



**NOMINATION OF MØNS KLINT
FOR INCLUSION ON THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
2024**

MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX 2

MANAGEMENT PLAN

MØNS KLINT AS UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE

1ST FEB 2024

VISION, ORGANIZATION, LEGISLATION, PROTECTION
AND SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY PATHWAYS

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MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. THE PROPERTY OF MØNS KLINT

Møns Klint is a 6 km coastal chalk cliff with exceptional geological and scenic qualities. The white cliffs consist of Cretaceous chalk that has been bulldozed up into one of the world's largest glaciotectionic complexes by glaciers during the last ice age, c. 17.000 years ago. The coastal position with active wave erosion has exposed a spectacular cross-section, with an outstanding exposure of more than 9 kilometers, and a structural relief extending 200 meters from the base to the top of the complex. The steep white cliffs, more than 120 meters above sea level, form jagged towers of whiteness above turquoise waters, stony black flint beaches, and crowned by green beech tree forests on top.

It displays the best exposed and most spectacular cross-section of a large glaciotectionic complex from the Pleistocene glacial succession events on the Northern Hemisphere, and shows well defined and complex tectonic structures, including folds and thrust faults, uniquely visible by means of black flintstone layers imbedded in the white chalk.

As such Møns Klint is proposed to be inscribed under the criteria (viii) on the World Heritage List, stating that the nominated properties shall:

(viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;

The white cliffs of Møn comprise an outstanding and superlative example of glaciotectionic mountain building from the Pleistocene Epoch (a major stage in the history of Earth), and the Outstanding Universal Value of the site is represented by significant geomorphic and physiographic features, in the form of a well exposed cross section through one of the world's largest glaciotectionic complexes, but also the continuation of marginal hills behind

it. it thereby provides a unique testimony of the advances of specific glacial ice streams, including their extent, fast flow and dynamics, and has for the same reason played a key-role in the scientific history and acknowledgement of glaciotectionics, including important methodological contributions to the scientific discipline of glaciotectionism.

Due to the spectacular and scenic qualities, the cliffs have been a popular tourist attraction (and painters motif) for more than 200 years, and the management of the property has likewise been well established for more than a century. The first protective legislation was initiated in 1917, and since then, many more protective legislations and designations have been added. The site continues to be among the most iconic – and well protected – pieces of nature within the Danish Realm.

Fig. 1a and 1b.

Møns Klint in november 2023, following a storm induced flooding event. At the foot of the cliffs, wave action clearly carved out large chunks of chalk, exposing freshly white chalk at the beach level.



Fig. 1a

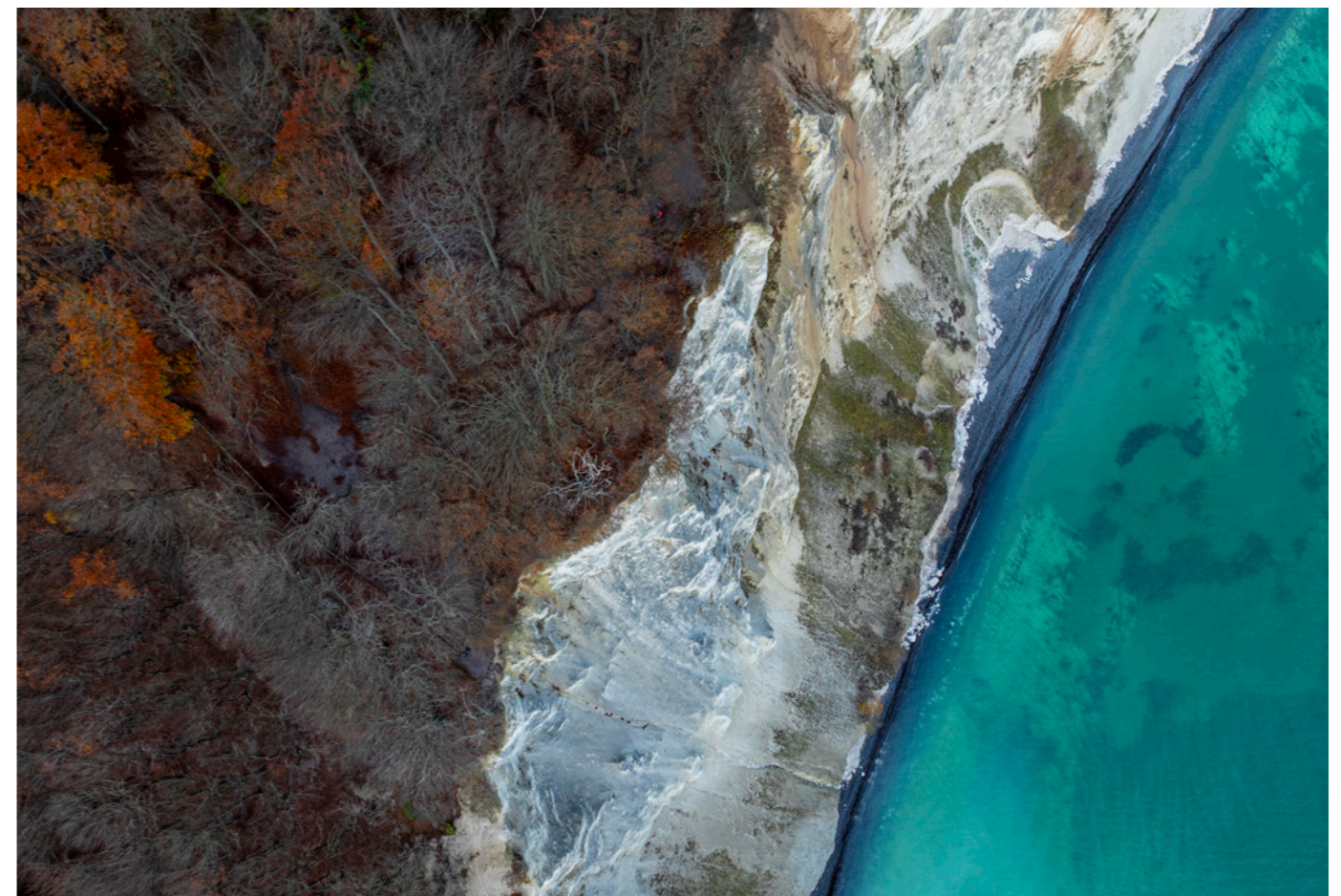


Fig. 1b

MANAGEMENT PLAN

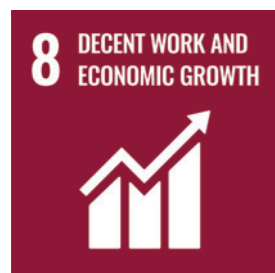
2. THE VISION BEHIND MØNS KLINT AS A UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Møns Klint is the most spectacular example of glaciotectionic mountain building worldwide, and illustrates the profound effect Pleistocene lowland glaciers had on landscape formation throughout the Northern Hemisphere. The management plan of the site therefore aims to secure the geological values of the site, but moreover to ensure the conservation status of the landscapes and natural values of the property as a whole. The nominated property is located within a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, and as such a holistic approach to conservation and the local community is a ubiquitous part of the strategy for management.

Recreative activities in connection to tourism, combined with restorative and protective initiatives of nature, are therefore important aspects of the coherent and coordinated strategy that will, in the future, also encompass the potential World Heritage area of Møns Klint, as presented in the following.

The Municipality of Vordingborg uses the UN Global Goals as guidelines for their municipal development, and in the specific case of Møns Klint and the Biosphere Reserve of Møn and Nyord, the primary UN Goals of choice are: 8, 11, 12, and 15. (See below).

They moreover base the current management plan on the five C's of the World Heritage Convention, and use these as their strategic objectives to incorporate community interests with nature management, conservation and development of facilities and tourism. The following four targets have been chosen as the primary lines of action:



8.9. Promote Beneficial and Sustainable Tourism: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

11.4. Protect the Worlds Cultural and Natural Heritage: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the Worlds Cultural and Natural Heritage.

