Lord Howe Island Group

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property
Lord Howe Island Group

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Lord Howe Island Group	-31.566 / 159.088	146300	0	146300	1982
Total (ha)		**146300**	**0**	**146300**	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Lord Howe Island Group - Map of the inscribed property	2012	

1.5 - Web and Social Media data of the property (if applicable)

1. The Official Site for Australian Travel and Tourism Australia
2. Natural site datasheet from WCMC
3. 2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

2.1 - Records indicate that your World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under the Conventions/programmes shown in the prefilled table below. Please check and amend as necessary.

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is not designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	**International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection** (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✖
2.1.2	**List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection** (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✖
2.1.3	**The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)** (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))	✖	
2.1.4	**World Network of Biosphere Reserves** Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme		✖
2.1.5	**Global Geoparks Network** UNESCO Global Geoparks		✖

2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary
Elizabeth and Middleton Reefs to the north of Lord Howe Island form a RAMSAR site. They form part of the Lord Howe Commonwealth Marine Reserve and are an important source of recruitment and recolonisation for Lord Howe Island Group, but are not part of the World Heritage property. IUCN has previously called for the entire Marine Reserve to be included in a renominated World Heritage property, but this has not occurred to date.

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?
No

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?
No

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?
No

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.7 - Please indicate the level of cooperation at property level between designations under different Conventions/Programmes

2.7.1	**1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.2	**Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	**Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	**Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	
2.7.5	**UNESCO Global Geoparks**	
2.7.1	There is **no contact** with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	✖
2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager **occasionally** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager **regularly** communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager **also manages** this designation/programme.	

2.8 - Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)

The RAMSAR site is not within the LHIG World Heritage area so no contact with focal point has been made. The area is considered important and is managed as a marine park.

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

Not aware

2.10 - Please list any elements associated with the World Heritage property inscribed under the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of which you are aware

2.11 - Are you aware of any documentary heritage listed under the Memory of the World Programme associated with the World Heritage property?

Not aware

2.12 - Please list any documentary heritage associated with the World Heritage property listed under the Memory of the World Programme of which you aware.

3. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

The Lord Howe Island Group is an outstanding example of oceanic islands of volcanic origin containing a unique biota of plants and animals, as well as the world's most southerly true coral reef. It is an area of spectacular and scenic landscapes encapsulated within a small land area, and provides important breeding grounds for colonies of seabirds as well as significant natural habitat for the conservation of threatened species. Iconic species include endemics such as the flightless Lord Howe Woodhen (Gallirallis sylvestris), once regarded as one of the rarest birds in the world, and the Lord Howe Island Phasmid (Dryococelus australis), the world's largest stick insect that was feared extinct until its rediscovery on Balls Pyramid.

About 75% of the terrestrial part of the property is managed as a Permanent Park Preserve, consisting of the northern and southern mountains of Lord Howe Island itself, plus the Admiralty Islands, Mutton Bird Islands, Balls Pyramid and surrounding islets. The property is located in the Tasman Sea, approximately 570 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. The entire property including the marine area and associated coral reefs covers 146,300 hectares, with the terrestrial area covering approximately 1,540 hectares.

Criterion (vii): The Lord Howe Island Group is grandiose in its topographic relief and has an exceptional diversity of spectacular and scenic landscapes within a small area, including sheer mountain slopes, a broad arc of hills enclosing the lagoon and Balls Pyramid rising abruptly from the ocean. It is considered to be an outstanding example of an island system developed from submarine volcanic activity and demonstrates the nearly complete stage in the destruction of a large shield volcano. Having the most southerly coral reef in the world, it demonstrates a rare example of a zone of transition between algal and coral reefs. Many species are at their ecological limits, endemism is high, and unique assemblages of temperate and tropical forms cohabit.

The islands support extensive colonies of nesting seabirds, making them significant over a wide oceanic region. They are the only major breeding locality for the Providence Petrel (Pterodroma solandri), and contain one of the world's largest breeding concentrations of Red-tailed Tropicbird (Phaethon rubricauda).

Criterion (x): The Lord Howe Island Group is an outstanding example of the development of a characteristic insular biota that has adapted to the island environment through speciation. A significant number of endemic species or subspecies of plants and animals have evolved in a very limited area. The diversity of landscapes and biota and the high number of threatened and endemic species make these islands an outstanding example of independent evolutionary processes.

Lord Howe Island supports a number of endangered endemic species or subspecies of plants and animals, for example the Lord Howe Woodhen, which at time of inscription was considered one of the world's rarest birds. While sadly a number of endemic species disappeared with the arrival of people and their accompanying species, the Lord Howe Island Phasmid, the largest stick insect in the world, still exists on Balls Pyramid. The islands are an outstanding example of an oceanic island group with a diverse range of ecosystems and species that have been subject to human influences for a relatively limited period.

Integrity

The boundary of the property includes all areas that are essential for maintaining the ecosystems and beauty of the property. It includes all of the above water remains of the ancient shield volcano and surrounding reefs and a substantial proportion of the Lord Howe Island and Balls Pyramid seamounts. The island component of the property is largely Permanent Park Preserve (PPP) and the surrounding waters are Marine Parks. The land area not included in the PPP is managed to ensure that the property's values are maintained. The inscribed property would be strengthened by the inclusion of the entire Commonwealth Marine Park.

