The English Lake District

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property
The English Lake District

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
The English Lake District - Maps of the inscribed property	2017	

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

Comment
www.lakesworldheritage.co.uk www.lakedistrict.gov.uk facebook.com/lakedistrictnationalpark/ twitter.com/lakedistrictnpa

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
Esthwaite Water (137.4 hectares) was designated as a Ramsar site in November, 1991

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)

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?

No

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?

No

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 English Lake District is a self-contained mountainous area in North West England of some 2,292 square kilometres. Its narrow, glaciated valleys radiating from the central massif with their steep hillsides and slender lakes exhibit an extraordinary beauty and harmony. This is the result of the Lake District's continuing distinctive agro-pastoral traditions based on local breeds of sheep including the Herdwick, on common fell-grazing and relatively independent farmers. These traditions have evolved under the influence of the physical constraints of its mountain setting. The stone-walled fields and rugged farm buildings in their spectacular natural backdrop, form an harmonious beauty that has attracted visitors from the 18th century onwards. Picturesque and Romantic interest stimulated globally-significant social and cultural forces to appreciate and protect scenic landscapes. Distinguished villas, gardens and formal landscapes were added to

augment its picturesque beauty. The Romantic engagement with the English Lake District generated new ideas about the relationship between humanity and its environment, including the recognition of harmonious landscape beauty and the validity of emotional response by people to their landscapes. A third key development was the idea that landscape has a value, and that everyone has a right to appreciate and enjoy it. These ideas underpin the global movement of protected areas and the development of recreational experience within them. The development in the English Lake District of the idea of the universal value of scenic landscape, both in itself and in its capacity to nurture and uplift imagination, creativity and spirit, along with threats to the area, led directly to the development of a conservation movement and the establishment of the National Trust movement, which spread to many countries, and contributed to the formation of the modern concept of legally-protected landscapes.

Criterion (ii): The harmonious beauty of the English Lake District is rooted in the vital interaction between an agro-pastoral land use system and the spectacular natural landscape of mountains, valleys and lakes of glacial origins. In the 18th century, the quality of the landscape was recognised and celebrated by the Picturesque Movement, based on ideas related to both Italian and Northern European styles of landscape painting. These ideas were applied to the English Lake District in the form of villas and designed features intended to further augment its beauty. The Picturesque values of landscape appreciation were subsequently transformed by Romantic engagement with the English Lake District into a deeper and more balanced appreciation of the significance of landscape, local society and place. This inspired the development of a number of powerful ideas and values including a new relationship between humans and landscape based on emotional engagement; the value of the landscape for inspiring and restoring the human spirit; and the universal value of scenic and cultural landscapes, which transcends traditional property rights. In the English Lake District these values led directly to practical conservation initiatives to protect its scenic and cultural qualities and to the development of recreational activities to experience the landscape, all of which continue today. These values and initiatives, including the concept of protected areas, have been widely adopted and have had global impact as an important stimulus for landscape conservation and enjoyment. Landscape architects in North America were similarly influenced, directly or indirectly, by British practice, including Frederick Law Olmsted, one of the most influential American landscape architects of the 19th century.

Criterion (v): Land use in the English Lake District derives from a long history of agro-pastoralism. This landscape is an unrivalled example of a northern European upland agro-pastoral system based on the rearing of cattle and native breeds of sheep, shaped and adapted for over 1,000 years to its spectacular mountain environment. This land use continues today in the face of social, economic and environmental pressures. From the late 18th century and throughout the 19th century, a new land use developed in parts of the Lake District, designed to augment its beauty through the addition of villas and designed landscapes. Conservation land management in the Lake District developed directly from the early conservation initiatives of the 18th and 19th centuries. The primary aims in the Lake District have traditionally been, and continue to be, to maintain the scenic and harmonious beauty of the cultural landscape; to support and maintain traditional agro-pastoral farming; and to provide access and opportunities for people to enjoy the special qualities of the area, and have developed in recent times to include enhancement and resilience of the natural environment. Together these surviving attributes of land use form a distinctive cultural landscape which is outstanding in its harmonious beauty, quality, integrity and on-going utility and its demonstration of human interaction with the environment. The English Lake District and its current land use and management exemplify the practical application of the powerful ideas about the value of landscape which originated here and which directly stimulated a landscape conservation movement of global importance.