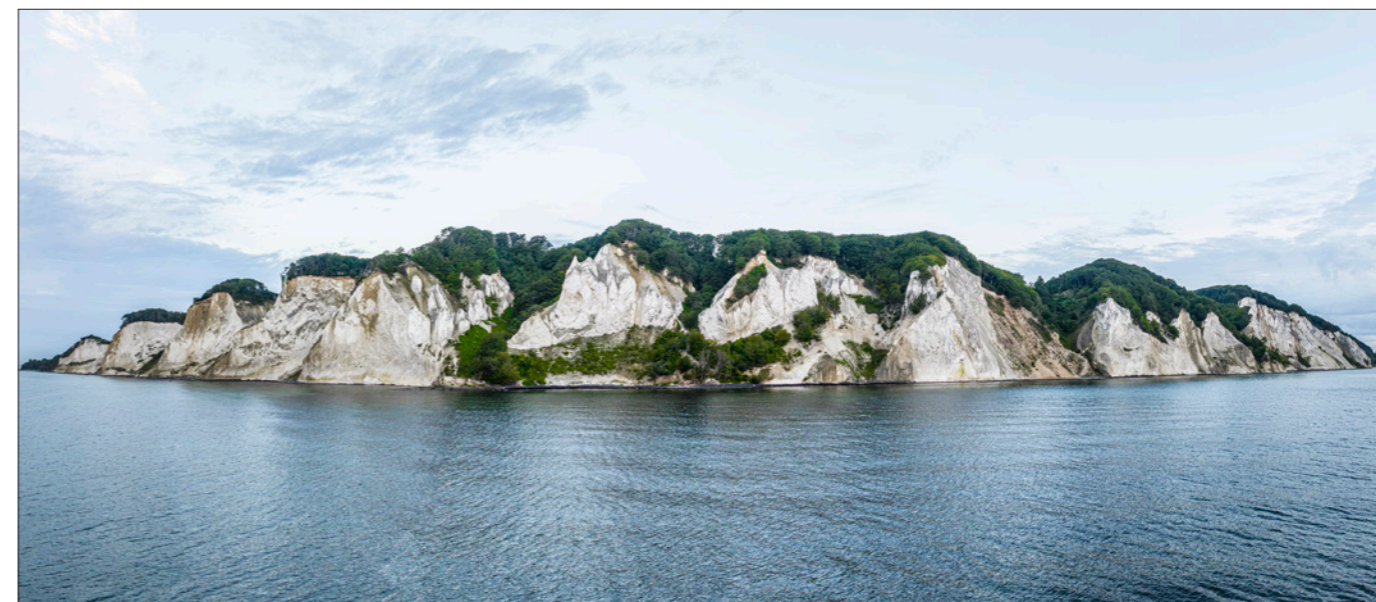
12.8. Promote Universal Understanding of Sustainable Lifestyles: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

15.5. Protect Biodiversity and Natural Habitats: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

The vision behind the management of Møns Klint as a World Heritage site, is therefore found in the combination between conservation of its geological values, and the sustainable use of its recreative potentials. As such the following two lines of action are decided to be the top priority in the collaboration between the Vordingborg Municipality, the Danish Nature Agency and the Geocenter Møns Klint:

1: The protection of the geological and natural values, and

2: The development of green tourism, including local jobs in tourism



Møns Klint continuously aims to be the best place in the world to experience glaciotectionic mountain building, and to do so through sustainable local management inspired by the 5 C's of the World Heritage Convention.

Credibility: The above stated lines of action, followed by the Municipality and the Danish Nature Agency, seek to represent the UNESCO vision, by following the Global Goals of sustainable development on many levels, and to protect the outstanding geological and aesthetic values of Møns Klint as a World Heritage Site.

Communication: The Geocenter Møns Klint aims to disseminate and develop the unique geological heritage of the property, by means of exhibitions, guided tours, events and research networks. In addition, UNESCO ambassadors will receive training, not only in the perspective of UNESCO Biosphere, but also in UNESCO World Heritage, in the future.

Capacity-building: In addition to dissemination and training of local ambassadors, concrete scientific research plans are under development with our partners on Copenhagen University, aiming to detailed investigations on geological dating and structural analysis of the glaciotectionic complex of Møns Klint.

Conservation: The proposed property is well protected by many legislations and protective designations, and a sustainable developmental pathway is already underway. It is assessed that many positive synergies will develop in the interaction with especially the UNESCO Biosphere designation of the island.

Community: A long tradition of local inclusion in decision- and developmental processes on the island of Møn, will also be followed in the case of a World Heritage nomination. Also here, synergies with UNESCO Biosphere are believed to influence patterns of network and collaboration within the local communities in a positive and constructive way.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

3. THE CHARACTER OF GOVERNANCE

3.1 The Organization

Formal application and management of UNESCO World Heritage in Denmark, lies with the Agency for Culture and Palaces, representing the State Party of the Danish State. Management of the Møns Klint property, however, already has a strong foundation in legislation and regulation. The site has played an iconic role as a major natural site in Denmark, and has been well visited – and also protected – for more than a hundred years.

The natural values of the nominated area are currently administered by the owners of the core and buffer zones: The Danish Nature Agency (308 ha) and the Estate of Klintholm Gods (57,5 ha). Important other stakeholders are the Municipality of Vordingborg; responsible for implementation of legislation and development in the area, and the Geocenter Møns Klint; responsible for communication, dissemination and capacity-building. Geocenter Møns Klint acts, in many respects, as the public face of the nominated property, and also administered the writing and editing of the UNESCO World Heritage application.

Representatives from these five primary institutions constitute a steering committee for the potential World Heritage site, that will meet regularly, including an annual meeting with two advisory boards.

A Site Manager will be engaged to coordinate the steering committee, and to be responsible for the communication between all stakeholders in the area, including the management and protection of the site, in relation to its Outstanding Universal Value and the UNESCO convention. The site manager will be employed by the Vordingborg Municipality, but affiliated to Geocenter Møns Klint, and will also form part of a new UNESCO secretariat in cooperation with the UNESCO Biosphere coordinator.

Two advisory boards will furthermore be established, in the form of 1) a local reference group, including local actors and associations, including the organization behind the UNESCO Biosphere designation on the island, and 2) a scientific advisory board in the form of a geological reference group, including national and international universities and museums, to make sure the outstanding geological values of the site are addressed professionally within the World Heritage organization.

Møns Klint as a World Heritage Site thus aims to add into an already existing structure of local resources, and furthermore to contribute to existing developmental structures and networks, by adding a more scientific approach and a more geological understanding to the future pathway of the island.

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE AND UNESCO BIOSPHERE RESERVE ORGANIZATION

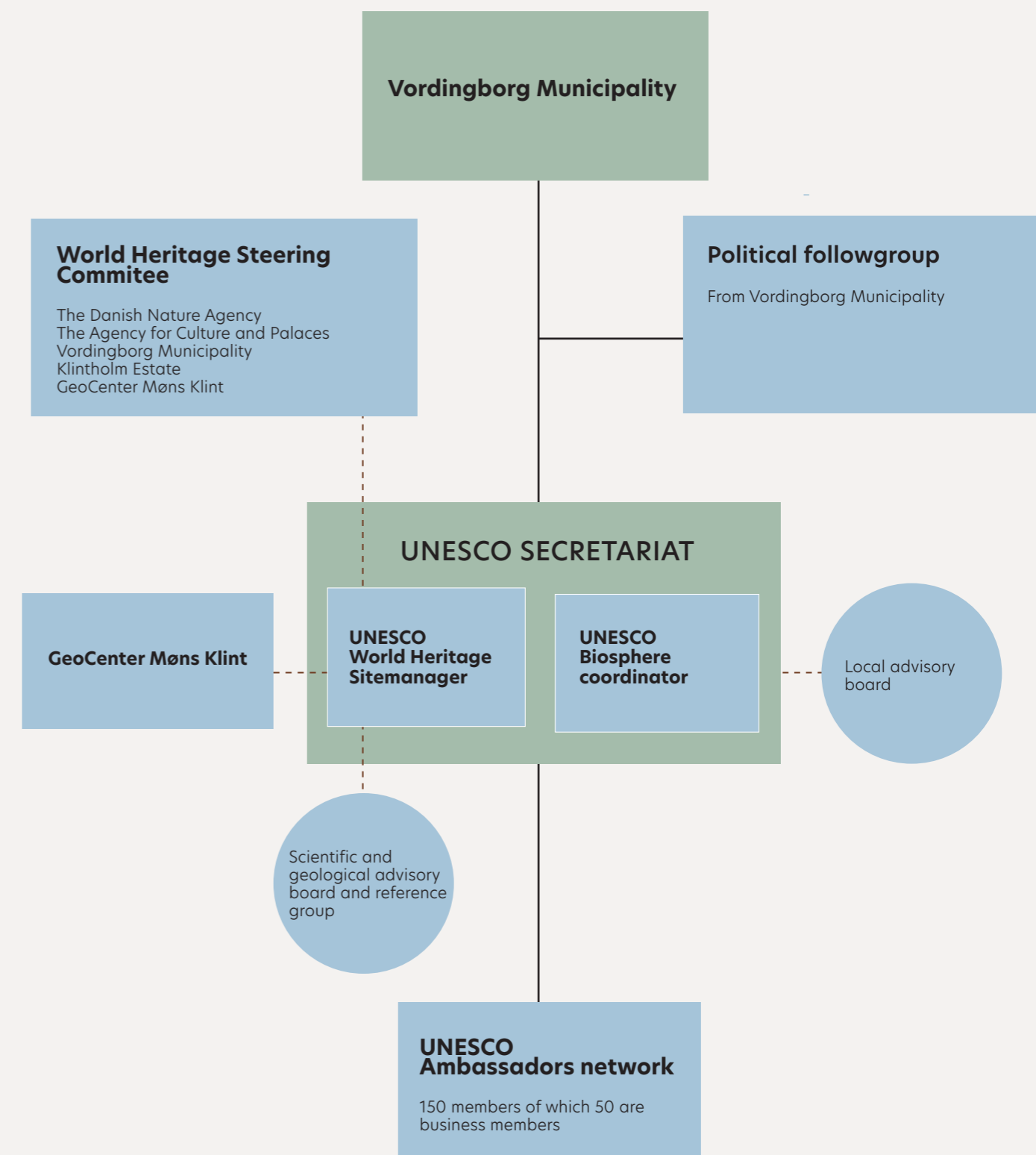


Fig. 3 The Steering Committee has the overall responsibility for management of Møns Klint as UNESCO World Heritage. They appoint two advisory boards, a local reference group and a geological scientific reference group. Vordingborg Municipality employ and engage a site manager, who will cooperate with the UNESCO Biosphere coordinator in a new UNESCO secretariat, but who will be affiliated on Geocenter Møns Klint, who is positioned right in the center of the nominated property.

