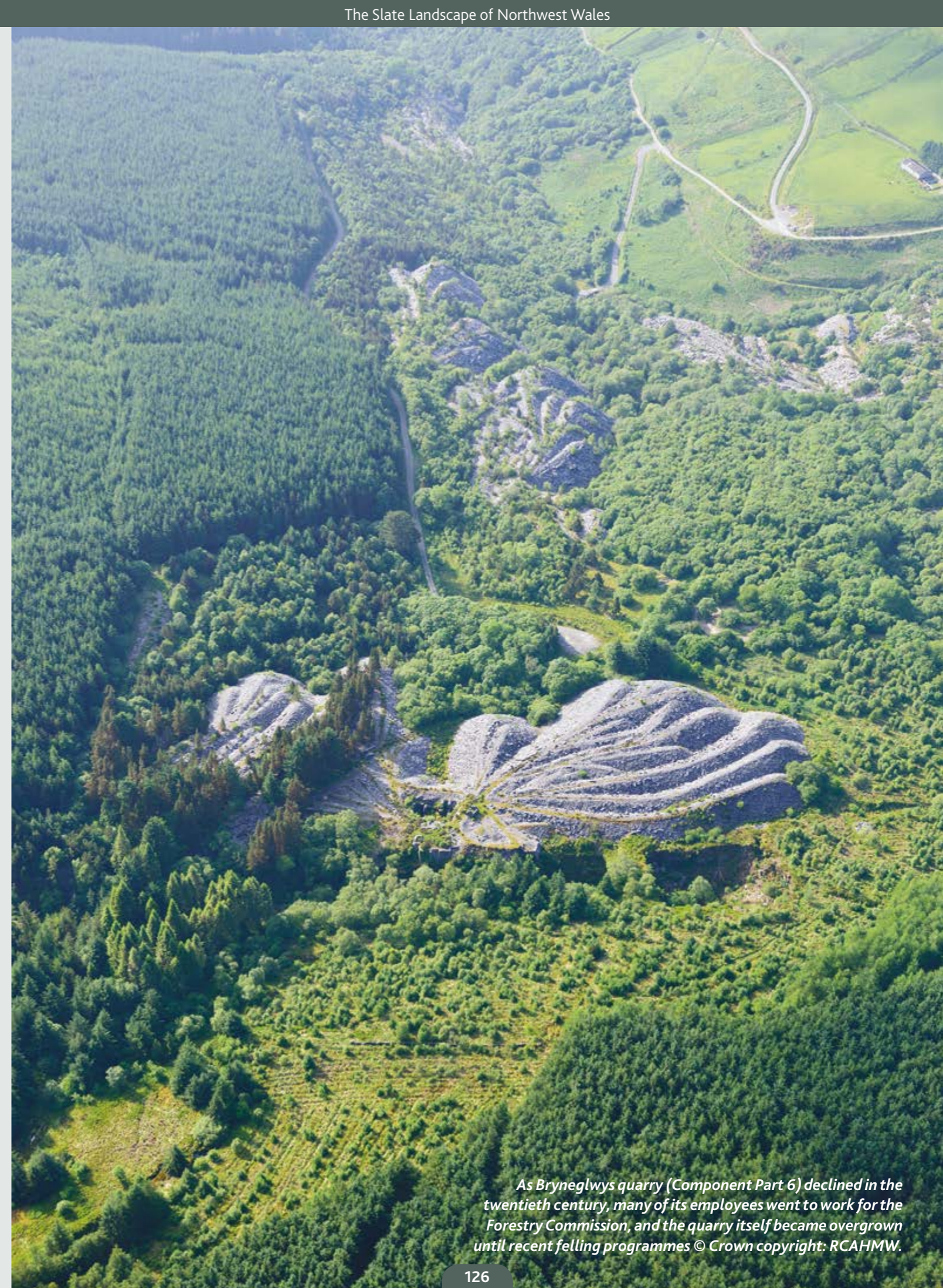
Policy 11.2: The Partnership will advocate for post-Brexit sustainable land management schemes to apply to World Heritage Sites.

Agriculture and forestry are the main land-uses within the region. Farms are mostly small and family-run, though the decline in the number of people employed on the land has led to an amalgamation of holdings and paradoxically to agriculture becoming a part-time activity.

Diversification has already led to farmhouses and outbuildings being used for bed-and-breakfast or converted into self-catering accommodation, and farmers increasingly embrace tourism-related and other commercial activities. Component Part 4 in particular, a remote area, offers opportunities for farmers to develop industrial heritage tourism.

Agriculture in Wales will be affected by the withdrawal of European subsidies, though the Welsh government has introduced several schemes designed to encourage farming communities to co-operate in caring for their land in an environmentally sustainable way. Well-considered schemes can provide benefits to both farming practice and historic environment conservation. Field boundary restoration, gate repairs and footpath maintenance can both assist good land management, as well as having visitor and conservation benefits.

Commercial forestry is well established within the region, particularly in Component Parts 5 and 6, and adjacent to Component Part 7. The active management of forestry is critical to the long-term protection and enhancement of Outstanding Universal Value in these component parts. Natural Resources Wales employs a felling regime that respects historic elements and a maintenance programme which manages new growth within scheduled areas in their landholdings. Good forestry management can help to strengthen historic landscape character. Component Parts 1–4 retain little forestry and as such the introduction of new plantations could erode historic landscape character. Reference to Historic Landscape Characterisation and the Register of Historic Landscapes should inform all future planting proposals to ensure any such conflicts are minimised.



As Bryneglwys quarry (Component Part 6) declined in the twentieth century, many of its employees went to work for the Forestry Commission, and the quarry itself became overgrown until recent felling programmes © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.



Historic railways have minimised car-use within a fragile natural environment. Two Ffestiniog trains cross at Tan y Bwlch station in Component Part 5 © Ffestiniog and Welsh Highland Railways.

6.8 Sustainable transport

Objective 12: The Partnership will encourage and promote sustainable modes of travel as a means of visiting destinations within the nominated World Heritage Site.