Criterion (vi): A number of ideas of universal significance are directly and tangibly associated with the English Lake District. These are the recognition of harmonious landscape beauty through the Picturesque Movement; a new relationship between people and landscape built around an emotional response to it, derived initially from Romantic engagement; the idea that landscape has a value and that everyone has a right to appreciate and enjoy it; and the need to protect and manage landscape, which led to the development of the National Trust movement, which spread across many countries with a similar rights system. All these ideas that have derived from the interaction between people and landscape are manifest in the English Lake District today and many of them have left their physical mark, contributing to the harmonious beauty of a natural landscape modified by: a persisting agro-pastoral system (and supported in many cases by conservation initiatives); villas and Picturesque and later landscape improvements; the extent of, and quality of land management within, the National Trust property; the absence of railways and other modern industrial developments as a result of the success of the conservation movement.

Integrity

The English Lake District World Heritage property is a single, discrete, mountainous area. All the radiating valleys of the English Lake District are contained within it. The property is of sufficient size to contain all the attributes of Outstanding Universal Value needed to demonstrate the processes that make this a unique and globally-significant property. The boundary of the property is the Lake District National Park boundary as designated in 1951 and is established on the basis of both topographic features and local government boundaries. The attributes of Outstanding Universal Value are in generally good condition. Risks affecting the site include the impact of long-term climate change, economic pressures on the system of traditional agro-pastoral farming, changing schemes for subsidies, and development pressures from tourism. These risks are managed through established systems of land management overseen by members of the Lake District National Park Partnership and through a comprehensive system of development management administered by the National Park Authority.

Authenticity

As an evolving cultural landscape, the English Lake District conveys its Outstanding Universal Value not only through individual attributes but also in the pattern of their distribution amongst the 13 constituent valleys and their combination to produce an over-arching pattern and system of land use. The key attributes relate to a unique natural landscape which has been shaped by a distinctive and persistent system of agro-pastoral agriculture and local industries, with the later overlay of distinguished villas, gardens and formal landscapes influenced by the Picturesque Movement; the resulting harmonious beauty of the landscape; the stimulus of the Lake District for artistic creativity and globally influential ideas about landscape; the early origins and ongoing influence of the tourism industry and outdoor movement; and the physical legacy of the conservation movement that developed to protect the Lake District.

Protection and management requirements

As a National Park, designated under the ‘National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949’ and subsequent legislation, the English Lake District has the highest level of landscape protection afforded under United Kingdom law. Over 20 per cent of the site is owned and managed by the National Trust, which also has influence over a further two per cent of the site through legal covenants. The National Park Authority owns around four per cent of the site, and other members of the Lake District National Park Partnership, including the Forestry Commission and United Utilities Ltd, own a further 16 per cent. A substantial number of individual cultural and natural sites within the English Lake District are designated and have legal protection. The Lake District National Park Partnership has adopted the bid for World Heritage nomination. This provides long-term assurance of management through a World Heritage Forum (formally a sub-group of the Partnership). The National Park Authority has created a post of World Heritage Coordinator and will manage and monitor implementation of the Management Plan on behalf of the Partnership. The Management Plan will be reviewed every five years. A communications plan has been developed in order to inform residents and visitors of the World Heritage bid and this will be developed and extended.

The Management Plan seeks to address the long-term challenges faced by the property including threats faced by climate change, development pressures, changing agricultural practices and diseases, and tourism.

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	Extraordinary beauty and harmony		✖		

3.2.2	Agro pastoral system		✖		
3.2.3	local industries	✖			
3.2.4	towns and settlements	✖			
3.2.5	Early tourism	✖			
3.2.6	villas, gardens and designed landscapes		✖		
3.2.7	Sites and collections associated with Picturesque and Romanticism	✖			
3.2.8	landscape conservation		✖		
3.2.9	The ability of people to experience the spirit and felling of the Lake District	✖			
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

Tensions between need to increase rate of nature recovery for biodiversity/flood mitigation and need to sustain OUV such as use of the high fells for traditional commons grazing as grazing affects recovery of ground flora. The partnership working collaboratively to find solutions to enable the site to do both as indicated in our State of Conservation Report. Climate change increasing storm/flood events impacting on OUV and increasing pests/diseases. Resource issues due to impact of Covid 19.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

✖ 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

✖ 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

4.1.1 Housing - all our new housing is for local needs housing (restricted to local people) or affordable housing (control over rent values) which helps to maintain local communities, local services such as schools, employment and help make communities more resilient to deal with emergencies and seeks to address the UNESCO recommendation (7) at the time of inscription " developing programs to prevent depopulation, including affordable housing."