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3.2. Cooperation with the UNESCO Biosphere Organization

In 2017 the entire island of Møn was designated as UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, together with the small neighboring island of Nyord. Since then, an effective organization has been established, acting with the primary aim to transform Møn into a thoroughly sustainable community. The UNESCO Biosphere organization is based in the developmental department of Vordingborg Municipality, and a fulltime Biosphere coordinator is engaged with the primary task of working with the adopted strategy.

The future World Heritage Organization will cooperate closely with this already existing UNESCO Biosphere organization, and especially the UNESCO Biosphere coordinator and the UNESCO World Heritage Site Manager, who will be in close contact and discuss strategies, projects, shared challenges and future goals.

In addition, the Municipality established a network of local UNESCO Biosphere ambassadors of around 150 current members, of which ca. 50 are company owners in small businesses with focus on sustainable development. The task of facilitating the Biosphere ambassador network lies with the Biosphere coordinator, including convening and hosting three meetings a year. It is the ambition that the new World Heritage Organization will add into this already existing network of ambassadors.

The Vordingborg Municipality likewise established a political followgroup of 5 participants from relevant political committees. The followgroup is continuously informed about current projects within the UNESCO Biosphere strategy, and they participate in network meetings. If Møns Klint is nominated as World Heritage, this same political followgroup will be integrated into the World Heritage strategy, as the two UNESCO designations will fuse into a cooperative united UNESCO organization, serviced by the Biosphere coordinator as well as the World Heritage site manager.

The cooperation will be centered around the ambassador network, as is shown in the organization diagram.

Potential synergies:

- The UNESCO World Heritage designation will strengthen the scientific profile of the already established ambassador network.
- The ambassador network will extend and develop the current initiative called 'Traceless'. A project aiming to monitor and limit human traces in nature; an agenda which will be even more urgent, if the Møns Klint area is nominated as UNESCO World Heritage. Such a nomination is known to attract international attention and increase visitor numbers, and it will be vital to have an effective strategy for future visitors to visit as 'traceless' as possible in nature.
- The two UNESCO organizations will cooperate about dissemination of the natural values on Møn, and the geological Outstanding Universal Value on Møns Klint. This could result in common activities with special emphasis on families, kids and juveniles.
- The political advisory board for the UNESCO Biosphere organization, is already established, and can easily be extended to follow the World Heritage Organization as well.
- Finally, the two organizations will help and advise each other in the execution of the monitoring and reporting for the UNESCO Biosphere and the UNESCO World Heritage commissions respectively.

As the organization diagram illustrates, the above described synergies are already conceived in the structure and the ambition for the future organization.

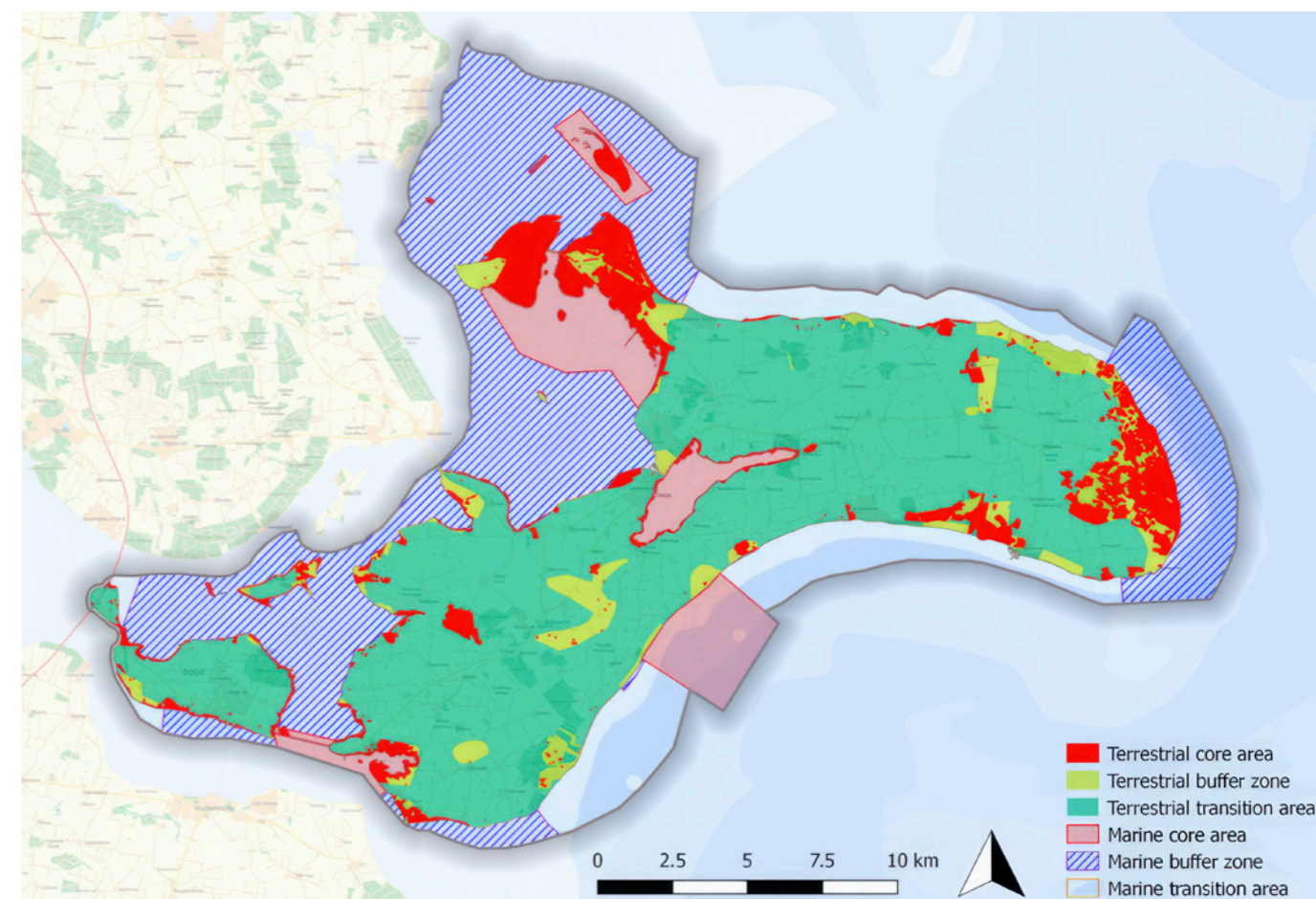


Fig. 4. Map of the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve of Møn and Nyord.



Fig. 5. Goats grazing in the nominated property.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.3. Primary players in the Steering Committee

The Steering Committee has the overall responsibility for management of Møns Klint as UNESCO World Heritage, together with the site manager, who will be appointed by the Municipality of Vordingborg and affiliated on Geocenter Møns Klint. The members of the Steering Committee, including these two primary players, will be presented in the following:

The Agency of Culture and Palaces (Slots og Kulturstyrelsen) is one of the 99 agencies acting under the Danish State. They act to maintain cultural heritage in the State of Denmark, and as such is responsible for all matters related to UNESCO World Heritage, including safeguarding the convention.

The Danish Nature Agency (Naturstyrelsen) is another Agency of the Danish State, responsible for management of the 209.000 hectares of public nature and forest within the country. Their primary areas of responsibility cover daily management, restoration and developmental projects of nature, outdoor facilities and safety – and also management of the national hunting legislation and regulation. The local Storstrøms department of the Danish Nature Agency is responsible for the conservation of the public 308 ha of the nominated property.

Geocenter Møns Klint is a non-profit commercial foundation, responsible for the dissemination of the State owned natural values of Møns Klint. It is a geological science center disseminating the geology of the white cliffs and the nature surrounding them. It displays several permanent exhibitions about the geological origin, the fossils and the glacio-tectonic processes, as well as a few special exhibitions of changing topics. Guided tours are available in the summer season, as well as recreative activities like mountain biking and tree climbing. Teaching courses are offered for school classes, and each year more than 1000 staffed events are executed. Geocenter Møns Klint has the overall responsibility for the on-site tourism on Møns Klint, as well as the dissemination of its outstanding geology.