Policy 12.1: The use of sustainable methods of travel to visit the component parts of the nominated World Heritage Site will be encouraged.

Policy 12.2: The Partnership will actively encourage integration of sustainable modes of transport.

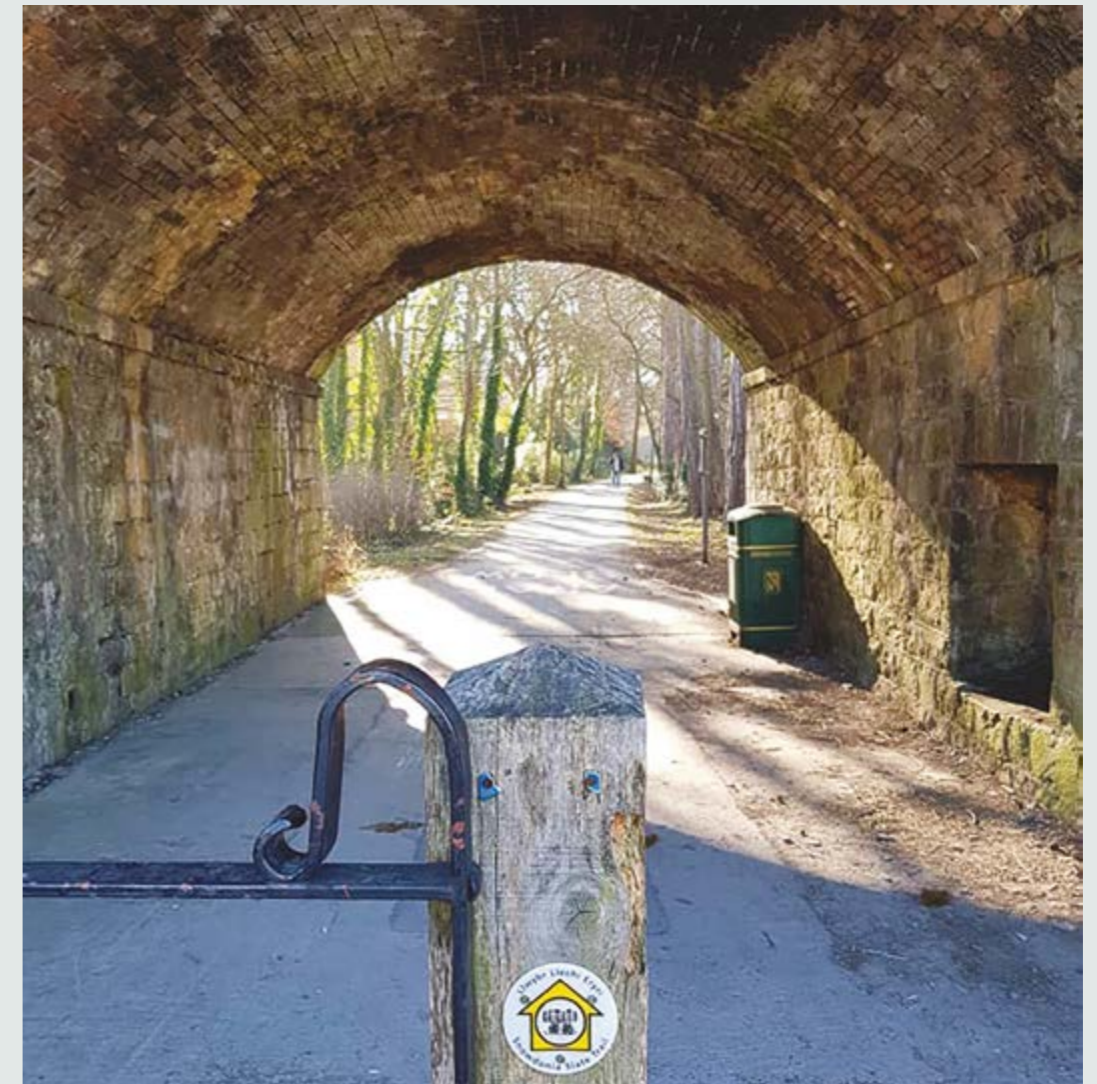
Policy 12.3: The Partnership will seek to integrate heritage interest with sustainable transport within the Nominated Property, the Buffer Zones and the region.

The region is served by a network of trunk and other A roads adjacent to, or within, each of the Component Parts. These provide direct access to a number of elements within the Nominated Property which function as visitor attractions or are otherwise open to the public, and further improvements to the road infrastructure are planned. However, the mountainous environment of the region does not make it suitable for more intensive use of road transport; existing Council and National Park policy is to reduce the need for travel by private car.

The region is connected to the main United Kingdom rail network by the London to Holyhead main line which passes through Component Part 1, and an active branch line which extends from