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

✖ 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

4.2.1 Aesthetic appreciation, and the opportunity for visitors to access, engage and appreciate the countryside is a key theme justifying inscription of the property. The areas rights of way network (roads, bridleways, footpaths and access land) contribute positively to the value of the property. Sensitive maintenance and improvement of the rights of way network is ongoing and positive. Ability to maintain and improve the rights of way network is prejudiced by financial constraints.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

✖ 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

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

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

No large scale renewable developments within the World Heritage Site, just domestic scale solar panels, individual small wind turbines and pico/micro hydro electric schemes seeking to reduce the carbon footprint of individual properties, farms and small community buildings so seeking to reduce the impact of climate change. Completion of a new water pipeline will allow renaturalisation of 2 lakes leading to a positive impact on the landscape. Infrastructure improvements seek to reduce pollution.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

✖ Relevant | Not relevant

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

Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖			→	

4.4.4 - Air pollution

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.4.5 - Solid waste

✖ 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

✖ 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

There is increased monitoring of potential pollution sources and inspection of ship waste management systems so the impact on the WHS is increasingly positive through prevention of incidents or stabilising the trend. Also improvements to household sewage treatment. Addressing light pollution. Local Authorities reducing street lighting pollution by changing to LED lighting so less pollution. Looking at the potential for becoming a dark skies reserve. But household lighting increasing.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.5.5 - Crop production

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

Relevant	Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Relevant	Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant	Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

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

Multifunctional demands on the landscape and multiple designations requires a balanced approach and necessitates compromise. Reductions of hefted flocks impacts the agro pastoral. Loss of traditional system/traditional practices on commons. Deer management maintained but could be further improved. The interaction of nature recovery projects, cultural practises/carbon storage affects the landscape and cultural attributes in complex ways. Concerns over poor data granularity.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

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

Local slate/stone is very distinctive feature of WHS and small scale quarrying for building materials is essential to repair buildings and ensure new buildings reflect the local vernacular. Recommendation (a) The number of active quarries has decreased since inscription by one. and (i)at time of inscription ensuring careful attention is paid to conservation of ..... vernacular architecture and victorian buildings. Need the materials. Water levels maintained as extraction is stable.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.3 - Temperature

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.7.7 - Pests

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖	✖			↗

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

Landscape change from Phytophthora in larch woodlands/ash die back/Horse Chestnut canker with loss of woodland. Rhododendron Ponticum/Japanese Knotweed/Himalayan balsam are invasive flora. Bird flu will negatively affect small scale agro-pastoral practices such as poultry egg and meat production. Deer and grey squirrels are the main pests in woodlands preventing regeneration and bark damage. Climate change and warmer summers provide the right conditions for algae blooms, pests and diseases.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

✖ 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

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

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

✖ 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

✖ 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

Changes in local population, increase demand for second/holiday homes outpricing locals, young population moving out. New affordable housing can't get ahead of loss to second homes/holiday lets demand. However significant work being undertaken to provide new local housing but needs government to tackle second homes in terms of change of use to avoid losing existing housing. Local communities undertaking interpretation (Ullswater Heritage Knowledge Bank). Visitors important to economy/jobs.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

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

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.3 - Military training

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.9.4 - War

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

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

4.9.1 Theft from farms has increased as well as illegal off roading by motorbikes on farmland. 4.9.3 Military training in terms of low flying aircraft has decreased since 2017 Military training in terms of off shore firing range is stable since 2017 Both create short term noise disturbance.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.10.3 - Drought

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.10.4 - Desertification

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.10.6 - Temperature change

✖ 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

✖ 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

These negative increasing changes are related to climate change and outside the control of the property management although the management plan is seeking net zero carbon and climate mitigation, carbon storage. Potential for future sea level changes which could affect our coastal communities.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

✖ 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

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

	Impact	Origin	Trend of impact

Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	Outside	Decreasing	Stable	Increasing
Positive							
Negative ✖	✖	✖	✖			→	

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Relevant	✖ Not relevant

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

Many of these factors (4.11.4, 4.11.5) relate to weather events such as Storm Desmond 2015 and therefore whilst stable now could become more frequent with climate change.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

✖ 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

✖ 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

✖ 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

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

✖ Relevant	Not relevant

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

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

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

4.12.2 Ranavirus affecting common frogs. 4.12.3 American signal crayfish and Crassula – spread around water courses from the bottom of boats. 4.12.5 Rhododendron ponticum actively managed by the partnership. Beech saplings (crowding out other native deciduous species), deer damaging woodlands. Deer numbers need to be controlled (impact on nature recovery and woodlands) and working with landowners to achieve this with a pan park deer group. Control of Bird Flu is monitored and managed by DEFRA.