Vordingborg Municipality is the Municipality encompassing Møn. The island had its own municipality until the municipal reform of 2007, in which many small municipalities were incorporated into the larger Vordingborg Municipality. Centered in the city of Vordingborg, the Municipality who develop a Municipal Plan every 12 years, based on the Planning Act and all the relevant legislation found within the municipal area (see Appendix 3). Natural values are of high priority to the municipality, which has the longest coastline in the country of Denmark, and who in 2022 won the award 'Wildest Municipality' in the country, due to its successful projects of nature restoration. The island of Møn, with emphasis on Møns Klint, constitute important and unique nature within the municipality, and it has the overall responsibility for the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and also the Dark Sky Park and the Dark Sky community designations, that cover the islands of Møn and Nyord.

Private owner of Klintholm Gods is the Scavinius family residing on Klintholm Estate, who has owned most of the land on Høje Møn since 1798, including the cliffs. In 1980 the cliff section and large parts of the forest and grasslands, were however sold to the Danish State, and at the same time protected by the 'Høje Møn Protection' that was implemented partly in 1980 (on state owned areas), and fully in 1983 (including the privately owned areas). The Høje Møn Protection now covers a total of 1250 hectares, including the nominated property, and the Klintholm Estate has, in cooperation with Vordingborg Municipality, the responsibility of the conservation of the 57,5 ha owned by them, within the nominated property.

3.4. Primary players in the advisory boards

Local advisory board

The Steering Committee aims to enhance the already strongly rooted local foundation on the island, by setting up a local advisory board constituting actors and stakeholders within as well tourism as local commerce and development.

The UNESCO Biosphere designation has in this respect already been a turning point for the sustainable development on Møn and Nyord, and the designation has thus laid the foundation for the existing network between the municipality and the local actors within areas such as art and crafts, tourism and production of local gastronomical products and foods (local gin brands, beer and wine, apple varieties, etc.). Appointed UNESCO Biosphere ambassadors will constitute important participants in the new advisory board. A local development house 'The House of

Møn' (HOM) currently acts as a cooperation between the local Commerce Association (Møn Handelstandsforening) and the local Tourist Association (Møn-Sydsjællands Turistforening). A representative from this House of Møn will naturally also participate as an important part of the local reference group. Other stakeholders with special interests in Møns Klint and Høje Møn, such as 'Østmøn Local Forum' and the local 'Association of Tourism' will likewise be invited to participate in the local advisory board, and also, the larger regional Destination Management Organization (DMO) 'Visit Sydsjælland Møn' and the Dark Sky Park Association (IDA) will be represented.

The advisory board will address and handle the role of the unique geological values of the Møns Klint property within the holistically larger UNESCO Biosphere agenda, and they will meet three times a year.



Fig. 6. *Jydelejet* - protected calcareous grassland in the nominated property.

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Scientific and geological advisory board

A scientific and geological advisory board will likewise be established as a reference to the geological values and interests within the nominated property, and with the same meeting frequency.

The scientific advisory board will include already existing partners from the University of Copenhagen and the Natural History Museum of Denmark (SNM), including the professors of glaciotectonism: Kurt Kjær Nielsen and Nikolaj Krogh Larsen. In addition, valued German colleagues from the white cliffs of Rügen have their own lines of geological research and experience in management of a locality very similar to Møns Klint. German partners from Rügen include both Jasmund National park, who are inscribed on the World Heritage list as a serial nomination within ‘Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians

and Other Regions of Europe’, and Kreidemuseum Rügen: a local museum dedicated to dissemination of the white cliffs of Rügen and the chalk they consist of, and which have been industrially mined on the in-situ locality in Gummanz.

The similar Danish chalk museum ‘Geomuseum Faxe’ and the World Heritage Center of ‘Stevns Klint Experience’ will similarly be offered a place in the reference group, since they both disseminate and act as caretakers of a geological site constituting partly of the same chalk sheets as the Møns Klint site.

Through the German network on the island of Rügen, the scientific advisory board also has access to the University of Greifswald, and the knowledge they possess about the shared geology between the islands of Møn and Rügen.

| Local advisory board | Scientific advisory board |
|--|---|
| House of Møn (HOM) – Local development of tourism and commerce | University of Copenhagen, Globe institute |
| UNESCO Biosphere ambassadors | Natural History Museum of Denmark (SNM) |
| Dark Sky Park Association | Jasmund National Park (White cliffs of Rügen) |
| Østmøn Local Forum (lokalråd) | Kreidemuseum Rügen |
| Møn-Sydsjælland Tourism Association | University of Greifswald |
| Destination Visit Sydsjælland Møn (VISM) | Geomuseum Faxe |
| The Danish Society for Nature Conservation - Department of Vordingborg | Stevns Klint Experience |

Table 1. Primary actors in the two advisory boards.



Fig. 7 Møns Klint, with clearly marked flint stone layer.

MANAGEMENT PLAN

4. AREA AND LEGISLATION

4.1. Area

The nominated property comprises 6 km coastal chalk cliffs that have been deformed heavily by Pleistocene glaciers and thereafter exposed in a large-scaled cross section by erosional forces. The property boundary follows the chalk exposures of the cliff profile along the entire stretch of coastline, from the southernmost proximal section at Jættebrink and to the northernmost distal section at Lilleklint.

The central section, comprising Dronningestolen and Forchhammers Pynt, constitute the most heavily deformed and tallest sections of the complex, and the most dramatic and spectacular viewpoints, together constituting the most important elements of the Outstanding Universal Value. In this central section the most prominent marginal hills are moreover included in the property, since they provide important visual contributions to the understanding of glaciotectonic impact on landscape formation. They moreover represent the geomorphological landforms in the glaciotectonic landscape adjoining the exposed cliff profile. The tallest and most prominent hill systems are found at Aborrebjerg (143 m) in Jydelejet, and at the continuous ridge system of Siesø Bjerg and Timmesø Bjerg, within the forest of Klinteskov.

Erosion from waves and weather continuously changes the exact profile of the cliffs, keeping the surface fresh, white and well exposed. The vertical boundary of the nominated property therefore follows the, at a given time, exact cliff profile exposure and location. Meaning that as the cliff profile migrates slowly inland, so follows the property boundary. The beach in front of the cliff profile is not included in the property, but part of the buffer zone, as indicated in the map, fig. 8.

The buffer zone surrounds the property, and also extends into the marine section in front of the cliffs. It follows the public areas to the south and north of the property, including the calcareous grasslands of Stengård overdrev

and Jydelejet, and in addition the central and privately owned parts of Klinteskov. However, the outermost parts of the forest, who are at the moment used in more intense private forestry, are excluded, as are a few private properties to the north (Langebjerg) and to the south (Busene).

The wider settings, including and surrounding the property and buffer zone, are moreover extensively protected by many protective designations, in addition to strict national legislation, including the 'Beach Protection Line' and the 'Coastal Proximity Zone', veritably preventing construction and change of the landscape in an area of three kilometers from the coast, and thereby effectively protecting as well the property, but also the buffer zone and beyond, from any inexpedient development in the future.

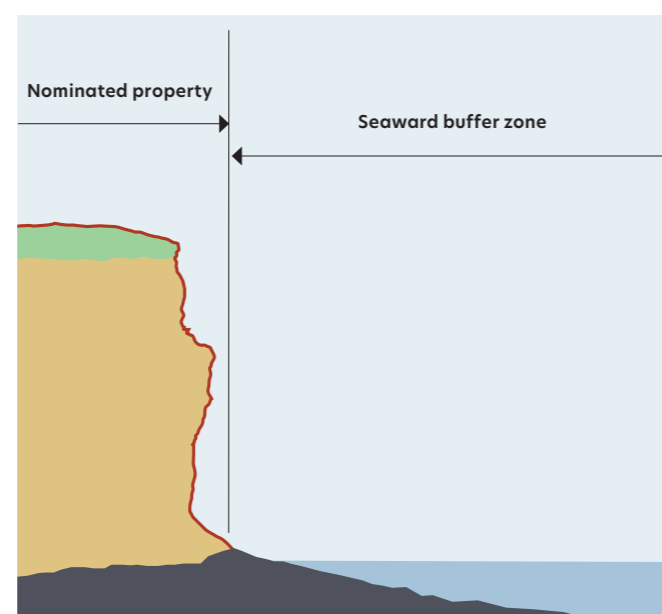


Fig. 8 The vertical property boundary, following the cliff profile and seen in relation to the buffer zone.



Fig. 9. Map of the nominated area and the buffer zone.

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4.2. Legislation and protective designations

The nominated property has been protected and well managed for more than 100 years.

The character of governance has, in this period of time, shifted from private ownership into shared ownership between the private estate of Klintholm Gods, and the Danish State and Nature Agency, while implementation of legislation since 2007 (municipal structural reform) has lied with the Municipality of Vordingborg.

Historically, the protection of natural values in Denmark has lied with the Ministry of Environment, under which the Danish Nature Agency acts as the managing agency throughout the country, and with the Coastal Authority as a special unit with responsibility for coastal protection; the coast having a special significance in Denmark due to the large coastline relative to the size of the country. On the nominated

property of Møns Klint, the Beach Protection Line, authorized by the Coastal Authority, is one of the main protective features, since it covers the entire cliff profile and roughly half of the entire inland part of the property, and thereby completely protect this area from any development, construction or change of the landscape. The Beach Protection Line protects a 300 meter belt following the coastline through the country.