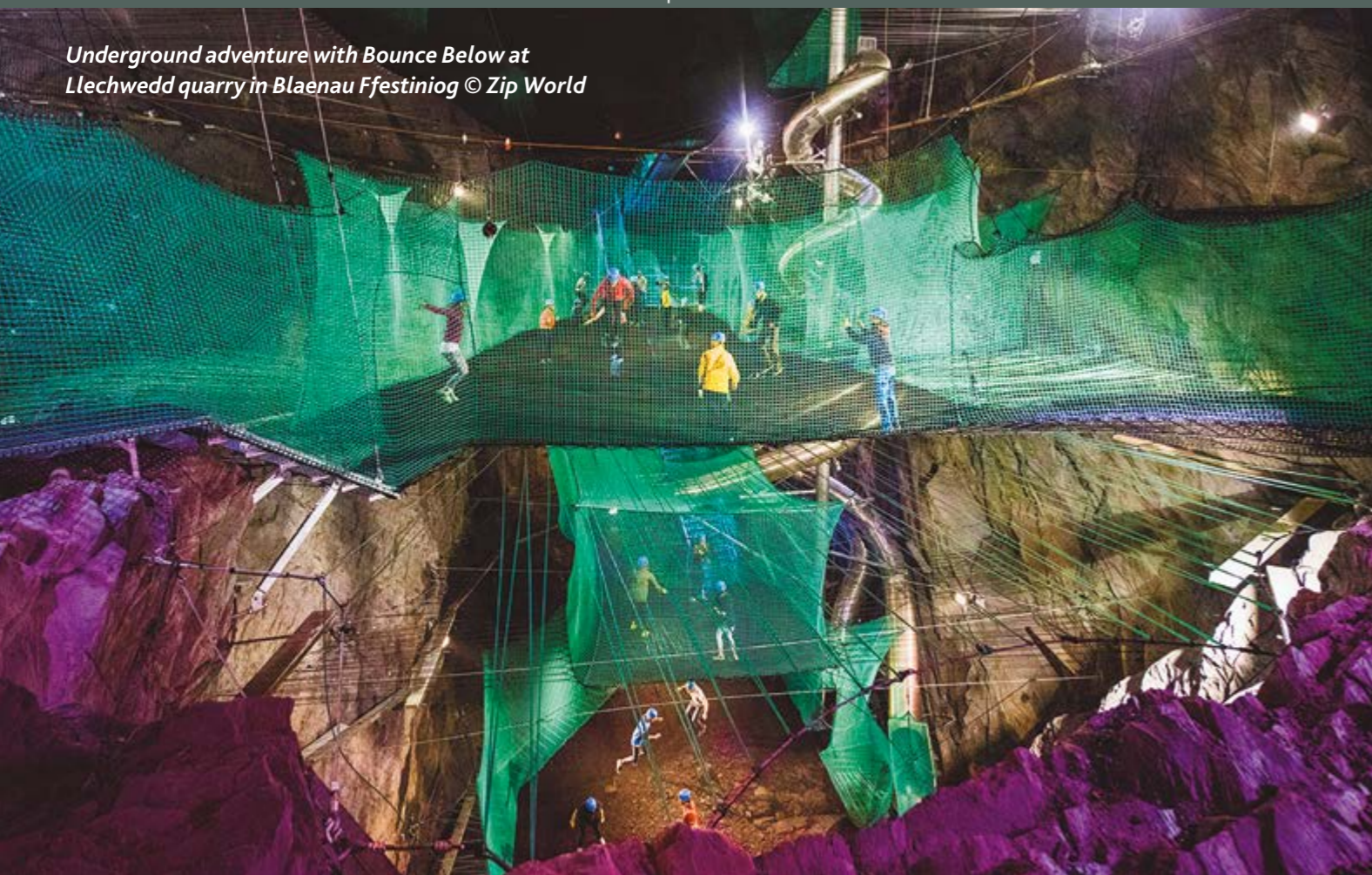
Llandudno Junction to Blaenau Ffestiniog in Component Part 5, as well as by the Cambrian Coast railway, a single-track system which operates from Shrewsbury and from Birmingham International and which passes through Component Parts 5 and 6. This connects with the two operational steam heritage railways within the Nominated Property, the Ffestiniog which also connects with the branch from Llandudno Junction, and the Talylllyn). The Welsh Highland Railway provides a link from Component Part 5 to Caernarfon and its World Heritage Site. Bus services are integrated as much as possible with railway timetables and directly serve each Component Part except 4. Cycle routes administered by Sustrans, a non-profit organization sponsored by the United Kingdom government, pass through Component Parts 1, 5, 6 and 7 and adjacent to Component Part 3.

Complementing the sustainable transport modes are footpaths including the 133 km Snowdonia Slate Trail, which connects Component Parts 1, 2, 3 and 5, and the Slate Valleys Paths, which are circular routes within Component Parts 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7. Gwynedd Council policy is to improve inter-modal transport links and to encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking. The Active Wales Travel Act (2013) notes the responsibility of the Local Authority to continuously improve facilities and routes for walkers and cyclists.



The Snowdonia Slate Trail enables the visitors to explore the slate heritage of the Nominated Property © Gwynedd Council.

Underground adventure with Bounce Below at Llechwedd quarry in Blaenau Ffestiniog © Zip World



7. Theme 4: Enjoying The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales

7.1 Key Aim

Objective 13: To ensure that the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property can be enjoyed, experienced and understood, by Gwynedd residents and by future generations.

Policy 13.1: The Partnership will facilitate understanding and appreciation of the Nominated Property and will foster public awareness and engagement in the need for protection and conservation.

Policy 13.2: The Partnership will communicate the meaning of cultural heritage sites to a range of methods as well as from living cultural traditions.

Policy 13.3: The Partnership will safeguard the tangible and intangible values of cultural heritage sites in their natural and cultural settings and social contexts.

Policy 13.4: The Partnership will respect the authenticity of cultural heritage sites, by communicating the significance of their historic fabric and cultural values and protecting them from the adverse impact of intrusive interpretive infrastructure, visitor pressure, inaccurate or inappropriate interpretation.

Policy 13.5: The Partnership will encourage inclusiveness in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites, by facilitating the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities in the development and implementation of interpretive programmes.

7.2 Context

Central to the Partnership's ambitions for the bid is to place local communities at the heart of decision-making and capacity building, in the spirit of the *UNESCO Sustainable Tourism Toolkit*. This notes:

The goal is to stimulate local solutions in communities through capacity-building in best practice.

This theme is also informed by the ICOMOS Ename Charter (2008) for interpretation and presentation, and is based on its first, fifth and sixth principles: access and understanding; planning for sustainability; and concern for inclusiveness.

Key documents:

ICOMOS Ename Charter (2008)

The core values of this document are further shared by the Welsh Government's *Sustainable Tourism: A Framework for Wales* and *Historic Environment Strategy*, and will be secured by strategies which: give a voice to local communities and locally-based businesses; which establish

sustainable destination management; and set out principles for informed interpretation. These will make *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* an environment which can be enjoyed both by local residents and by visitors drawn from all over the world.

A key ambition in developing the Nomination is to promote economic and community development across the region, and every effort has been made by the Partnership to involve local communities and businesses in the process. A successful inscription offers significant benefits, though it will also potentially increase pressure on a fragile environment, and will require informed understanding of the ways in which enjoyment of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* can be sustained.