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

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

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

Relevant	Not relevant
	✖

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 complexity of the WHS, along with mixed public/private ownership, coupled with diversity of ambition/opinion amongst partners & land owners, makes management & decision making sometimes challenging. Our governance & management structures in place are appropriate to the property, but do not facilitate or enable control over all aspects of the WHS. While monitoring of some aspects of the WHS is ongoing, many are not or are insufficiently monitored. Recent pandemic has caused funding issues.

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

Wildfire due to accidental actions - This has increased over this period, due to increased high temperatures and reduced rainfall creating dryer conditions, from 20 in 2018 to 35 in 2021. More visitors used the lake district during the pandemic and increase in wild camping and anti-social behaviour but early indications are patterns of behaviours are returning to normal period before the pandemic.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing	⊕	↑	↑	⊙		↗
4.1.3 Industrial areas	⊕	↑	↑	⊙		→
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	⊕	↑	↑	⊙		→
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	⊕	↑	↑	⊙		↗
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground 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	⊕	↑	↑	⊙		↗
	⊖	↑			⊂	↗

4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.1 Pollution of marine waters						
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
4.4.4 Air pollution						
4.4.5 Solid waste						
4.4.6 Input of excess energy						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.5.5 Crop production						
4.5.8 Commercial hunting						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.1 Mining						
4.6.2 Quarrying						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						

4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
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						
4.9.3 Military training						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
4.11.5 Erosion and siltation/Deposition						
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						

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**
4.1.1 Housing						

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
4.1.3 Industrial areas						→

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
4.1.4 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
4.2.1 Ground 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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Major linear 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
4.4.3 Surface 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
4.4.4 Air 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
4.5.3 Land conversion						

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
4.5.8 Commercial hunting						

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
4.6.1 Mining						

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
4.6.2 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

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.3 Temperature						
	⊖			⊙		↗

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
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	⊕			⊙		→
	⊖			⊙		↗

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
4.7.7 Pests						
						

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
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						

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
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						

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
4.8.2 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
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.3 Military training						
	⛔	🔥	🔥	◎	↗	↘

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
4.10.6 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
4.11.4 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

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

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	Extraordinary beauty and harmony		✖		
4.18.1.2	Agro pastoral system			✖	
4.18.1.3	towns and settlements	✖			
4.18.1.4	landscape conservation		✖		
4.18.1.5	The ability of people to experience the spirit and feeling of the Lake District	✖			

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 property has **no buffer zone** and **does not need one**

5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?
The property has **no known and recognised** buffer zone

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).

Comment
Policy protecting the WHS is in the 2020-2025 National Park Partnership Management Plan (a joint management plan for the National Park and World Heritage Site adopted 2021), the LDNP Local development plan 2020-2035 (adopted 2021) which provides guidance on development. There are more than 1791 listed buildings, 287 Scheduled monuments, 23 conservation areas and 7 Registered Parks and Gardens.Please refer to the State Party's Section I questionnaire for a list of national legislation relevant.

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

2021 / 2020-2025 National Park Partnership Management Plan (a joint management plan for the National Park and World Heritage Site) / https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/caringfor/lake-district-national-park-partnership/management-plan
2021 / LDNP Local development plan 2020-2035 / https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicies
2023 / Design code supplementary planning dcument / awating adoption / https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicies/design-code
2021 / Housing supplementary planning document / https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/412735/Housing-SPD-2021-FINAL-v5.PDF
2021 / Landscape Character Assessment / https://www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0041/388985/Final-LDNP-LCA-for-Adoption-May-2021-compressed.pdf

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 property has **no buffer zone**

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

The English planning system has many different legislation to cover national policy and guidelines with various acts to cover development, listed buildings, scheduled monuments. National Park legislation provides a strong legislative control and enforcement. Protection of the WHS will be strengthened by the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill currently going through Parliament. The range of state regulatory agencies provide protection and regulation that covers various attributes of OUV.