At time of inscription concern was raised with respect to a proposal to construct four telecommunications masts without thorough assessment by way of an Environmental Impact Statement. These were then built, although today no longer exist. Other potential threats to the integrity of the property include development pressures, introduced plants and animals and visitor / tourism pressures. Since inscription, a programme improving the conservation status of the Lord Howe Woodhen, and the successful eradication of feral pigs, cats and almost eradication of goats has contributed significantly to the enhancement of World Heritage values beyond their status at listing.

Protection and management requirements

The property is subject to a comprehensive protection, management and monitoring regime which is supported by adequate human and financial resources.

All World Heritage properties in Australia are 'matters of national environmental significance' protected and managed under national legislation, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. This Act is the statutory instrument for implementing Australia's obligations under a number of multilateral environmental agreements including the World Heritage Convention. By law, any action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values of a World Heritage property must be referred to the responsible Minister for consideration. Substantial penalties apply for taking such an action without approval. Once a heritage place is listed, the Act provides for the preparation of management plans which set out the significant heritage aspects of the place and how the values of the site will be managed.

Importantly, this Act also aims to protect matters of national environmental significance, such as World Heritage properties, from impacts even if they originate outside the property or if the values of the property are mobile (as in fauna). It thus forms an additional layer of protection designed to protect values of World Heritage properties from external impacts.

In 2007 the Lord Howe Island Group was added to the National Heritage List in recognition of its national heritage significance.

On-ground management of the terrestrial component of the property is by the Lord Howe Island Board under the statutory framework of the Lord Howe Island Local Environment Plan (2010), which emphasises World Heritage values. Planning for the Permanent Park Preserve is the responsibility of the New South Wales Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water. Management of the marine areas (both State and Commonwealth waters) is the responsibility of the New South Wales Marine Park Authority.

Key threats requiring ongoing attention include fishing, tourism, invasive animals, plants and pathogens, and anthropogenic climate change. Visitor numbers are limited to control impacts and new Marine Park management and zoning plans are being developed for state and Commonwealth waters. Measures are being taken to prevent the introduction of new invasive plant species while significant resources are being directed towards the management and eradication of weeds. A proposal to eradicate introduced rodents is being developed.

Comment

the Lord Howe Island Local Environment Plan was revised in 2014 - so update the date to 2014 the genus for LH Woodhen has been changed from Gallirallus to Hypotaenidia

3.2 - Please list the key attributes of Outstanding Universal Value of your property and give an assessment of their condition. As a guideline, it is suggested to focus on approximately five key attributes (no more than 15 overall).

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	natural habitats	✖			
3.2.2	natural landscapes	✖			

3.2.3	scenic values	✖			
3.2.4	coral and algal reefs	✖			
3.2.5	biological diversity	✖			
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

3.3 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖				↗

4.1.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.1 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

increased marker buoys with lighting, permanent lighting at a BBQ and the wharf detract from dark sky/star watching

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖	✖			→	

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.2.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.2 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

ongoing coastal erosion from airstrip constructed in 1970s due to rock wall jutting into the lagoon proposal to extend airstrip up to 400m into lagoon to be able to land larger aircraft as current Dash8 200 series may be retired by Qantas potential for oil spill or pollution of marine environment from freight ship in transit or at wharf potential for pollution of marine environment at wharf during construction/repair work light impacts to nesting seabirds

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖				↗

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖				↗
Negative							

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖		↘		

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.3.6 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.3 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

unregulated ground water extraction and desalination continues with no study or understanding on ground water resource. installation of solar array will reduce reliance on diesel generation by up to 70% diesel generators still required. Increased number of vehicles on island with recent interest in electric vehicles likely to see move toward electric vehicles

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖	✖	✖		→	

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖		↘		

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

pollution is not a big issue on LHI all waste is either sent off island with high reuse recovery rates or dealt with on island (eg organic waste is treated via vertical composting unit) ground water pollution via unregulated extraction and desalination with unknown amount of desalinated water pumped back into the aquifer mooring lighting and all night lights at one BBQ and wharf have potential impacts to seabirds

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative ✖	✖		✖		↘		

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative							

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative							

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative							

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive	✖		✖			→	
Negative							

4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

local production of food stable and reduces need to import produce collection of palm seed and Pandanus leaves for weaving hats and baskets provides economic benefit for island without impacting on the islands World Heritage values use of local timber for BBQ fires sustainable (mainly collected from dangerous trees felled for safety purposes)

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.6.5 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.6 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Most quarrying involves moving sand for coastal erosion or lowering of dune for airport obstacle height limitation issues for incoming aircraft, both of which can have negative impacts if undertaken without environmental considerations. Most sand movement for coastal erosion assists to maintain habitats, many of which are important for nesting seabirds. Unregulated ground water extraction - unknown impact on water resources. Extracted water sometimes desalinized and pumped back into aquifer

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

2018 & 2018 recorded the lowest rainfall on record for LHI with significant dieback of vegetation, particularly in the Gnarled Mossy Cloud Forest. The bushfires in eastern Australia in 2019/20 resulted in significant dust/smoke plumes on the island. In 2016 Myrtle Rust arrived on the island and a rapid response plan was enacted and Myrtle Rust has not been observed since. African Big headed Ants eradicated. Rodents eradicated. Weed eradication ongoing. Phytophthora still present

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖				↗
Negative ✖	✖					→	

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.5 - Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative							

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative ✖		✖	✖			→	

4.8.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.8 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