The Municipality of Vordingborg is the other primary authority on the management of the area, and they are responsible for the implantation of national legislation, and local development, by means of the Planning Act and other National Acts, including the Nature Conservation Act. The local protective designations of the Høje Møn Protection, and the Natura 2000 protection of the 'calcareous ground habitat - area 171' are both implemented in the Nature Conservation Act.

| Protective legislations and designations in the nominated property | Primary institution of governance | Year of implementation |
|--|--|------------------------|
| The 'Nature Conservation Act' | The Ministry of Environment and Vordingborg Municipality | 1917/1992 |
| The 'Forest Act' | The Ministry of Environment | 1935 |
| The Beach Protection Line (300 m.) | The Danish Coastal Authority | 1937 |
| The 'Høje Møn Protection' | The Conservation Council | 1980/1983 |
| The Planning Act: Coastal Proximity Zone (§5) | Vordingborg Municipality | 1991 |
| The Natura 2000 - area nr. 171 | The Ministry of Environment and Vordingborg Municipality | 2001 |
| The UNESCO Biosphere designation | Vordingborg Municipality | 2017 |
| The Dark Sky Park designation | Vordingborg Municipality | 2017 |

Table 2. Protective designations and legislation on the nominated property.

National legislation

The National Acts are a collection of legislative acts, that cover all kinds of development and protections in the country of Denmark.

The Nature Conservation Act

The 'Nature Conservation Act' is Denmark's oldest regulative tool for management and protection of nature. It was established in 1917, and aims (§1) to *'protect natural values and landscapes and, to the widest extend possible, allow citizens to enjoy and use them'*. Stk. 2 mentions that *'particular care should be taken in areas with animals, plants or geological formations of special interest, for understanding of natural science or history'*. Møns Klint was since the beginning considered worth protecting, and has been encompassed by this protection for more than 100 years. Today this protection acts by means of national legislation, and covers regulations like the Beach Protection Line (§15), the Høje Møn Protection, as well as its §3 protection of specific nature types, including wetlands (shown in map 3, Appendix 1).

The Planning Act: Coastal Proximity Zone (§5)

Specific paragraphs related to protection of coastal zones, include paragraphs 5a and 5b, who regulates development and protects coastal natural values within a zone of approximately 3 km, known as the 'Coastal Proximity Zone'. It is legislated by the Planning Act (§5), stating that the *'coastal proximity zones outside of developmental zones, should stay free of any building or constructional activity that is not directly related to coastal proximity'*. of approximately. The entire nominated property of Møns Klint lies within this regulative national coastal zone, and is as such protected from inexpedient construction and development.

The Beach Protection Line (§ 15)

A further coastal protection is encompassed by the 'Beach Protection Line', which is described in paragraf 15 of the Nature Conservation Act, and which strictly hinders any kind of development, within a zone of approximately 300 meters from the shoreline anywhere in the country (or 100 meters in areas politically

outlined as 'holiday housing zone'). It followed as a consequence of a national decision in 1937, that the coast of Denmark should be protected from development, and stay, to the widest extend possible, in its original natural form. It was also decided that all beaches should allow public access, and that privately owned coastal sections are not allowed to fence or close off the actual beach. This 300 meter beach zone is moreover strictly regulated from any construction process. Most of the nominated property lies within the 300-meter zone, and is therefore protected by this comprehensive national regulation.

The entire nominated property is completely covered by these two measures of coastal national legislation, and thus protected from any developmental activities, involving construction or permanent changes of landscape or terrain.

The Forest Act

In the 19th century, the percentage of forest in Denmark was the lowest in history (only 2-3%). It was therefore decided to protect the remaining forested areas, and to extend the total amount of forest in the country. A law for the protection of national forests, was thus established in 1805, and in 1935 it was legislated further into an actual 'Forest Act' with emphasis on sustainable forestry, due to the larger demand of wood in the 1930's. The 'Forest Act' has since evolved even further, and now works extensively to protect all natural values in the forest, including those not associated with forestry. Much of the nominated property of Møns Klint is covered by this 'Forest Act', including the public parts of Klinteskov.

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Protective designations in the nominated property

The Høje Møn Protection

Høje Møn has since 1980 (state owned areas) and 1983 (state and private owned areas) been protected by the specific 'Høje Møn Protection', who states that the area of Høje Møn – the hilly part of Eastern Møn – should be protected due to its *'landscapial qualities of national and international interest, containing a significant concentration of natural and cultural values, and assessed to be of significant importance for citizen outdoor life'*. The visibility of the geological structures in the landscape, are therefore encompassed by the protection, due to the prohibition of any kind of construction in the area, but also due to the careful preservation of the existing 'open grasslands', not allowing the forest to spread, and thereby cover the structures – or the landscapes – in trees. The national Conservation Council is the overall authority on the 'Høje Møn Protection', and all other natural protections in the country, and they have a local department covering South Zealand, Lolland-Falster and Møn.

The Natura 2000 – area nr. 171

Høje Møn was in 2001 designated as Natura 2000, including the nominated property which is mainly designated as habitat 'Klinteskoven – forest on calcareous soil'. The entire Natura 2000 area comprises 3.101 ha of which 2.004 ha are marine. It is protected by the EU Habitats Directive (1992/43/EEC) and the EU Birds Directive, who are implemented in Danish law under the 'Nature Conservation Act', 'The Forest Act', and the 'Act of Environmental Protection'.

To secure favorable conservation status for the designated nature habitats and species, the Ministry of Environment develops specific Natura 2000 plans. The Municipality then develops Natura 2000 action plans in which specific actions are described and the conservation tasks are prioritized. The Danish Nature Agency is responsible for implementing action plans on the public area, and the Municipality on the private.

The UNESCO Biosphere designation

In 2017 the islands of Møn and Nyord were designated as UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. Since then, many projects combining natural and communal interests on the two islands have taken place, and are planned to take place in the coming reported period of 2022-2027. It is the goal, that a potential World Heritage nomination of Møns Klint, will contribute to this constructive and sustainable network with even more emphasis on the unique geological values the islands contain.

The Dark Sky Park designation

The same year, 2017, the same islands of Møn and Nyord were also designated as official Dark Sky Park, as part of the international Dark Sky Association (IDA). The Dark Sky Association acknowledges that 'natural darkness' has become a rarity in modern times, and it works to protect the darkness for present and future generations. Møn and Nyord is one of the darkest places in Europe (and the world), measured as one of the darkest places on the index of darkness, and thus also one of the best places to glimpse the Milky Way and for stargazing in general. The Dark Sky Park designation moreover works to protect darkness conditions for nocturnal species, in this case including for instance unique local species of orchids that depend on pollination from moths, and therefore only scents during the dark hours.

In combination, these national and international designations and protections make Høje Møn and the nominated property one of the most well protected areas in the country of Denmark. The property and buffer zone consists of a well-protected beach and coastal zone, surrounded by a well-protected forest and grasslands zone, all of which are encompassed by an EU Natura 2000 zone. Maps of all relevant protections and designations are annexed in Appendix 1. (Nomination of Møns klint for inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage List 2024, Appendixes 1 - 7)



Fig. 10. The island of Møn has one of the darkest night skies in Europe, and has been designated as international Dark Sky Park.

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5. LEVEL AND SOURCE OF FINANCE

The management of the nominated property – and the capacity-building of same, depends on many different sources of finance, of which the most important include State funds, Municipal funds and fundings from private foundations, of which there are many in Denmark. Funding of the conservation and management of natural values, lies with the property owners of the respective parts of the area, and is thereby split between the Danish Nature Agency (on the public area) and Klintholm Estate (on the private area). The property owners already have a cooperation with the objective to secure and create further nature, through the Life Orchids Project.

Capacity-building, on the other hand, is largely financed by private foundations, as part of the unique system of Danish self-governed foundations, working as separate legal entities, with no owners.

Danish foundations must have a beneficial object set out in the outlaws, sometimes objected in very specific or thematic terms. Private foundations play a large and historical role in Danish business communities, especially within the beneficial purposes. Geocenter Møns Klint is thus making use of a number of private foundations, in the development of new dissemination projects (including their financing), and they continuously cooperate with specific foundations with suitable and known objects, like the Nordea Foundation, who supports outdoor activities.

Certain foundations have already expressed interest in supporting the property of Møns Klint becoming as a World Heritage site, including sustainable development of facilities, and also brand new exhibition rooms and exhibits, rethinking the dissemination of the property, with UNESCO geological heritage and Outstanding Universal Value in mind. Geocenter Møns Klint is also partly financed by a public funding system supporting 'didactical activity centers' (VPAC), in which the participating activity centers have to submit

an annual application and actively participate in the network consisting of 15 VPAC centers. Geocenter Møns Klint annually approx. 100.000 Euro from the VPAC funds, governed by the Ministry for Children, Education and Gender Equality.