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

Where development or changes in land use require planning permission as set out in national guidance and local guidance there are adequate safeguards to protect OUV. Where there is less certainty are those changes which fall outside the requirement for planning permission, such as changes in land management, or permitted development rights, as there is no requirement to inform any responsible authority and limited influence over such decisions.

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

partnership board

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)
Traditional ways of management recognised by local communities and other specific groups
Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
Agreed ‘Memorandums of Understanding’ between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups
A framework for inclusive economic development, including equal access and distribution of resources and opportunities arising from the protection of the property
A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups
A code of practice developed by industry
An integrated management plan combining World Heritage and any other designations
A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework
An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property
A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

A partnership board representing 25 organisations with a mix of local government, national organisations, NGOs, charities, tourism, nature organisations, education, local representation for business, farming, and communities have agreed a management plan following consultation with local residents. 5 Key Outcome Groups for the strategic challenges in the management plan and the WHS Steering Group report to the partnership board on policy progress and implementation of the plan.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source

Management Plan 2020-2025 for The English Lake District	N/A	Available	2021	
Management Plan	N/A	Available	2017	

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:

Used as underpinning knowledge for the Lake District National Park Partnership - Climate Change Adaptation Report LDNPA May 2021 used as background paper for the formulation of strategies for the Management Plan and reference also to the Climate Vulnerability Index.

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

It provided underpinning knowledge for the strategies on Climate Action key challenge in the Management Plan.

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	young people				

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					

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

The Partnership Management Plan is adequate for management of the WHS. However, the ability of the managing Partnership to control every local decision that may affect management of the WHS, or steer and influence national policy and decision making, means that not every ambition and objective of the Management will be delivered.

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.)	31.0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	23 %	50.0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	10 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	1.0 %	0 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	35 %	0.4 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	31.6 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	8.0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	10.0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

The above relates only to the LDNPA and not to the wider Partnership.

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

The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs

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

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	56 %	46 %
6.1.6.2	Women	44 %	54 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property

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	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Good
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	Good
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Good
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Poor
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 partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, **but most technical work is carried out by external staff**

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

6.1.12 None of the above boxes fits for this property, the nearest is 6.1.12.3. There is no site based capacity building. TAG provide external expertise as well as those managing the property. The Local Skills Improvement Plan (the Rural Skills Improvement Plan is being written locally for the CoC). 6.1.6 These figures are for the LDNPA only, it was not possible to obtain the figures for the other 24 partner organisations due to GDPR.

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 **acceptable** for most key areas but there are gaps

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 with local communities and some national agencies**

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

The Partnership has a coordinated approach to research. The management of the WHS is also supported by a Technical Advisory Group that responds to commissions from the Steering Group and shares its findings with the full Partnership.

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

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 **limited and ad hoc education** and awareness programme for children and/or youth

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

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

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

The Partnership is committed to delivering an interpretation strategy for the WHS in 2023/4.

9. Visitor Management

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

15730000 / 15730000 / 9770000 / 19890000 / 19380000 /

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

Accommodation establishments
Tourism industry
Visitor surveys

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

Two overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

Steam Report 2010-2021 produced for Lake District National Park Authority (tourism economic impact modelling process), Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd. Also Visitor survey data from 2022 survey.

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

355 / 306 / 165 / 0 / 122 / 189 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

STEAM Report 2010-2021 produced for Lake District National Park Authority (tourism economic impact modelling process), Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd. Spend figures based on USD/UK exchange rate for July 2021. Spend per person per day has increased significantly since 2018 (as expected with the rise in prices and inflation over the last 5 years).

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

The management strategy for visitors, particularly following COVID 19, is the Visitor Management Strategy and Action Plans. There are 7 Area Action Plans. A Tactical Visitor Management Group was set up and is represented by all major agencies in Cumbria including the Police, Fire Service, LDNPA, Forestry England, National Trust, County and District Councils, Mountain Rescue and Cumbria Tourism. The group has funding available to assign to projects, deals with issues from all agencies.

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

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

Visitor Management Strategy and Action Plan

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 **good 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 **one location** 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 **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Cumbria Tourism's sustainable tourism policy

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

provides employment

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

A change in age of visitors in the last 5 years. Many more younger adults and comparatively fewer older adults. 65% are between 25 and 59 years of age and over 60s have dropped from 33% in 2018 to 13% in 2022. 16% of visitors are from ethnic minority up from 2% in 2018. 14% of parties included someone with a disability. Coronavirus has significantly impacted on overseas visitors from 10% in 2018 to just 3% in 2022. Only 7.5% visited because it is a WHS but 65.5% came for the landscape.