There was some local lack of support for the rodent eradication project which since being implemented has dissipated. There will always be some community concerns about managing the islands world heritage values. Tourism cap of 400 beds keeps most negative impacts contained. Negative impacts mostly minor but potential in isolated cases. Since completing the rodent eradication there appears to be less community division and led to increased biodiversity, which noticed by residents and visitors.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.9 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

some isolated cases of illegal activity - eg destruction of vegetation or seabird nesting burrows.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Potential, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖	✖			→	

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖				↗

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖			↗

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖		✖			↗

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖	✖	✖			↗

4.10.8 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.10 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

In 2018 & 2019 LHI recorded lowest recorded rainfall resulting in vegetation dieback in gnarled mossy cloud forest and surrounding oceanic rainforest. There have been several coral bleaching events over the past decade which has caused some decline of corals from shallow waters. Potential for cloud base to lift could negatively impact the Gnarled Mossy Cloud Forest community in southern mountains. Increased variable weather patterns could lead to increased coastal erosion.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant
✖	

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Potential, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖			→	

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖				↗

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖	✖			→	

4.11.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.11 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

coastal erosion evident within lagoon, mostly attributed to historical rock wall construction (eg airstrip). 2018 & 2019 lowest recorded rainfall on LHI resulting in vegetation dieback and increasing potential for bushfire in non fire adapted or fire prone vegetation communities. Landslips are a natural part of the island but changes to weather (increased rainfall or decreased rainfall) could increase rate of cliff collapse or landslides.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside, Outside

Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖	↘		

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖	✖	↘		

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖		✖		✖		→	

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖		✖			→	

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.12.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.12 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Snake Vine Stephania japonica var. timoriensis is a hyperabundant native species to the island but smothers native regenerating plants inhibiting natural regeneration processes. Targeted control to free up the other native plants is required. Eradication programs for African Big-headed Ant, Myrtle Rust, rodents, goats and weeds have shown very strong declines with eradication of ants, myrtle rust, rodents and goats due for declaration in 2021 and weed density reduced by 94% since began in 2004.

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.2 - Legal framework

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**

Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.3 - Governance

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖			→	
Negative							

4.13.5 - Financial resources

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.6 - Human resources

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖		✖	✖		→	
Negative							

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (29/07/2011):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Inside

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	**Current**	**Potential**	**Inside**	**Outside**	**Decreasing**	**Stable**	**Increasing**
Positive ✖	✖	✖	✖			→	

Negative							

4.13.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.13 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The Board is charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of the Island and has the responsibility to: "manage, protect, restore, enhance and conserve Lord Howe Island in a manner that recognises the World Heritage values in respect of which the Island is inscribed on the World Heritage List". The Board have successfully managed numerous environmental projects totalling over $30 million to eradicate pest species & help protect, restore & enhance the islands World Heritage value

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.3 Non-renewable energy facilities						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.4.6 Input of excess energy						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						

	⊖	↓		○		↘
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	⊕	↓		○		→
4.5.5 Crop production	⊕	↓		○		→
4.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection	⊕	↓		○		→
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	⊕	↓		○		→
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.2 Quarrying	⊕	↓		○		→
	⊖	↓		○		→
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
	⊖	↓		○		→
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	⊕	↓		○		↗
	⊖	↓				→
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	⊕	↓		○		→
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	⊕	↓		○		→
	⊖		↓	○		→
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
	⊖	↓	↓	○	↻	→
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
	⊖	↓	↓	○	↻	↗
4.10.2 Flooding						
	⊖		↓	○		→
4.10.3 Drought						
	⊖	↓	↓	○		↗
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
	⊖		↓		↻	↗
4.10.6 Temperature change						
	⊖	↓	↓		↻	↗
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
	⊖		↓	○	↻	↗
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.3 Tsunami/Tidal wave						
	⊖		↓		↻	→
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
	⊖	↓	↓	○		→
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						

	⊖	👎	👎	◎		↗
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
	⊖		👎	◎		→
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.1 Translocated species						
	⊖	👎		◎	↻	→
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
	⊖	👎		◎	↻	↘
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
	⊖	👎		◎	↻	↘
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species						
	⊖		👎		↻	→
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
	⊖	👎		◎		→
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	⊕	👎		◎	↻	→
4.13.2 Legal framework	⊕	👎		◎	↻	→
4.13.3 Governance	⊕	👎		◎	↻	→
4.13.4 Management activities	⊕	👎		◎		→
4.13.5 Financial resources	⊕	👎	👎	◎	↻	→
4.13.6 Human resources	⊕	👎	👎	◎	↻	→
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	⊕	👎		◎	↻	→
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities	⊕	👎	👎	◎		→
	⊖	👎	👎	◎		→

Legend	👎 Current	👎 Potential	⊖ Negative	⊕ Positive	◎ Inside	↻ Outside

4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development

Name	**Impact**			**Origin**		**Trend**
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
	⊖	👎		◎		→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised

	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity

✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
	⛔	👎		⚙		➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.4 Marine transport infrastructure						
	⛔		👎	⚙		➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted

	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	

✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
	⊖	🔨		◎		↗

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	⊕	🔨		◎		↗

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.3 Non-renewable energy facilities						
	⛔			⊙		↘

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
✖	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						

						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor

	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.5 Solid waste						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
✖	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.4.6 Input of excess energy						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
✖	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.1 Fishing/collecting aquatic resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	

✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend

4.5.5 Crop production						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.6 Commercial wild plant collection						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant

	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.2 Quarrying						

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
	Impact - Impact on the attributes
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
	Management response - Capacity of management to respond
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
	Trend - Developement over the last 6 years
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						

	Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
	Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
	Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						→
						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static

	Increasing

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.1 Storms						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.2 Flooding						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic

	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.3 Drought						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing

	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.5 Changes to oceanic waters						
	⛔		👎		🔄	↗

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change						
	⛔	👎	👎		🔄	↗

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic

	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing

	Static
✖	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.3 Tsunami/Tidal wave						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare

	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✖	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
	⛔					↗

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
	Static
✖	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✖	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.1 Translocated species						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
✖	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
✖	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species						
	⛔	👎		⊙	🌿	↘

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
✖	Decreasing
	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.4 Invasive/Alien marine species						
	⛔		👎		🌿	→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

✖	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
	⛔	🔥		⚙		➡

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✖	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✖	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✖	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✖	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
✖	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Human resources						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✖	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✖	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✖	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✖	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.8 High impact research/monitoring activities						→
						→

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✖	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact

	One off or rare
✖	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
✖	Minor
	Significant
	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
✖	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
✖	Static
	Increasing

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.

4.18.1 - Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	visual or aesthetic significance	✖			
4.18.1.2	intactness of physical and natural habitats	✖			
4.18.1.3	viability	✖			
4.18.1.4	naturalness and intactness of natural systems	✖			
4.18.1.5	rarity	✖			

5. Protection and Management of the Property

5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

5.1.1 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?
The boundaries are **adequate to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?
The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?
The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?
The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

5.1.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

5.2. Protective Measures

5.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional).

Relevant laws include the: National Parks & Wildlife

- Act (1974, amendment 1981);
- NSW Environment Planning & Assessment Act (1979);
- Noxious Weeds Act (1993);
- Lord Howe Island Regulation (1994);
- Threatened Species Conservation Act (1995);
- NSW Marine Parks Act (1997);
- and the Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999).

Comment

Noxious Weeds Act has been repealed and replaced by the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 Threated Species Conservation Act has been repealed and replaced with the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

5.2.2 - Please list any legislation and other measures (regulatory -including spatial planning- contractual, institutional or traditional) not included in 5.2.1 and indicate the category

5.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation including spatial planning) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** in the buffer zone for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for effective management and protection**

5.2.5 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) in the broader setting of the World Heritage property adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and/or Authenticity of the property?

The **legal framework** for the broader setting of the World Heritage property provides an **adequate basis for** effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity

5.2.6 - Can the legal framework (i.e. legislation and/or regulation) be enforced?

There is **adequate capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property

5.2.7 - Please provide a short summary of how the legislation, including spatial planning and other regulation, works in practice

Three tiers of legislation in place that all work together to protect world heritage values. Local government under the LHI Act 1956 & LHI Regulations 2014, state legislation and commonwealth legislation.

5.2.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations about the information related to the measures taken to protect the World Heritage property

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

5.3.1 - Please check the box which most closely match the character of the governance and management system of the property

Public management system joint national/ local

If 'Other', please specify

5.3.2 - Management System: Please indicate which of the various management tools listed below are used to help protect the property.

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.
Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)
Agreed ‘Memorandums of Understanding’ between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
An annual work plan or business plan
A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework

5.3.3 - Please give a brief description of the management system currently in place at your property

Corporate and Operations plan and various policies and procedures for the Board. World Heritage Strategic Management Plan, Permanent Park Preserve Plan of Management, Biodiversity Management Plan, Biosecurity Strategy, various eradication plans. Three tiers of government - local, state and federal.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Lord Howe Island Regional Environmental Plan 1986	N/A	Available	1986	

Comment

LHI Biodiversity Management Plan 2007 LHI Local Environmental Plan 2010 replaces the LHI Regional Environmental Plan 1986 Annual Lord Howe Island Board Corporate and Operation Plans

5.3.5 - Has any use been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape in developing policies and best practices for the protection of this property?

The 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape is **not relevant** to this property

5.3.6 - If the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation has been used at this property, please describe briefly what has been done.

5.3.7 - Has any use been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property?

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

5.3.8 - If the Climate Change policy has been used, please briefly describe what has been done along with any research on the impacts of Climate Change on the property:

This was disseminated to the Lord Howe Island Community Climate Reference Group as resource material for their consideration.

5.3.9 - Has any use been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property ?

Some use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

5.3.10 - If the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties has been used, please briefly describe what has been done

This was disseminated to the Lord Howe Island Local Emergency Management Committee as resource material for their consideration.