Key documents:

ICOMOS Ename Charter (2008)

The *UNESCO Sustainable Tourism Toolkit* (<http://whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit>)

Sustainable Tourism A Framework for Wales (<https://gweddill.gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/070901-sustainable-tourism-en.pdf>)

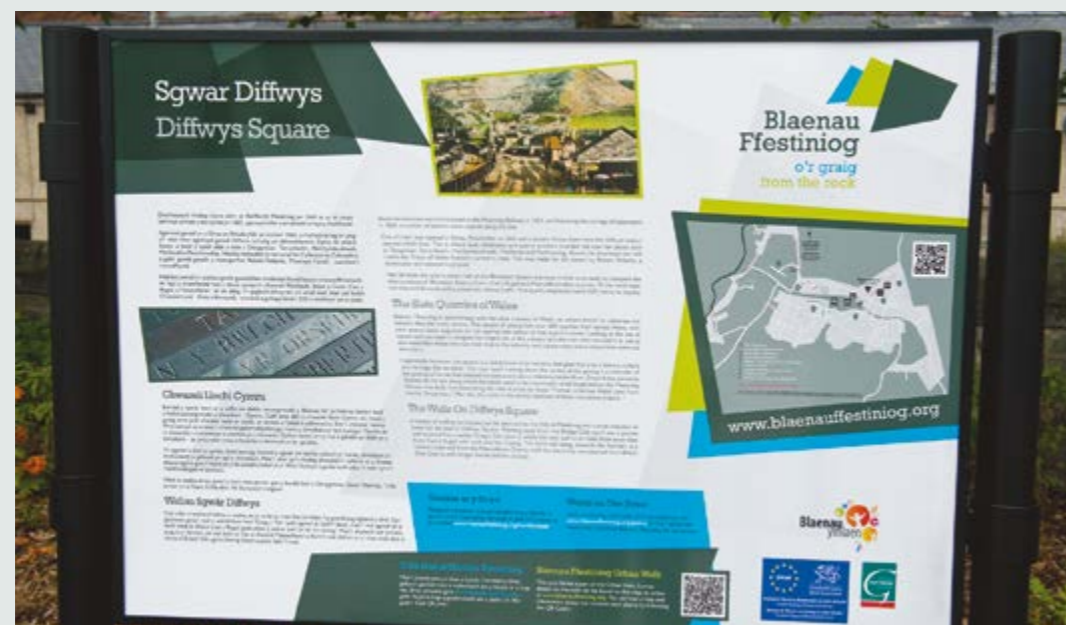
Historic Environment Strategy for Wales

<https://gov.wales/docs/drah/publications/130627histenvstraten.pdf>

Gwynedd Arts Plan

<https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Residents/Documents-Residents/Benefits-and-grants/Arts-Grants/12-12-17-Gwynedd-Arts-Plan.pdf>

Enjoying the Nominated Property involves: physical access where possible; virtual access where possible; and intellectual access through interpretation. Interpretation will be closely integrated with the strategies and policies put in place to promote learning about *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* set out in theme 5. In this respect, theme 4 is guided by the framework of the ICOMOS Ename Charter (2008) for interpretation and presentation, and is based on its fifth and sixth cardinal principles: planning for sustainability; and concern for inclusiveness.



The Blaenau town trail in Component Part 5, interprets the history of this historic industrial community © Gwynedd Council.

7.3 Implementing community engagement and capacity-building

The Gwynedd Arts Plan hopes to capitalise on the cultural opportunities in Gwynedd to promote health and well-being, education and socio-economic regeneration through the arts. Its vision is:

Collaborating to support the people of Gwynedd to access, enjoy and experience the arts – for individual, social, economic and community wellbeing.

The plan emphasises working in partnership on four key priorities: Wealth; Health and Wellbeing; Cohesive Communities; and a Thriving Language and Culture, with the three key aims: Equality; Sustainability; and being Responsible in the World.

Through the Unloved Heritage community archaeology activities, designed to engage, enthuse and inspire young people throughout Wales, and the Heritage Lottery Funded Project *LleCHI* ('YOUR place' which also translates in Welsh as 'Slate') as well as other funded activities, each of the principal towns and villages in the seven Component Parts of the Nominated Property will develop *Cynlluniau Cynefin* (place-based regeneration strategies).



The National Lottery Heritage Funded Unloved Heritage? group filming in a Nantlle slate quarry © Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

The *Cynlluniau Cynefin* (place-based regeneration strategies) will utilise the characterisation studies that have been undertaken in addition to other historical information, combined with local priorities, strategic direction and tourism destination assessments; to develop and provide a concise, agreed destination strategy for each settlement – respecting the historic, cultural and community needs and identifying potential funding opportunities to realise the ambitions.

The place-based regeneration strategies will be developed and agreed with key partners and agencies operating within the communities, businesses and social enterprises, and will explore concerns, risks and threats in addition to aspirations and opportunities for the future. They will also be discussed and supported by the Gwynedd Destination Management Partnership.

Through Unloved Heritage and the *LleCHI* project, it is also intended to develop business, community and youth ambassadors for *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*. These ambassadors will be provided with training, information and accreditation in order for them to provide a hands-on, indigenous approach to providing information to visitors, and also in connecting local communities to their unique heritage in order to promote and protect the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the site.

7.4 Visitor Experience

Regionally-based businesses

Heritage is central to a number of businesses within the Nominated Property – Llanberis Lake Railway, Festiniog Railway, Llechwedd caverns, Cwmorthin tours, Talyllyn Railway. Others are based within a heritage environment – Penrhyn zip-world, Felin Fawr.



Regional business leaders meet regularly to discuss the commercial potential of the World Heritage bid © Gwynedd Council.

Some regionally-based business located within the nominated property have no specific heritage focus but do include important historic assets within their landholding, some of which have commercial potential, as at Dorothea and Pen yr Orsedd which could be developed in the future with heritage at its core.