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 a **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the 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 but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

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

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	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Women	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Fair
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?

Implementation is underway

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

Interpretation strategy is due to be completed by March 2024. LDNPA's Historic Environment Strategy Jan 2022, includes interpretation materials with partner organisations for the historic environment. WH brand tool kit has been created. Interpretation installations at Claife Heights, UNESCO logo installation. Friends of Ullswater Way created the Ullswater Heritage knowledge Bank. Leaflet about farming features in the cultural landscape has been published. Transformation of Wordsworth museum.

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

A farm survey has taken place to understand condition, challenges and establish a benchmark for future monitoring and results will be published this year. An agricultural show survey has been carried out. A villa survey is underway to define and assess their contribution to WHS. A mechanism to monitor the attributes of OUV is in development. Key Outcome Groups have been established to monitor the key challenges identified in the management plan and these report to the Partnership Board.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	**Boundaries and Buffer Zones**	
5.1.3	The property has **no buffer zone**	
5.1.4	The property has **no known and recognised buffer zone**	
5.2	**Protective Measures**	
5.2.4	The property has **no buffer zone**	
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**	
6.1.3	The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✖
6.1.7	Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property	✖
6.1.10	**No use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✖
6.1.12	**A site-based** capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, **but most technical work is carried out by external staff**	✖
8	**Education, Information and Awareness Building**	
8.2	There is a **limited and ad hoc education** and awareness programme for children and/or youth	✖
9	**Visitor Management**	
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**	✖
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**	✖
10	**Monitoring**	
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage **property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**	✖

Please select 0 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

4.2	**Transportation Infrastructure**						
4.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	Extraordinary beauty and harmony	Planning regulations seek to ensure any development works in harmony with WHS. Management Plan ambitions to reduce car travel and increase use of public transport.	Monitoring planning applications.	On going discussions and aim by 2037 of achieving net zero carbon as set out in the management plan.	All partnership but in particular Transport and Highway Authorities, and through the Transport Management Group.	Addressing private car use by promoting alternatives, Delivery to transport vision 2040. Improving interchange hubs.
4.2.5	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	(vi) The ability of people to experience the spirit and feeling of the Lake District	Partnership Management Plan transformational action to: reduce dependence on private car and increase use of public transport, and high quality active travel measures; furthering multi-modal ticketing; decarbonising transport	The Sustainable Travel and Transport Key Outcome Group (STT) KOG has a monitoring framework, and set indicators, including measuring main mode of travel and carbon emissions.	ongoing	All partnership but in particular Transport and Highway Authorities, and through the Partnership's STT KOG	Promoting alternatives to the private car, thereby shifting behaviours of both residents and visitors. Focus is on delivering the 2040 Transport Vision, through the Management Plan.The STT KOG is working with communities to pilot sustainable travel.
4.3	**Services Infrastructures**						
4.3.2	Renewable energy facilities	Attributes of Extraordinary beauty and harmony, town and settlements	Balancing the need to address climate change and reduce carbon footprint of local communities and businesses whilst avioding adverse impact on WHS.	Approved at least 168 renewable proposals in last 5 years. Monitoring of planning legislation and permitted development rights for renewable energy such as solar panels and ensuing only small scale energy development within the WHS.	on going. Aiming to achieve net zero carbon by 2037.	All partners and communities but especially LDNPA in terms of Planning. Encouraging businesses and others to look at carbon footprint and more sustainable energy	Balance need to reduce carbon footprint and energy costs with the cultural landscape including retrofitting vernacular buildings and listed buildings.
4.3.4	Localised utilities	Attributes of extraordinary beauty and harmony and towns and settlements	Develop more strategic approach between providers nd the partnership as indicated in the Management Plan.	Monitoring planning applications.	on going. The hyper fast broadband project (formerly Gibabit) to be delivered by 2026.	LDNPA and other partners, Connecting Cumbria, as well as DCMS. Fibrus (a broadband provider) and other communication mast providers.	Addressing depopulation by ensuring world class technology and services.
4.7	**Local conditions affecting physical fabric**						
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	(ii) and (v) and attribute of extraordinary beauty and harmony	Improved water management through partnership projects,such as Love Windermere, Riverlands and nutrient neutrality including addressing flooding and drought.	Monitoring regimes as required by partnership agencies such as Environment Agency. Quality sampling of water sources to ensure fit for drinking and recreational use for bathing and ecology.	on going	The Environment Agency monitors water conditions in lakes and rivers as well as United Utilities (responsible for drinking water supply). Also other statutory and non statutory regulators.	Water management to address climate change increasing rainfall with increasing flood events of sudden impact and intensity. The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive)(England and Wales) Regulations 2017, a framework for managing the water.
4.8	**Social/Cultural uses of heritage**						