5.3.11 - Rate the coordination between the various levels of administration (i.e. national/federal; regional/provincial/state; local/municipal etc.) involved in the management of the World Heritage property

There is **adequate coordination** between all bodies/levels involved in the management of the property

5.3.12 - Is the management system/plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The management system/plan is **fully adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

5.3.14 - Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work/action plan **exists and many of its activities are being implemented**

5.3.15 - Does the management system include formal mechanisms and procedures that ensure participation and contribution of the following groups, living within or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities				×	
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone				×	
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.15.5	Women				×	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups					
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

5.3.16 - Please rate the cooperation/relationship between the World Heritage property managers/coordinators/staff and the following groups

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities					×
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					×
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.16.4	Landowners					×
5.3.16.5	Women					×

5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					✖
5.3.16.7	Researchers					✖
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					✖
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					✖
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					✖
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries					✖
5.3.16.12	NGOs					✖
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					✖
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	government agencies				

5.3.17 - Please rate the extent to which the management system of your property contributes towards achieving the objectives of the World Heritage Committee's Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the *World Heritage Convention*

		Not applicable	No contribution	Limited	Significant	Full achievement
5.3.17.1	The management system of the property contributes to gender equality					✖
5.3.17.2	The management system of the property provides ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants)					✖
5.3.17.3	The management system of the property contributes to social inclusion and equity, improving opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status					✖
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach					✖
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood					✖
5.3.17.6	The management system of the property contributes to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property					✖

5.3.18 - Please provide further details on the ratings of the management system given in the table above

5.3.19 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the management system/plan

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

6.1.1 - If your funding sources do not exactly fit those shown, put the relevant amounts against the funding type that most closely represents your situation, and use the comment box below to provide more details.

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 0 %	Total 0 %

6.1.2 - Please comment here on any other aspects of funding sources not covered in the table above

Australia cannot provide the requested data for 6.1, as funding is spread across a large number of different programs and priorities which may have multiple benefits for particular properties. That is, it is not possible to disaggregate the funding component attributed to each property. Funding comes from the local, State and Commonwealth Government, individual visitor charges and commercial activities.

6.1.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available **budget is adequate** for effective management of the World Heritage property

6.1.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding are **secure over the medium-term** and **planning is underway to secure funding over the long-term**

6.1.5 - Comments, conclusion, and/or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

Commonwealth funding for employing the World Heritage manager is sufficient. Funding to deliver on ground projects to protect and restore the property are inadequate and mostly reliant on recurrent funding from the Lord Howe Island Board or external competitive grants

6.1.6 - Estimate the distribution of men and women involved in the management, conservation, interpretation of the World Heritage properties and the extent to which they are drawn from local communities.

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %
6.1.6.1	Men	55 %	25 %
6.1.6.2	Women	45 %	75 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

6.1.7 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

6.1.8 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Good
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

6.1.9 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Good
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Good
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Good

Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

6.1.10 - Has any use been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building at the property?

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

6.1.11 - If the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building has been used, please briefly describe what has been done.

6.1.12 - Are there site-specific capacity building plans or programmes that develop local expertise and that contribute to the transfer of skills for the conservation and management of the World Heritage property?

A site-based capacity building plan or programme is in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred** to those managing the property locally

6.1.13 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

7.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is **adequate**

7.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of research, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

7.3 - Are results from research programmes publicly available and disseminated?

Research results **are shared** widely **with active outreach** to local communities and national and international audiences

7.4 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

8.1 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Good
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Good
National/international tourists	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

8.2 - Does the property have a heritage education programme(s) for children and/or youth, that can contribute to a better understanding of heritage, promote diversity and foster intercultural dialogue?

There is **a planned and effective education and awareness programme** for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

8.3 - Who are the target audiences for education and awareness programmes at your property?

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Landowners
Women
Youth/children

Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs
Other specific groups
suppliers and freight carriers

8.4 - Please rate the adequacy of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property for education, information, interpretation and awareness building

Visitor centre	Good
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Good
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Good
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Poor
Transportation facilities	Good
Other	Not needed
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	

8.5 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

There are no indigenous people to Lord Howe Island as it was uninhabited when discovered by Europeans.

9. Visitor Management

9.1 - Please provide estimated annual visitor numbers (including national and international visitors) since the last Periodic Report

9693 / 17000 / 17000 / 17000 / 17000 /

9.2 - What information sources are used to collect visitor statistics?

Transportation services
Visitor surveys
Other
environmental levy

9.3 - What is the average length stay of a visitor to the World Heritage property?

More than four overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Qantas and Tourism Association surveys

9.5 - What is the approximate average daily visitor expenditure? (Please provide an estimated monetary figure in USD)

250 / 150 / 2000 / 100 / 500 / 100 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

Qantas survey, Destination NSW

9.7 - Does the management system/plan for the World Heritage property include a strategy with an action plan to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts?

There is a planned and **effective strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property

9.8 - Please provide any comments relating to the answer provided above in question 9.7

tourism capped by 400 bed limit

9.9 - Is visitor use effectively managed to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

9.11 - How does the tourism industry cooperate with the site management to improve visitor experiences and maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage property?

There **is limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**

9.12 - How well is the information on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**

9.13 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations** and **easily visible** to visitors

9.14 - How does visitor/tourism revenue (e.g. entry charges, permits) contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

Fees are collected and make a **substantial contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Eco tourism Australia certification

9.16 - Are the benefits of tourism shared with local communities?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

main industry for WH property

9.17 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to visitation/tourism/public use of the World Heritage property

10. Monitoring

10.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property directed towards management needs and/or towards improving the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value?

There is **considerable monitoring** but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving the understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

10.2 - Is necessary information available in order to define key indicators for measuring the state of conservation and are they used in monitoring how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is being maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **adequate and key indicators have been defined** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

10.3 - Are key indicators defined and in place for the following principal aspects of the property?

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				✖
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system				✖
10.3.3	Character of governance				✖
10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations				✖
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				✖
10.3.6	Capacity development				✖

10.4 - Please provide information on relevant key indicators adopted at the property

data capture for eradication and biosecurity programs

10.5 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups:

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Local communities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Good
Researchers	Good

Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industry	Good
NGOs	Good
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

10.6 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

10.7 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee.