Destination management

Objective 14: To create a visitor experience that is unique and of the highest quality.

Policy 14.1: The Partnership will encourage inclusiveness in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites, by facilitating the involvement of stakeholders and associated communities in the development and implementation of interpretive programmes.

Policy 14.2: The Partnership will develop technical and professional guidelines for heritage interpretation and presentation, including technologies, research, and training.

Policy 14.3: The Partnership will develop clear and consistent signage and information provision across the nominated property.

Policy 14.4: The Partnership will ensure unique sense of place and high-quality authentic experiences for visitors.

Policy 14.5: The 7 Component Parts of the Nominated Property will be marketed and communicated as one Property.

The mountain landscape of Snowdonia has been drawing tourists in increasing numbers since the eighteenth century. Within the Nominated Property, many well-established and popular destinations have attracted visitors from all over the world since the mid-twentieth century. Tourism remains an important sector for the economy of Gwynedd. 2016 statistics (STEAM survey (Scarborough Tourism Economic Assessment Monitor) indicate:

- £1.01b value to the local economy
- 16,000 jobs supported
- 7.1m visits per annum
- 18m overnight stays
- 21m annual tourist days to Gwynedd



Walking in the mountain landscape of Snowdonia is a popular tourist attraction © Gwynedd Council.

The Gwynedd Destination Management Plan for 2013 to 2020 identified the following strengths, weaknesses opportunities and threats:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World class beautiful landscapes and coastline Spectacular built environment and historic features Unique and accessible culture Proximity to domestic markets Wide range of visitor attractions Good supply and variety of holiday accommodation A destination for activity or peace and quiet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonality of tourism activity Needs better tourism and public facilities Dependence on lower cost self-catering sector Lack of high quality services accommodation Few major all-weather visitor attractions Relative weakness of the retail offer Limited spend per head
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better partnership working between sectors Further development of year-round outdoor tourism Development of quality hotel accommodation Tourism development linked to centres of excellence Heritage and cultural tourism growth Quality shopping based on local products A wider range of events for visitors and residents More coordinated marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other rural and outdoor tourism destinations More aggressive and effective marketing by other areas Economic decline of rural areas and market towns Decline in relevant skills and quality of visitor welcome Decline in quality of the public realm

To address these identified weaknesses, the Destination Management Plan recommended the following aims:

- Extend the tourism season
- Increase visitor spend
- Improve the quality of the visitor experience
- Improve integration of tourism with other aspects of life
- Enhance the natural, built and cultural environment
- Build and maintain quality public infrastructure and amenities
- Provide well-paid, year-round quality jobs and skills development

The nomination will succeed in attracting visitors with a particular interest in heritage, which studies prove are visitors who tend to visit outside of the traditional holiday periods, into the shoulder season, and typically spend more when they visit.

A number of initiatives aim to improve the visitor experience including the Business Ambassadors scheme which will empower local businesses and employees to be confident in sharing information about the landscape and heritage with visitors, along with providing a sense of place and an authentic visitor experience. The implementation of the Interpretation Strategy priorities will also improve the visitor experience by providing high-quality visits across the nomination

area, and encouraging visitors to 'follow the slate story' across the region which will add to the priority of increasing spend and stays within the area.

The *Cynlluniau Cynefin* (place-based regeneration strategies) consider visitor requirements within the regeneration priorities of the destination. Priority projects will be undertaken in order to meet the priorities identified for each plan, which will include destination management proposals (e.g. signage and navigation, interpretation, amenities such as parking and toilets). Beyond this the *Cynlluniau Cynefin* (place-based regeneration strategies) identify improvements across the board including cultural experiences, environmental projects, community cohesion projects and social history ideas.

Skills development is a key aim of the Wales Slate Economic Plan, concentrating in particular on traditional skills, and hospitality skills in the tourism sector. Job creation and safeguarding is also a key aim, with quarrying and associated industries a priority within this field. Another significant opportunity is the support and development of the food and drink sector with many artisanal products being developed and sold in the area including gin, ale, cheese and coffee.

A new Destination Management Plan (DMP) will be developed in 2020 with implementation to follow, which is timely in considering the likely inscription of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales* as a World Heritage Site. From initial consultation the revised DMP is likely to include the following priorities:

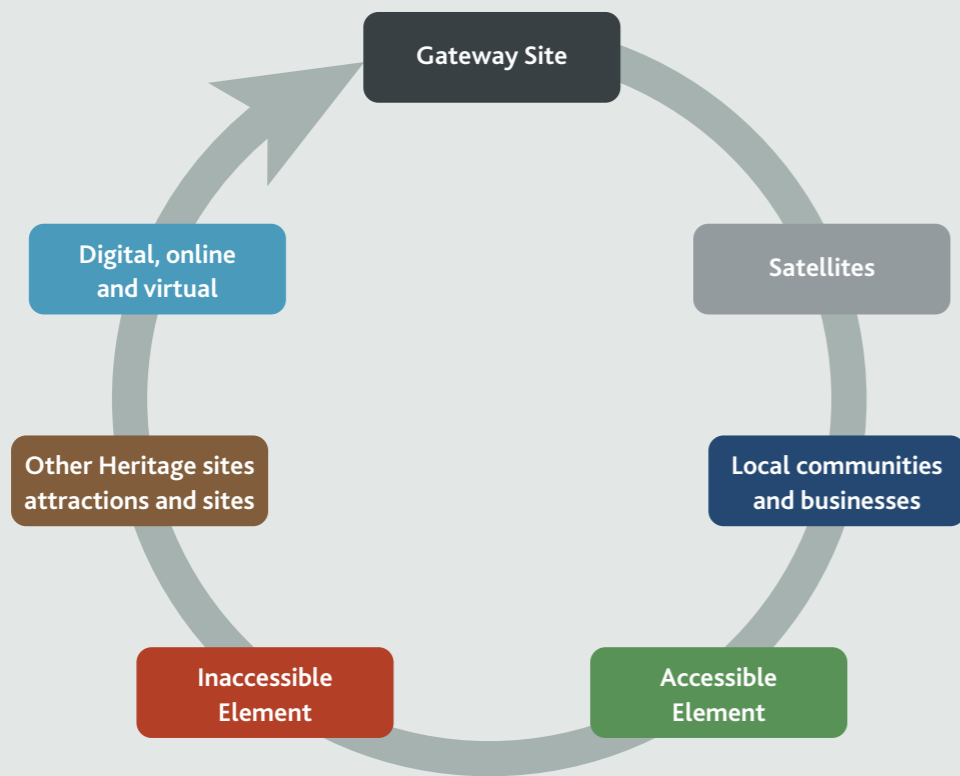
- Supporting sustainable, authentic, Welsh, low carbon tourism.
- Creating opportunities to encourage local people to enter the sector and strengthening the link between local people, attractions and information about their area and employment.
- Creating an unique sense of place and encourage the use of the Welsh language and culture within businesses.
- Marketing less popular destinations and areas outside of the main season.
- Target high-value markets that spend more and visit year-round.
- Heritage and Cultural Tourism.
- Manage the growth of tourism sustainably and sensibly while maintaining sustainable and living communities.