4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	(ii) and (v) - Affecting the attributes of agro pastoral system and towns and settlements.	Working with government, local housing associations and landowners on local housing provision and supply of allocated sites for housing in the Local Plan	Monitoring of housing completions (yearly) and demand for housing (Council housing waiting lists)	On going - ensure a supply of housing for the local plan period.	LDNPA, Local Authorities, Housing associations	Second homes/holiday lets reduce available supply of housing to local people. Allocation of land for housing seeks to address this issue by ensuring homes for local people and conditioned to remain available. Ensure viabiliy of communities.

4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	(vi) -attributes of quiet enjoyment and spiritual refreshment and value of the landscape for restoring human spirit and wellbeing and, (v) - extraordinary beauty and harmony.	Annual visitor management tactical Action Plan and destination management plan.	Monitoring of visitors in annual surveys, live car park data, volunteers to greet visitors and provide information. Partnership of many organisations working together to educate visitors and monitoring traffic flow data.	On going with focus on peak times .	Cumbria Tourism, parish Councils and Cumbria Local Enterprise Partnership (CLEP) and visitor local economic partnership and refresh Destination Management Plan.	Visitor management strategy/closer working together came out of need to address issues of visitor numbers at the end of lockdown during the pandemic due to restricted travel and staycations. Way of working has received national recognition.

4.10	**Climate change and severe weather events**

4.10.2	Flooding	(v) Impact on extraordinary beauty and harmony , towns and settlements, agro pastoral system (ii) VIllas, gardens and formal landscapes.	Natural Flood Management (NFM) measures, introducing a range of NFM interventions such as leaky wooden dams to hold back water in streams, rewetting peat bogs, woodland planting, river restoration to more natural pathways.	Environment agency, and other organsiations monitor river levels and issue flood warnings and working with local communities for action plans and looking to slow flow from fells.	On going work to reduce flooding.	Cumbria Stragetic Flood Partnership, Environment Agency, Cumbria County Council, Rivers Trusts, Natuinal Trust , Cumbria Wildlife Trust, Woodlands Trust.	Organisations undertaking works to store rainfall on fells, slow release to streams and remeandering to increase to increase time water takes to work through the catchment. Restore flood plains provide greater capacity to hold water.

4.13	**Management and institutional factors**

4.13.5	Financial resources	(ii) -Towns and settlements,	A Vibrant community and prosperous economy, recovering from Post Covid 19 is a key challenge in the Management Plan, recognising financial pressures for the visitor economy throughout the property.	Revising budgets and seeking grants sources and private funding.	ongoing	All partnership.	Covid 19 recovery has been significantly affected due other global pressures (Ukrainian War, fuel prices, cost of living crisis, non return of international visitors. This has resulted in Gross Value Added (GVA) to remain below pre-covid levels.

4.13.6	Human resources	(v) and (vi)-Towns and settlements, agro pastoral system, landscape conservation	Delivering of transformational actions as indicated in the Management Plan.	As indicated in the Management Plan.	financial year constraints.	All Lake District National Park Partners managing budgets to undertake projects to address key challenges in the Management Plan.	External global influences of the pandemic and Ukraine War has reduced resources and affected labour supply

Summary - Factors affecting the Property **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	Policy document used as a background paper for the climate change challenge in the Management Plan. We will implement measures over the next ten years that will help the Lake District adapt and demonstrate resilience to the effects of climate change	Management Plan has been adopted and now implementing policies to mitigate climate change impacts	Partnership organisations, local communities.	Key Outcome Groups delivering the actions in the Management Plan to address increased challenge of climate change impacts on WHS attributes. Adaptive management approach needed to be able to respond to existing and emerging threat of climate change
5.3.9	**Some use** has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	Policy document for reducing risks from disasters at World Heritage Properties was used as a background paper for the climate change challenge in the new Management Plan.	Monitoring of management plan	Partnership organisations, local communities.	Key Outcome Groups to deliver the transformational actions in the Management Plan to reduce risks from disasters. Adaptive management approach is needed to be able to respond to existing and emerging threat of climate change.