Partnering organizations like the University of Copenhagen (KU) and the Danish Natural History Museum (SNM), are moreover prepared to follow the task of producing new knowledge and researching on the scientific values of the site, and if it is nominated as UNESCO World Heritage, they will have great opportunities to apply a number of foundations, that has either research and/or geology as their objectives. They thereby also have the opportunity to subject their research specifically to the geological features consisting of the Outstanding Universal Value, which will be of great importance to the future scientific understanding of the site.

The Vordingborg Municipality has committed to employ a site-manager for the new UNESCO World Heritage Site, and has the overall financial responsibility for the establishment of this new position.

Funding is thereby assessed to be currently sufficient to finance the basic World Heritage Organization, and also to offer visitors a complete and outstanding experience of Møns Klint. However, a new status as UNESCO World Heritage will significantly enhance chances to develop the capacity-building of the site, and to gain new knowledge of its scientific value. in the future.

6. BUILDING OF CAPACITY AND KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge about the unique geological values of Møns Klint and its Outstanding Universal Value, is highly prioritized in the organization behind Møns Klint as a potential UNESCO World Heritage site. The ambition is to encourage curiosity and interest among visitors and locals alike, and to increase general knowledge in the future, by means of new studies and scientific research projects.

6.1. Future research studies

Through partnerships with the University of Copenhagen and the section for Geogenetics on Globe Institute, new initiatives of future research studies are already taking form. The associate professors of Kurt Kjær Nielsen and Nikolaj Krogh Larsen are currently (2023) outlining future projects aiming to provide more accurate dating and structural analysis of the glacial deformations. The future aim is to gain a more throughout understanding of the geological elements constituting the Outstanding Universal Value, and maybe even identifying traces from even older glaciation periods.

In a broader perspective, the Quaternary glacial layers, who are found wedged into the deformed chalk cliffside, might even help making a more accurate dating of the much older Cretaceous chalk sheets in which they are imbedded. New and updated kineto-strategic studies on the cliff structures, might also reveal more data and new knowledge about the number, direction and speed of the glacial advances, who formed the structures and the architecture of the cliffs.

Geocenter Møns Klint is responsible for the contact and network with scientific environments in as well Copenhagen (Copenhagen University and Natural History Museum of Denmark) as relevant international research environments (like Rügen, the Kreidemuseum and the Jasmund National Park). Geocenter Møns Klint also has an already close cooperation with other Danish localities studying and disseminating geology, chalk and even World Heritage (like Geomuseum Faxe and the Stevns Klint Experience).

6.2. Future dissemination strategies

Geocenter Møns Klint is moreover, on behalf of the Danish Nature Agency, responsible for the dissemination of the geological heritage and the Outstanding Universal Value of the property. The exhibitions are already providing interactive screens, hands-on exhibits and fossil displays, to allow visitors to indulge in the geology on Møns Klint.

If Møns Klint is nominated as World Heritage, the goal is to update all existing exhibitions, and to add an enhanced focus on the specific features and geological processes constituting the proposed outstanding value of the site. These include the glaciotectionic deformations, the process of mountain-building responsible for them, and the landscape formations in-land. Guided tours will continue on the beach, watching the cliffs and the flint layers outlining the deformations, but they will also extend their reach to include the hilly backcountry, providing other and different views of the glacial structures.

Dissemination of the area in a more holistic approach is however also of high priority - and already in 2024, a new exhibition on biodiversity is opening as an integral part of the EU 'Life Orchids' project and cooperation. More initiatives are likewise on their way, including a higher focus on the 'darkness' (the Dark Sky designation), but also on UNESCO in general, including other World Heritage geology sites, and general values encompassed in the World Heritage Convention.

The Geocenter Møns Klint is a significant player in the coherent tourism network on the island, but also in the entire region (Sydsjælland-Møn), and dissemination strategies are hence inlined with other activities and tendencies going on locally, plus being a source of inspiration itself.



Fig. 11a



Fig. 11a og 11b. Geocenter Møns Klint is located very close to the cliff side edge, and the most dramatic view points.

7. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIES

Sustainability is already a recurring priority in the municipal development, and also in the nature management and tourism strategy on the nominated site of Møns Klint.

The proposed property lies within a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, and as such is part of a larger flow of sustainability projects, in addition to the many legislations and protective designations that ensures that no actions are executed in the area in an un-sustainable fashion. In the following, current challenges will be accounted for, as well as the different pathways to a sustainable future, in which a World Heritage nomination will contribute to an even greater emphasis on the protection of specific geological values.

7.1. Points of on-going attention

The current state of conservation of Møns Klint and its natural and geological values, is assessed to be well protected and managed, due to the above described legislations, protections and designations. However, a few points of attention are presently considered important to address in the near future, to ensure that the status remains good, and that visitor conditions on the site also remain good.

Erosion

Much of the Outstanding Universal Value on the site is based on the geological cross section, provided by the cliff profile, within the large glaciotectionic complex of Høje Møn. The cross section - clint profile - is exposed by erosional forces, but at the same time eroded away by the same erosional forces. Erosion is important for new structures and material to be exposed, and also for the lithographical differences in color to be as clear and visible as possible. The bright whiteness of a freshly exposed clint section, is likewise considered an important factor in the aesthetic appearance of the site.

As such the erosional forces on the site are of utmost importance and complexity, and a forthcoming analysis of the rate and nature of erosional development is therefore under current planning. Concrete plans of restoring original stone reefs in the marine section in front of the cliffs are moreover under development, and the effect of such an initiative, is likewise subjected to future analysis as soon as the restoration plans are clarified.

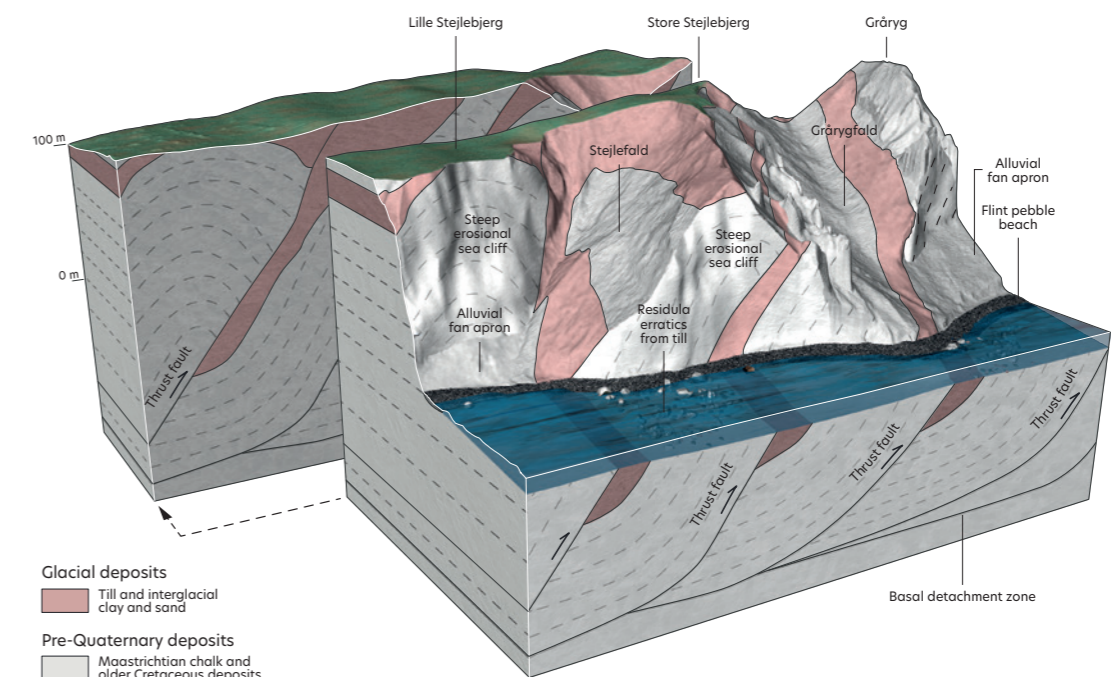


Fig. 12. Diagramme of the erosional dynamics on Møns Klint. Illustration by Carsten Thuesen, GEUS, Copenhagen.

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Visitor safety

Even though cliff slides are rather common, the larger ones are rare, and since they usually happen in the low season during winter and early spring, visitors have almost never been subjected to danger on such behalf. Accidents are therefore very rare. All access to the edge and on the beach is proceedingly the visitors own responsibility, however, sign warnings and fencing are continuously supervised and updated by the Danish Nature Agency.

Infrastructure

The nominated property of Møns Klint is positioned on the easterly edge of the island of Møn, and only a single, but well maintained, dirt road leads to it, from two directions. Most visitors access the road from the larger road 'Klantevejen' that transverses the entire island from Stege to the forest edge, from where the dirt road continues. Taking the second and southernly route, however, leads visitors through the small villages and hilly grasslands of Mandemarke, Busene and Høvblege. This southern route provides impressive sections of scenic Baltic views and curved and hilly landscapes, however, main traffic is currently being led away from this second route, as a protective measure towards the small villages and inhabitants living here.