Utilising current infrastructure, it is proposed that a formal structure of gateway sites and satellites be developed for the Nominated Property to support understanding, integration and transmission. Gateway sites will be the key hubs for information on the property and will promote their satellites in each Component Part in addition to other gateway sites as a package to visitors. This will promote extended stay and spend locally and disperse tourists across the region and the Nominated Property. Elements that may not be accessible to the public will also be interpreted at gateway or satellite sites with other accessible options, and experiences promoted and encouraged.

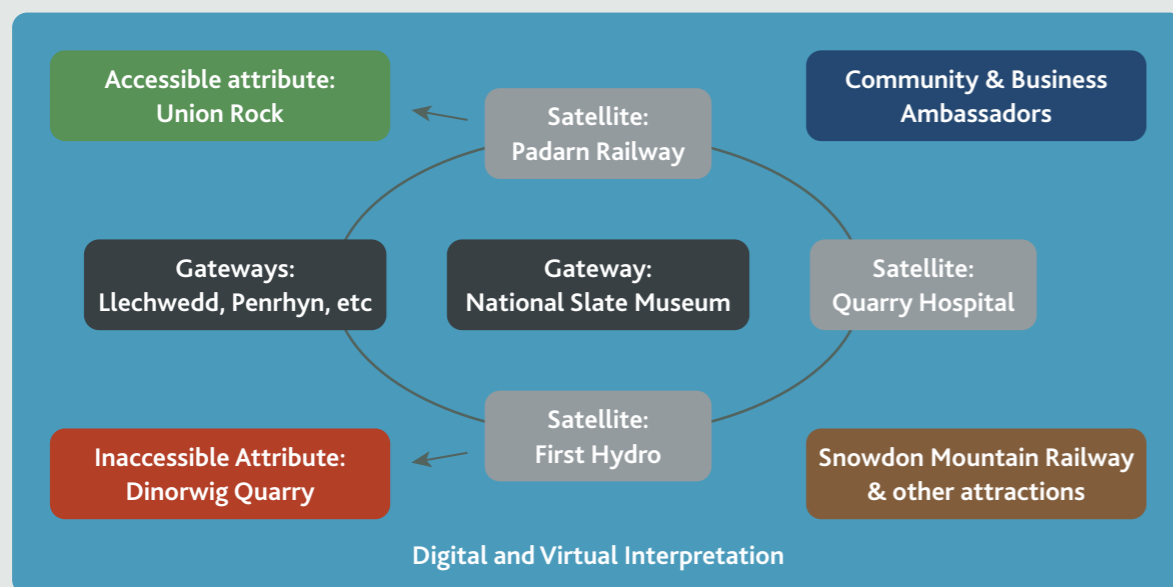
In the event of a successful inscription, each Gateway, satellite and accessible element will reference the World Heritage inscription; will outline their contribution to the site; what makes them outstanding within the context of the site and how they relate to the wider cultural landscape. This will ensure a consistent approach of telling the story and in communicating how each Component Part and each element contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the whole site.

All visitor sites and hubs will adopt a common, shared interpretation strategy presenting the proposed Outstanding Universal Value of the Nominated Property and a shared approach to marketing.

The proposed model is as follows:



As an example, the proposed model could function as follows in the Dinorwig Component Part:



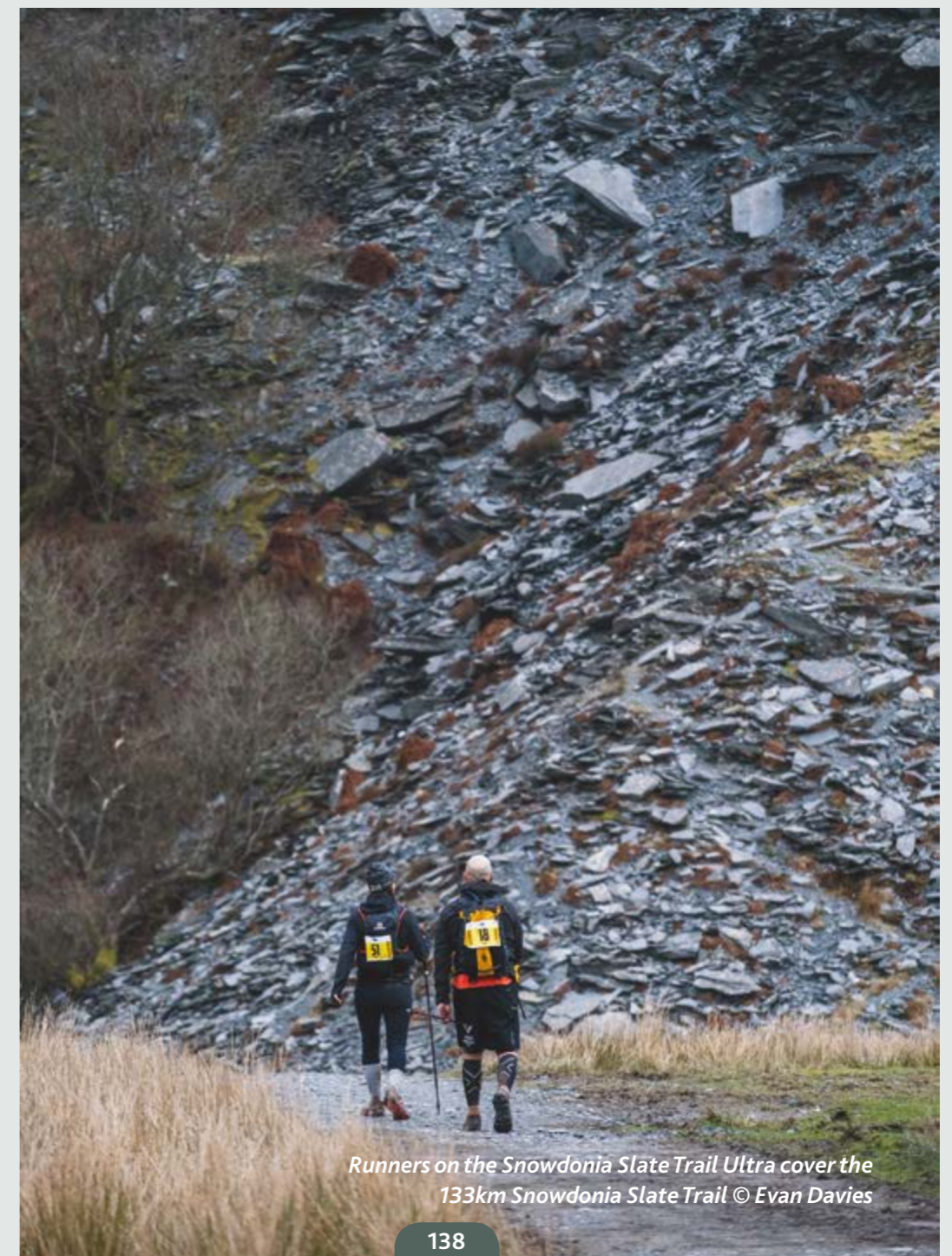
Health and safety

World Heritage inscription does not confer any right of public access to private property. The Nominated Property includes relict quarries and active railways each of which have their own health and safety requirements. The Partnership will promote and encourage a culture of health and safety awareness within the Nominated Property.

Regular maintenance regimes in quarry sites, and periodic reporting, will identify and address risks.

Objective 15: To endeavour to create a safe environment for the enjoyment of the Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales.

Policy 15.1: The Partnership will develop clear and robust quarry and historic monuments' safety policies.



Runners on the Snowdonia Slate Trail Ultra cover the 133km Snowdonia Slate Trail © Evan Davies



8. Theme 5: Learning about *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*

8.1 Key Aim

Objective 16: The Nominated Property is a focus for shared learning and research fostering understanding and appreciation of its values and attributes.

Policy 16.1 Links will be established with education-providers to foster opportunities for inclusive learning programmes relevant to the Nominated Property.

Policy 16.2: Links will be established with international bodies to promote academic research, educational programmes and professional exchanges relevant to the Nominated Property.

Policy 16.3: Visitors will be encouraged to explore and learn about the physical, social and cultural aspects of the Slate Landscapes of Northwest Wales.

Policy 16.4: Researchers will be encouraged to share their knowledge and research findings.

8.2 Context

Considerable research, both formal and informal has taken place in support of the Nomination. This will be continued, and future research disseminated. Learning about the Nominated Property is guided by the ICOMOS Ename Charter (2008) for interpretation and presentation, and is based on its seventh cardinal principle: importance of research, training, and evaluation.

Key documents:

ICOMOS Ename Charter (2008)

Historical and archaeological understanding

The historic archive of the slate industry of Northwest Wales and of its transport systems, settlements and communities is detailed and voluminous. These documents are preserved and made available to the public at the County record offices managed by Gwynedd Council, at Bangor University and the National Library of Wales, as well as in other research collections such as The National Archives in Kew.

Historical research informed by this archive resource and by archaeological investigation has been carried out by volunteers under the sponsorship of the Snowdonia National Park Authority since 1972. Documentation and reports are curated at the Park's study centre, Plas Tan y Bwlch (5.7). Authoritative studies of the industry and of its transport systems have been published.

Extensive recording and investigation programmes have been carried out by archaeologists from Gwynedd Archaeological Trust (GAT) and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) exploring the historic quarries, transport features, ports and harbours resulting in a comprehensive gazetteer. These records form part of the Historic Environment Record curated by the GAT, and the National Monuments Record curated by RCAHMW. Both these records are accessible to the public and are used to inform a wide variety

Excavation, clearance and recording work at Pen y Bryn Barracks (Component Part 3) in July 2019. The work was funded by Cadw and undertaken by Gwynedd Archaeological Trust and community volunteers © Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.



Since 1972, archaeological volunteers have been recording The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales © Plas Tan y Bwlch.

of functions including advancing knowledge and understanding of the historic environment; supporting the conservation, management and protection of historic assets; informing strategic policies and development plans; supporting heritage-led regeneration, cultural tourism and environmental improvement; contributing to education and learning and promoting public participation in the exploration, appreciation and enjoyment of local heritage.

In addition, historic landscape characterisation studies and urban character studies of the Nominated Property have been undertaken, funded by Cadw and by Gwynedd Council.

The history of the Ffestiniog and Talylyn railways is actively researched; the Ffestiniog Railway's Heritage Group publishes its own quarterly journal.



Digital Survey by RCAHMW at Maenofferen quarry in Component Part 5 © Crown copyright: RCAHMW.

Existing learning provision

The Slate Museum's education programme contributes to: the Foundation Phase (age 3–7 years); Key Stage 2 (age 7–11 years); Key Stage 3 (age 11–14 years), Key Stage 4 (age 14–16 years) and Welsh Baccalaureate (age 14–19 years); Post-16 Education; Adult Learners; Teachers; a programme of exhibitions; and to the Museum's learning blog.