10.8 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to Monitoring

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.3	**Management System/Management Plan**	
5.3.7	**Some use** has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✖
5.3.9	**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✖
6.1	**Funding**	
6.1.10	**No use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✖
9	**Visitor Management**	
9.11	There **is limited cooperation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry **to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation**	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**	✖
10	**Monitoring**	
10.1	There is **considerable monitoring** at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	✖

Please select 1 more issues.

Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.8	**Social/Cultural uses of heritage**							
4.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage							
4.10	**Climate change and severe weather events**							
4.10.1	Storms							
4.10.3	Drought							
4.10.5	Changes to oceanic waters	Criterion (vii): The Lord Howe Island Group is grandiose in its topographic relief and has an exceptional diversity of spectacular and scenic landscapes within a small area, including sheer mountain slopes, a broad arc of hills enclosing the lagoon and Balls Pyramid rising	Continue to adequately resource the implementation of eradication and other ecological restoration programs that will continue to increase resilience of native ecosystems to better withstand climate change. Restore coastal areas prone to erosion	Eradication programs for rodents, African Big-headed ants, weeds & myrtle rust & the biosecurity program all have robust monitoring systems that collect metrics to gauge progress & resource needs.	Success checks to declare eradication of rodents, African big head ants & myrtle rust due 2021. A further 20+ weeds are on the verge of being declared eradicated in coming years. Pest monitoring	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, Lord Howe Island Board, Department of Industry, Planning and Environment and others with rights and interests in the property.	Further research and ongoing monitoring are required to identify management options	

		abruptly from the ocean. It is considered to be an outstanding example of an island system developed from submarine volcanic activity and demonstrates the nearly complete stage in the destruction of a large shield volcano. Having the most southerly coral reef in the world, it demonstrates a rare example of a zone of transition between algal and coral reefs. Many species are at their ecological limits, endemism is high, and unique assemblages of temperate and tropical forms cohabit. The islands support extensive colonies of nesting seabirds, making them significant over a wide oceanic region. They are the only major breeding locality for the Providence Petrel (Pterodroma solandri), and contain one of the world's largest breeding concentrations of Red-tailed Tropicbird (Phaethon rubricauda). Criterion (x): The Lord Howe Island Group is an outstanding example of the development of a characteristic insular biota that has adapted to the island environment through speciation. A significant number of endemic species or subspecies of plants and animals have evolved in a very limited area. The diversity of landscapes and biota and the high number of threatened and endemic species make these islands an outstanding example of independent evolutionary processes. Lord Howe Island supports a number of endangered endemic species or subspecies of plants and animals, for example the Lord Howe Woodhen, which at time of inscription was considered one of the world's rarest birds. While sadly a number of endemic species disappeared with the arrival of people and their accompanying species, the Lord Howe Island Phasmid, the largest stick insect in the world, still exists on Balls Pyramid. The islands are an outstanding example of an oceanic island group with a diverse range of ecosystems and species		Success checks due for rodents, ants & myrtle rust.	ongoing. Biosecurity checks pre & post border		

		that have been subject to human influences for a relatively limited period.					
4.10.6	Temperature change	Criterion (vii): The Lord Howe Island Group is grandiose in its topographic relief and has an exceptional diversity of spectacular and scenic landscapes within a small area, including sheer mountain slopes, a broad arc of hills enclosing the lagoon and Balls Pyramid rising abruptly from the ocean. It is considered to be an outstanding example of an island system developed from submarine volcanic activity and demonstrates the nearly complete stage in the destruction of a large shield volcano. Having the most southerly coral reef in the world, it demonstrates a rare example of a zone of transition between algal and coral reefs. Many species are at their ecological limits, endemism is high, and unique assemblages of temperate and tropical forms cohabit. The islands support extensive colonies of nesting seabirds, making them significant over a wide oceanic region. They are the only major breeding locality for the Providence Petrel (Pterodroma solandri), and contain one of the world's largest breeding concentrations of Red-tailed Tropicbird (Phaethon rubricauda). Criterion (x): The Lord Howe Island Group is an outstanding example of the development of a characteristic insular biota that has adapted to the island environment through speciation. A significant number of endemic species or subspecies of plants and animals have evolved in a very limited area. The diversity of landscapes and biota and the high number of threatened and endemic species make these islands an outstanding example of independent evolutionary processes. Lord Howe Island supports a number of endangered endemic species or subspecies of plants and animals, for example the Lord	Continue to adequately resource the implementation of eradication and other ecological restoration programs that will continue to increase resilience of native ecosystems to better withstand climate change. Restore coastal areas prone to erosion	Seek funding to install weather monitoring station on Mt Gower to better gauge temperature variability in cloud forest. Bureau of Meteorology station on Lord Howe Island provides reliable temperature monitoring.	Install weather monitoring station within 6 months of obtaining funding. Temperature monitoring ongoing.	Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, Lord Howe Island Board, Department of Industry, Planning and Environment and others with rights and interests in the property.	Further research and ongoing monitoring are required to identify management options.