The main road to Møns Klint is facilitated by a free and electrical bus, for visitors without a car, however the bus only runs in season (July and August), and only twice a day. Public transport is therefore rather limited, and in case of larger numbers of visitors in the future, this will be an important element of improval in a more sustainable strategy for infrastructure.

Parking capacity might also become a future issue. The current capacity covers 450 parking spaces on the Geocenter Parking lot, 25 parking spaces in Havrelukke (forest section), 30 parking spaces in Jydelejet (central grassland) and 10 parking spaces in Mandemarke (southern grassland). This total capacity (of 515 cars at any given time) is assessed to be sufficient with the current pattern of usage, however the



Fig. 13. Location of parking spots on Høje Møn.

large influx of visitors during the 2020 corona lockdown, made it clear that these numbers will not stay sufficient, if visitor numbers are to increase drastically, as seen in 2020.

Therefore, a new physical-strategic project has been initiated to clarify the future infrastructure on Høje Møn, including where parking spaces, cycle routes and shelter spaces will be located. The project is called 'Long Live the Landscape on Høje Møn' and is a project carried out in collaboration between 'Danish Coast and Nature Tourism', Vordingborg Municipality, The Danish Nature Agency and Klintholm Gods.

Accommodation capacity

Accommodation capacity on the island of Møn is currently limited, compared to the number of visitors. Options are presently distributed between summer houses of (which there are 2500, but only 450 rental houses), camp sites (of which there are 5, total capacity of around 800 individual spots), hotels (of which there are 5), and bed and breakfasts (of which there are around 30). The total capacity accumulates to around 7000 bed-places, however in the season (July-August) the capacity is fully occupied - with 100%.

The lack of accommodation vacancy in the summer season leads to an increased pressure on roads and infrastructure, since visitors are then obliged to visit on day trips, which is easy and convenient from the capital region of Copenhagen, and thus a popular - but not very sustainable solution - in the long run.

A large resort and accommodation project in Sukkerfabrikken, Stege, is currently under verification, and has been approved by the local municipal district plan. It is planned for construction within the coming 5 years, and will hopefully increase accommodation capacity significantly. <https://www.sukkerfabrikken-moen.dk/en/>

7.2. Sustainable tourism

The overall vision behind the development of Møns Klint and Høje Møn, is sustainability of both nature and tourism. It is therefore important that tourism does not pose a threat to the natural or geological values of the property, but rather work in favor of nature. This can happen in both direct terms of tourism providing economic foundations for projects such as conservation and restoration of nature, but also in indirect terms, such as raising increased awareness of as well biodiversity as geodiversity.

Vordingborg Municipality has therefore just adopted a new strategy for sustainable tourism, including some concrete municipal action plans, which has been named 'Born of the Sea - under the Stars', and it aims to combine the UNESCO Biosphere designation with the

potential UNESCO World Heritage Status, and use both labels to navigate local and national actors of tourism into a more sustainable direction. Lines of action include: Distribution of tourists into larger areas of the island, easing pressures on the nominated property (in summer months), and extending the season to include especially the fall and spring times of the year, in which the property holds exceptional beauty, but visitor numbers are low.

Another strategy to support sustainable tourism, is to improve facilities for outdoor tourism, which is addressed in the previously mentioned physical-strategic plan called 'Long Live the Landscape on Høje Møn'. The primary aims for this strategic plan, is to protect places of particular vulnerability, whereas more resilient areas will undergo a development in the capacity to receive and handle outdoor tourists. The plan is under development, but outlines 5 primary developmental principles:

- Getaways and arrival points
- Sustainable mobility and experience based infrastructure
- Site specific facilities and attractions
- Accommodation facilities
- Code of Conduct and partnerships

A new initiative 'Support The Wild Nature of Møn' was moreover started in 2022, as a small-scale digital encouragement for visitors to digitally pay a voluntary amount to the support of local nature restoration. The project was initiated by Geocenter Møns Klint in cooperation with UNESCO Biosphere, and it was welcomed with enthusiasm, and has until now collected almost 27.000 Euro. The initiative is planned to evolve further in the future, and to encompass local accommodation actors, who are positive towards supporting the project with 1% of their annual turnover.

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7.3. Sustainable nature

Møns Klint is surrounded by the protected forest of Klinteskoven, of which the largest and public part is being well managed by the Danish Nature Agency. To secure the natural values of the rare calcareous beech forest, the Danish Nature Agency has, as recently as in 2023, converted the public parts of the forest into 'unmanaged forest', meaning that production activity and forestry has completely seized, and that the forest now is transforming into a more diverse forest habitat. There is in addition an ambition to introduce larger mammal grazers to the forest, to secure a more sustainable and resilient nature. The Municipal plan for the sustainable development of natural values, on the other hand, is presently centered primarily around the UNESCO Biosphere designation. Many projects have already been executed, and many more are planned for the current strategic plan of 2022-2027. All stakeholders are involved in the strategy, and both Geocenter Møns Klint and Klintholm Estate, play active parts in the development and funding strategies concerning concrete projects.

UNESCO Biosphere developmental projects executed in the reported period of 2017-2022:

- Sustainable development of coastal tourism, angling and sea angling. In cooperation with Fishing Zealand and DTU, reproduction conditions for brackish pike and brackish perch have been improved and water environments in natural streams have been restored throughout the island.
- Restoration of 'edible nature' and biodiversity has been enhanced with planting of edible hedgerows and traditional local apple varieties along the hiking route 'Camønoen'. The projects 'Vild med vilje' (Purposely wild) and 'Baltic Butterfly' has moreover focused on biodiversity along the roadsides, by not cutting the grass and letting plant communities thrive along ditches.
- Numerous nature-walks and guided tours have been offered in the local communities,

to enhance physical and mental health, and to encourage local interest and engagement in the natural values on Møn. Themes behind the tours have been 'edible nature', 'walks in the darkness [Dark Sky]', 'leaving no trace in nature', 'stress reduction', etc.

UNESCO Biosphere projects planned for the reported period of 2022-2027:

- Life Orchids is a large EU restoration project initialized in 2023 in cooperation with Klintholm Gods, the Butterfly Association in Denmark, Geocenter Møns Klint and the Danish Nature Agency. The project aims to convert 150 acres of farmland into open grassland in the calcareous zone, supporting the rare variety of local orchid species known from the nominated property. The project moreover aims an intended reintroduction of the Large Blue butterfly into these new areas.
 - Implementation of new plans of action in the Natura 2000 collaboration with the Vordingborg Municipality. Plans for renewal of the Habitats Directives will fall into place during 2023.
- Execution of a preliminary assessment, regarding the restoration of stone reefs in front of Møns Klint. The potential long-term plan aims to enhance the marine biodiversity, including the key species of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*), plus potentially lower the climatically increased erosional rate by wave action towards the cliff profile in the nominated property. .

- Wild Gardens' is a new project inviting local residents to enhance biodiversity and wild species of plants in their private gardens, and then to 'open their gardens' for inspiration to others.
- Investigating the potential of eelgrass as a natural resource in for instance development of plant based packaging and other business cases.
- Monitoring the 'traces' of outdoor tourism in nature, and evaluating their effects in preparation for improvements in the future strategy of tourism.

- Development and implementation of a 'Biosphere Camp' for all 6th grade students in the Biosphere area, as well as Biosphere school material for schools in the entire Municipality.

- Engaging in international projects - like the pollination project 'Biosphere blossoms', applying for EU funding for 'Citizen Science' research and evaluation projects - and cooperation with other reserves in translating the UN Global Goals into concrete guidelines for Biosphere projects and strategies.

In addition to these projects directly related to nature conservation and restoration, the Municipality also works to ensure that the overall development on the island follows a sustainable strategy. The Municipal Plan therefore contains guidelines for all sectors of development, using the active regulations of legislation and planning acts as framework for their overall visions for the area.

The Municipal Plan contain guidelines for:

- Protection and regulation of natural and geological values, water environment and 'the open land', which is considered some of the main attractions for living in and visiting Vordingborg Municipality.
- Sustainable development of tourism, including expansion of the campsite 'Camp Møns

Klint' who twice (in 2021/2022) won the award 'Best Outdoor Camp' by Danish Camping association. The Camp Site is located on the border to the nominated property, and belongs to Klintholm Gods.

- Development of a project in the Stege Sugar Factory (Sukkerfabrikken), planned to become a new accommodation resort, as well as a center for the 'UNESCO destination Møn', including tourist information, events and recreation facilities. The project aims to increase accommodation capacity on the island, thus also decrease infrastructure pressure from day tour visitors, and moreover strengthen local commerce and 'city life' in the town of Stege.

- Enhancing occupation on Møn and the green transition of energy in the Municipality, by the establishment of Klintholm Havn as service Harbor for offshore parks (Kriegers Flak/Kadetbanke).

Overall, the development of Møn is under many influences, of which most relate directly or indirectly to a more sustainable future for the island as a whole, and with special emphasis on its unique natural values. In the future, projects directly related to the outstanding geological value will follow as a consequence of a potential World Heritage nomination.