Ysgol Craig y Deryn, Meirionnydd during the takeover day learning about the slate industry at Meirionnydd Record Office © Gwynedd Council.

The Snowdonia National Park study centre at Plas Tan y Bwlch has been running practical courses in industrial archaeology for adult learners since 1972. Several publications have resulted from this, and the archive generated by successive courses is one of the major sources of knowledge of the industry. These are now among the very few professionally-led courses in the field of Post-Medieval archaeology in the United Kingdom.

Gwynedd Archives employs an education officer to assist schools visiting the Caernarfon and Meirionnydd Record Offices.

Current projects include Unloved Heritage?, a programme of community archaeology activities designed to engage, enthuse and inspire young people throughout Wales to become involved with their local heritage. This currently includes projects in the Nantlle Component Part.



The National Heritage Lottery Funded Unloved Heritage? Group in Nantlle © Gwynedd Archaeological Trust.

8.3 Encouraging learning

Importance of research, training, and evaluation

The Partnership steering group will establish and promote a research strategy based on existing best practice with community groups, stakeholders and education providers in order to develop and refine technical and professional guidelines for heritage interpretation and presentation, and to identify and fill gaps in academic understanding.

A programme of formal research and learning will contribute to the 'virtuous circle' of management by furthering historical and archaeological understanding in order both to inform conservation and management projects and to complement interpretation of *The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales*. It will also contribute to understanding the global dimension of the Nominated Property through evolving links with the Slate Valley Museum, Granville, New York State (USA), le Musée de l'Ardoise à Haut-Martelange/Schiefermuseum Uerwermaartel (Luxembourg), and the European Quarry Landscapes Network. Wider themes include World Heritage Site and industrial landscape management, climate change, tourism impact.

A successful inscription offers the possibility of sharing best practice with other World Heritage Sites in Wales and the UK including the *Blaenavon Industrial Landscape*, the *Pontcysyllte Aqueduct and Canal* and *Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd*.

Established formal links between Indian Railways and the Ffestiniog Railway can facilitate the sharing of best practice with the *Mountain Railways of India* World Heritage site and should be strengthened.

Academic Research strategy

The following research questions have been discussed with Bangor University, and their suitability as academic research topics provisionally confirmed.

Criterion (ii) – an important interchange of human values, particularly in the heyday period from 1780 to 1940, on developments in architecture and technology.

VALUES	RESEARCH QUESTIONS
Developments in building and architecture	<p>What further evidence can be found for the ways in which the slate industry of Northwest Wales influenced developments in building and architecture worldwide?</p> <p>In what way did the slate industry of Northwest Wales compete in a global market-place with other slate-producing areas, and with other forms of roofing material?</p>
Skills transfer	<p>What further evidence can be identified on a global scale for skills transfer (quarrying and processing slate) to, from and within The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales?</p>
Technology transfer	<p>What further evidence can be identified on a global scale for technology transfer to, from and within The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales?</p> <p>What further evidence can be identified on a global scale for the transfer of railway technology to, from and within The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales?</p> <p>What impact did the development of narrow-gauge railway technology have on European colonialism/warfare?</p>

Criterion (iv) – The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales is an outstanding example of a type of landscape that illustrates, in a dramatic way, the 'combined works of nature and of man' through the large-scale exploitation of natural resources.

VALUES	RESEARCH QUESTIONS
Industrial transformation through capital investment	<p>To what extent and in what ways was banking capital crucial to developing industrial-scale slate quarrying?</p> <p>In what ways did investment in slate quarrying resemble/differ from other British models of capital investment?</p> <p>In what ways did investment in Welsh slate quarrying resemble/differ from slate industries in other parts of the world?</p> <p>How were slate quarries in Northwest Wales managed as businesses? Were they different from other major extractive industries? Were technical decisions the province of the engineer or of the accountant?</p> <p>In what ways did the evolution of a money economy change the lives of working people within The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales?</p> <p>What changes can be discerned in the health and welfare of the slate quarryman during the major industrial period? How do these compare with other forms of industrial employment?</p>
Industrial transformation through exploitation of natural resources	<p>How and in what ways did the slate industry make use of natural resources including water and gravity to handle, process and transport slate? In what ways did it differ from/resemble other significant quarrying environments in this respect?</p>

Criterion (v) – The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales is an outstanding example of the industrial transformation of a traditional human settlement and marginal agrarian land-use pattern; it also exemplifies how a remarkably homogeneous minority culture adapted to modernity in the industrial era.

VALUES	RESEARCH QUESTIONS
Continuity within a changing landscape	<p>In what ways did industrialisation of The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales affect the position of the Welsh language?</p> <p>What was the extent of women's economic involvement in the slate industry? Is it the case that women never had any significant industrial role? If so, why were the slate quarries of Anjou and the Ardennes significant employers of women?</p> <p>Is it the case the immigration to the slate-quarrying areas mainly came from within the Gwynedd-Anglesey region?</p>
Pre-industrial landscape and the industrial landscape	<p>To what extent and in what ways do pre-industrial settlement forms persist within The Slate Landscape of Northwest Wales?</p> <p>How and in what ways did contemporary ideas about working-class housing influence the evolution of slate quarry settlements?</p>

Community Opportunities

There is considerable potential for encouraging community engagement and volunteering. By fostering and developing heritage-related skills and training amongst a volunteer base, the Partnership can help to support employment prospects including qualification-based training. Courses in care/repair skills related to the conservation of the built environment, such as stone masonry and slate roofing, would not only benefit volunteers but could also support the on-going maintenance and conservation of the nominated property.

There is also scope to work with partners, such as the Snowdonia National Park to develop environmental conservation learning programmes focussed on the nominated property, and with Amgueddfa Cymru to establish opportunities for learning focussed on heritage interpretation and presentation.



National Lottery Heritage Fund trainees learn new skills on the Ffestiniog Railway © Ffestiniog and Welsh Highland Railways.



Gorseddau quarry in Component Part 4
© Crown copyright: RCAHMW