		Howe Woodhen, which at time of inscription was considered one of the world's rarest birds. While sadly a number of endemic species disappeared with the arrival of people and their accompanying species, the Lord Howe Island Phasmid, the largest stick insect in the world, still exists on Balls Pyramid. The islands are an outstanding example of an oceanic island group with a diverse range of ecosystems and species that have been subject to human influences for a relatively limited period.						
4.10.7	Other climate change impacts							
4.11	**Sudden ecological or geological events**							
4.11.3	Tsunami/Tidal wave							
4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)							
4.12	**Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species**							
4.12.1	Translocated species	Criterion (vii): The Lord Howe Island Group is grandiose in its topographic relief and has an exceptional diversity of spectacular and scenic landscapes within a small area, including sheer mountain slopes, a broad arc of hills enclosing the lagoon and Balls Pyramid rising abruptly from the ocean. It is considered to be an outstanding example of an island system developed from submarine volcanic activity and demonstrates the nearly complete stage in the destruction of a large shield volcano. Having the most southerly coral reef in the world, it demonstrates a rare example of a zone of transition between algal and coral reefs. Many species are at their ecological limits, endemism is high, and unique assemblages of temperate and tropical forms cohabit. The islands support extensive colonies of nesting seabirds, making them significant over a wide oceanic region. They are the only major breeding locality for the Providence Petrel (Pterodroma solandri), and contain one of the	Control Snake vine where smothers native plants. Consult community on reintroduction of ecologically equivalent extinct species Successfully translocated 3 threatened plants, Euphorbia psammogeton, Elymus multiflorus, Calystegia affinis	Robust monitoring systems in place for existing translocation projects. Control of Snake vine can be monitored via weed eradication data collection app. Consultation with community required to gauge interest in	Ongoing monitoring of any translocated species will be required. Ongoing control of hyper abundant Snake Vine required until canopy closure limits light access.	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, Lord Howe Island Board, Department of Industry, Planning and Environment and others with rights and interests in the property.	Further research and ongoing monitoring are required to identify management options

		world's largest breeding concentrations of Red-tailed Tropicbird (Phaethon rubricauda). Criterion (x): The Lord Howe Island Group is an outstanding example of the development of a characteristic insular biota that has adapted to the island environment through speciation. A significant number of endemic species or subspecies of plants and animals have evolved in a very limited area. The diversity of landscapes and biota and the high number of threatened and endemic species make these islands an outstanding example of independent evolutionary processes. Lord Howe Island supports a number of endangered endemic species or subspecies of plants and animals, for example the Lord Howe Woodhen, which at time of inscription was considered one of the world's rarest birds. While sadly a number of endemic species disappeared with the arrival of people and their accompanying species, the Lord Howe Island Phasmid, the largest stick insect in the world, still exists on Balls Pyramid. The islands are an outstanding example of an oceanic island group with a diverse range of ecosystems and species that have been subject to human influences for a relatively limited period.						
4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	Criterion (vii): The Lord Howe Island Group is grandiose in its topographic relief and has an exceptional diversity of spectacular and scenic landscapes within a small area, including sheer mountain slopes, a broad arc of hills enclosing the lagoon	Continue to adequately resource ongoing eradication, biosecurity and other ecological restoration programs that control pest species. To date have eradicated cats, pigs, goats and 10 species of weeds. African big-headed ant, myrtle rust, black rat and house mouse are all on track for eradication success checks in 2021. A further 20+ weeds are on the verge of being declared eradicated in coming years with an 80% reduction in weed density and a 90% reduction in the presence of mature weeds island wide.	Eradication programs for rodents, African Big-headed ants, weeds & myrtle rust & the biosecurity program all have robust monitoring systems that collect metrics to gauge progress & resource needs. Success checks due for rodents, ants & myrtle rust.	Success checks to declare eradication of rodents, African big head ants & myrtle rust due 2021. A further 20+ weeds are on the verge of being declared eradicated in coming years. Pest monitoring ongoing. Biosecurity checks pre & post border	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, Lord Howe Island Board, Department of Industry, Planning and Environment and others with rights and interests in the property.	Ongoing reliable funding required to continue to implement eradication, biosecurity and other ecological restoration programs that control pest species.

Question not completed

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	**Timeframe**	**Lead agency (and others involved)**	**More info / comment**
5.3.7	**Some use** has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Prepare a climate change adaptation plan for the property, including risk assessment and strategic plan for the conservation of World Heritage values. Incorporate this plan into the management system of the property.	2030	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, Lord Howe Island Board, Department of Industry, Planning and Environment and others with rights and interests in the property.	The independent review of the Australian Government's EPBC legislation is finalised. Recommendations to be confirmed by the Australian Government.
5.3.9	**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	The Lord Howe Island Board has emergency/disaster management plans in place which refer to the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties	ongoing	Emergency management on LHI is multi agency including NSW Police, NSW Health, NSW Fire and Rescue, State Emergency Services and Commonwealth military as required	Need to review the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties in relation to the islands emergency response preparedness

6.1	Funding				
6.1.10	**No use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	The Strategy should be reviewed to better understand its value for capacity development at the World Heritage property.	ongoing	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, Lord Howe Island Board, Department of Industry, Planning and Environment and others with rights and interests in the property.	Need to review the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property

9	Visitor Management				
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**	The Lord Howe Island Board website needs to be improved. This requires dedicated resourcing	ongoing	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, Lord Howe Island Board, Department of Industry, Planning and Environment and others with rights and interests in the property.	Need to improve the Boards website and continue to work with NSW Destination, Lord Howe Island Tourism Association, Lord Howe Island Museum and tour operators to better present and interpret the OUV

10	Monitoring				
10.1	There is **considerable monitoring** at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	The Rodent Eradication Project, Weed Eradication Project and Biosecurity Projects have excellent monitoring programs in place that are directed at management needs. Need improved monitoring of visitor experiences/expectations and tourism providers	ongoing	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment, Lord Howe Island Board, Department of Industry, Planning and Environment, NSW Tourism, LHI Tourism Association and others with rights and interests in the property	Some visitor surveys have been conducted but could have more targeted surveys regarding OUV. The Lord Howe Island Board are conducting Community Strategic Plan surveys which will be helpful to guide ongoing monitoring

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

12.3.1 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Authenticity of the World Heritage property?