Fig. 14. View from Klinteskoven towards the Baltic Sea - southern direction.

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7.4. Sustainable community

The local community on Møn has always attracted creativity and active inclusion. Traditionally many creative people move to the island to ‘make things happen’ and participate in development on the island. As an example, the hiking route of CAMØNOEN was established as a community based project, supported by the Municipality. As was the designation of Møn and Nyord as a Dark Sky Park.

On Møn there is also a strong tradition for inclusion in the form of public hearings in relation to developmental processes and important strategies. This tradition is continued and enhanced in the process towards becoming a World Heritage Site. The plan for community inclusion thereby adds into the valuable experiences from the UNESCO Biosphere network, who likewise held public hearings and dia-

logue meetings regarding the development of the new 2022-2027 strategic plan. On Nov. 9th- 2023, an information meeting about the UNESCO World Heritage application and status, was held in the context of a UNESCO Biosphere meeting, with open access for everybody on the island of Møn.

An important element in the UNESCO Biosphere inclusion of local actors and residents, is the education and training of Biosphere Ambassadors, and this system will therefore be extended to also encompass the potential World Heritage status, and the knowledge and skills required to represent and promote this important task too. In general, the local communities are positive towards constructive development, and as interested in sustainability as the formal institutions and stakeholders.



Fig. 15. Local information meeting about UNESCO World Heritage application, within the UNESCO Biosphere network.

7.5 Future lines of action

From 2025 to 2028 the World Heritage Organization will prioritize work on the following lines of action, to fulfill the vision behind Møns Klint as a UNESCO World Heritage.

However, long-term challenges do also persist, and in the longer perspective, especially infrastructure and the distribution of visitors will be of primary focus. These long-term lines of action include improvement of parking facilities in the area, extending the number

of arrival points and also improving the accommodation capacity on the island. Development of a new physical-strategic action plan has already been initialized in 2023, to address these specific long-term challenges. It is called ‘Long Live the Landscape’ and is a cooperation between the Municipality of Vordingborg, The Danish Nature Agency and Klintholm Gods. The ‘Long Live the Landscape’ action plan, is planned to be implemented in phases, following – and adapting to – the development of tourism within the next 10 year period, from 2024 to 2034.

| Protection of OUV | Capacity-building of OUV |
|---|--|
| <p>Responsible actor: UNESCO Biosphere Møn/Nyord (1) and Danish Nature Agency (2)</p> <p>Secure the attributes comprising the OUV on the nominated property, including structure exposures in the cliff profile, but also the visibility of features in the landscape.</p> <p>1) Execute a preliminary analysis regarding restoration of stone reefs in the marine section in front of the cliffs, to protect bio- and geodiversity, but also to slow down climate-induced higher rates of erosion.</p> <p>2) Work towards a heterogenic landscape in Klinteskoven, with a high degree of structural diversity, allowing for a multitude of gradients from the closed forest to the open calcareous pastures.</p> <p>(improve visibility/accessibility of OUV)</p> | <p>Responsible actor: Geocenter Møns Klint</p> <p>Update the existing dissemination strategy of Geocenter Møns Klint, into a version 2.0 – transforming the existing national narrative into a more global perspective. Updates will include:</p> <p>1) New exhibitions, focusing on the glacio-tectonic importance of Møns Klint, and the Outstanding Universal Value of the site.</p> <p>- Improved school offers, with a better integration into the content plans of the Danish educational sector.</p> <p>2) New physical facilities, with improved facilities for school classes, improved toilet facilities, and a new covered lunch pack area.</p> <p>(promote the knowledge of OUV).</p> |
| <p>Responsible actor: Site Manager and Vordingborg Municipality</p> <p>Extend training of the existing UNESCO Biosphere ambassadors to also encompass the World Heritage knowledge foundation, including understanding and protection of the geological heritage that constitutes the OUV.</p> <p>(encourage local engagement and protection of OUV)</p> | <p>Responsible actor: Scientific advisory board</p> <p>Initialize new scientific research with university partners, aiming to update existing knowledge about the glacial structures comprising the OUV of the nominated property, including the execution of an erosional analysis of the cliff profile.</p> <p>(extend the scientific knowledge about OUV , including its conservational state.)</p> |

Table3. The primary lines of action from 2025-2028, and their primary responsible actors.

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8. SUMMARY

In sum, the management and protection of Møns Klint and the nominated property is already following a sustainable pathway, but planning to evolve these even further in the future. The primary lines of action to encompass the overall goals within the vision focus on:

1: Protection of the geological and natural values

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property lies in the geology of the white cliffs and the landscapes surrounding them. The conservation of these glaciotectionic landforms and landscapes are thus of utmost importance for the protection of the nominated property, and also the biodiversity within them.

Many legislative and protective designations already protect the nature surrounding the nominated site, and in the coming years the most important lines of action to secure the Outstanding Universal Value, will include the possible restoration of stone reefs and the unhindered views of the physiographical features in the landscape, adding into the existing lines of action for nature and biodiversity in the area.

Educative initiatives are moreover further developed to make visitors understand and take care of as well the geological as the biological values. Nature walks, exhibitions and school visits, in the Geocenter Møns Klint, all contribute to the curiosity and responsibility of visitors being awakened, and a new dissemination strategy of the Geocenter Møns Klint v. 2.0, will emphasize directly on the geological heritage and promote scientific knowledge of the Outstanding Universal Value of the site. New glaciotectionic research projects will enroll if the site is approved as World Heritage, and new knowledge about the outstanding geological value, will thus be generated as a consequence.

2: Green tourism - and local jobs in tourism

Since tourism is the primary developmental factor in the nominated property, beneficial and sustainable solutions for tourism is a priority for all actors in the area. Concretely the Municipality aims to create more accommodation capacity on the island, in order to create jobs in the local community, but also to decrease the infrastructure pressures that exists today from high numbers of day trippers. Extension of the existing system of free electrical busses on the island, will also further promote the green tourism, and in the future sustainable distributional factors of visitors will become a top priority if visitor numbers are rising, as is addressed by the action plan currently under development, which is called 'Long Live the Landscape'. The synergies between the UNESCO Biosphere and the UNESCO World Heritage Organizations, including the joint UNESCO ambassador network, will moreover play an important role in the execution of local inclusion and tourism development in the future.

The initiative 'Support The Wild Nature of Møn' was started in 2022, and has until now collected almost 27.000 Euro. The initiative is planned to evolve further in the future, and to encompass local accommodation actors, who are positive towards supporting the project with 1% of their annual turnover. In general, the idea of tourism supporting nature and vice versa, is considered one of the most sustainable pathways for development in the new strategy of UNESCO destination Møn.

9. CONTACT INFO

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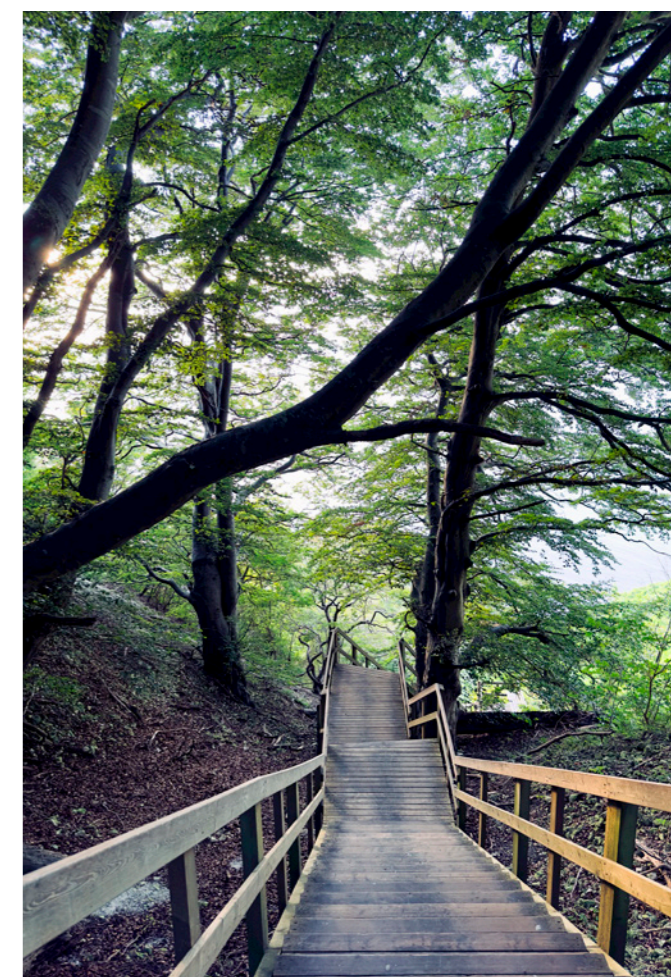
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MØNS KLINT

The spectacular cliff site of Møns Klint comprises a uniquely exposed cross-section into one of the world's largest and most outstanding glaciotectionic complexes from the Pleistocene epoch. It represents the classic glaciotectionic site, and played a major role in the history of the discipline. This is the nomination file for the inclusion of Møns Klint as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.