Not applicable (sites inscribed exclusively under criteria vii to x (natural World Heritage properties)

12.3.2 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of Integrity of the World Heritage property?

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

12.3.3 - Following the analysis undertaken for this report, what is the current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value **has been impacted by factors described in this report, but this situation is being addressed through effective management actions**.

12.3.4 - What is the current state of the property's other values?

Other important cultural and/or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **intact**

12.3.5 - Comments. conclusions and/or recommendations related to the state of conservation of the property.

Providing that ecological restoration and biosecurity programs secure ongoing reliable funding the OUV will continue to be maintained and protected. Failure to adequately resource such programs will result in loss of investment through reinvasion of previously treated areas and increase risk of incursion of pests eradicated. Development of more readily accessible education and interpretation materials covering digital and interpersonal platforms will improve understanding & dissemination of OUV

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

13.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Very positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Very positive
Funding for the property	Very positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Very positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Very positive
Gender equality	Very positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Very positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Very positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Very positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

13.2 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to World Heritage status and its impacts

14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention

14.1 - Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level

Implementing an island wide holistic ecological restoration program titled "Protecting Paradise" including eradication of cat, pig, goat & at least 10 weed species and following success checks in 2021 being able to declare eradication of black rat, house mouse, goat, african big headed ant, myrtle rust plus up to 20 species of

weed. The program is underpinned by a multi species multi agency recovery plan endorsed by local, state and commonwealth governments, which has assisted to obtain funds for project delivery. Completion of Rodent Eradication Program - success check due August 2021 will be the largest inhabited island to eradicate rats and mice, we are half way into a 30 year Weed Eradication Program (WEP) driving decline of weeds across island by at least 80% and 90% of mature plants which targets up to 70 species for eradication with up to 20 being close to zero density and most formerly widespread target weeds now difficult to detect. The WEP has developed technical approaches to find and treat weeds from steep and difficult terrain including a helicopter lance spray, heli winching crew into mountainous terrain, trialing drones to locate weeds and seeking approval to use herbicide pellets in paintball markers to treat isolated weeds. The program has made significant improvements to Biosecurity coincident with delivering outcomes and has detection dogs and officers to monitor over 300 rodent monitoring devices, inspect 99.8% of incoming flights and vessels and work to educate the community, suppliers and carriers to help protect the islands unique ecosystems, way of life and world heritage values.

14.2 - Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

15.1.1 - Has the Periodic Reporting process improved the understanding of the following?

The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

15.1.2 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good

15.2. Use of Data

15.2.1 - How do the authorities in charge of the property plan to use the data recorded from this cycle of Periodic Reporting?

Revision of priorities/strategies/policies for the protection, management and conservation of heritage
Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising
Advocacy

15.2.2 - Comments on use of data from the Cycle of Periodic Reporting

15.3. Timing and resources

15.3.1 - Entities involved in the filling out of this online questionnaire (tick as many boxes as applicable)

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff

15.3.2 - Has a gender balanced contribution and participation been considered in the filling out of this questionnaire?

Gender balance **is explicitly considered and effectively implemented** in the process.

15.3.3 - Were you given adequate time (i.e. roughly ten months) to gather necessary information and to fill in this questionnaire?

No

15.3.4 - Please estimate the time (working hours) needed to complete this questionnaire

8 / 4 / 24 /

15.3.5 - Did you mobilise any additional resources to fill out this questionnaire?

	Additional resources	No	Yes

15.3.5.1	Human resources	✖	
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	✖	

15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?

All required information was accessible.

15.4.2 - Was the questionnaire easy to use and clear to understand?

		Very Difficult	Difficult	Easy	Very easy
15.4.2.1	Ease of use of questionnaire			✖	
15.4.2.2	Clarity of questions			✖	

15.4.3 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

From perspective of property manager we did not get 10 months to complete.

15.5. Training and Guidance

15.5.1 - Please rate the level of support in terms of training and guidance from the following entities in completing this questionnaire

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
IUCN International	Fair
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

15.5.2 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Reporting questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	Not applicable
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

15.5.3 - Were the online training resources prepared by the World Heritage Centre regarding Periodic Reporting adequate for you to complete this questionnaire?

Yes

15.5.4 - If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

- **Statement of Outstanding Universal Value for the property as adopted by the World Heritage Committee**
  Reason for update: the Lord Howe Island Local Environment Plan was revised in 2014 - so update the date to 2014 the genus for LH Woodhen has been changed from Gallirallus to Hypotaenidia

Changes to these items will need to go through the proper processes.

15.7. Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.1 - Comments, conclusions and/or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.7.2 - Thank you for having filled in all the questions. Please contact your National Focal Point for validation.