6.1	**Funding**				
6.1.3	The available **budget is acceptable** but **could be further improved** to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Developing a model to create and blended approach to natural and cultural capital. Model being developed to maximise opportunities for securing funding from the private sector.	On going - take advantage of any current schemes.	DEFRA, DCMS and State Party	Maximise opportunities to leverage income from multiple sources including natural environment (Love Windermere) and visitor giving . Partners such as Environment Agency obtaining funding for flood resilience to protect local communities.
6.1.7	Human resources **partly meet** the management needs of the World Heritage property	Retain existing resources which are already stretched and seek alternative funding for further staff.	on going	LDNPA.	Recognise the need to find additional income streams to extend capacity to deliver and projects and interpretation. On gong recruitment issues
6.1.10	**No use** has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	Use has been made of the resource manuals and publications on the UNESCO web site and ICOMOS websites to look at process and management but not sure how this relates to the World Heritage Strategy for capacity development at the World Heritage Site.	none identified	LDNPA and other organisations including University of Cumbria.	More guidance needed
6.1.12	**A site-based** capacity building plan or programme is in place and partially implemented; some technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, **but most technical work is carried out by external staff**	Existing development opportunities to engage with Heritage Strategy. Capacity development to be kept under review if resources permit. Look to next Management Plan to deliver. Technical work delivered by internal staff but with external input.	Development in management plan 2026-2031	Partner organisations	Technical advisory group provides additional external advice from such as ICOMOs UK, Historic England. WHS staff attend and present at workshops and webinars from WHUK, Historic England and ICOMOS UK and well as EUROPARC Atlantic Isles

8	**Education, Information and Awareness Building**				
8.2	There is a **limited and ad hoc education** and awareness programme for children and/or youth	Development of an interpretation Strategy to include education and awareness for children.	Noted in the business plan and future work of WHS Steering Group aiming for completion 2024-2025 but start working on it 2023.	LDNPA	There are a range of educational facilities which support the WHS such as creation of Centre for National Parks and Protected Areas at University of Cumbria

9	**Visitor Management**

9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but **improvements could be made**	There is an annual visitor management plan.	on going visitor management plan reviewed each year, visitor survey each year, LDNPA website regularly updated.	Cumbria Strategic Management Group	Transference of Cumbria Tourism to LVEP offers new opportunities along with Visit Britain.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property **is acceptable but improvements could be made**	Individual organisations undertake interpretation such as museums, National Trust Sites. An interpretation strategy would provide a format and guidance for further interpretation to ensure OUV is properly presented in an accessible form.	Interpretation strategy to be produced by end of 2024 .	All partners engaging to varying degrees. WHS Steering Group to agree interpretation strategy.	Individual organisations undertake interpretation such as museums, National Trust Sites. others including Keswick Museum, Wordsworth Turst, FiPL publication What farming has doen for us and publications such as Forty Farms.

10	**Monitoring**				
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage **property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**	TAG has agreed key indicators and which are priority for monitoring and monitoring is being implemented.	on going. Spring for farm survey results, summer for villas and agricultural shows to follow. Looking to identify key examples for other attributes later this year for interpretation.	Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and Key Outcome Groups	Monitoring could be improved with more resources to undertake surveys and engage in research. A research framework has been identified as part of the management plan. Surveys of farms, agricultural shows and villas has been undertaken.

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?

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property **has been compromised** by factors described in this report

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 **maintained**.

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.

The ELD is a complex, multi-designated property with multi-functional demands placed upon it. Urgent need to address nature recovery / climate change whilst sustaining the OUV of the cultural landscape. This is further tested by external challenges outwith the managing authority's control, both nationally, including agricultural transition, limited funding, and internationally, including carbon emissions. The LDNPP is critical to effective management but requires State Party assistance.

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	Positive
Recognition	Positive
Education	No impact
Infrastructure development	Positive
Funding for the property	No impact

International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Positive
Gender equality	Very positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	No impact
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	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

There is a misconception that WHS limits opportunity within the property for example, nature recovery and economic activity. Conversely there are many projects which address nature recovery and climate change. We are a continuing landscape where change will occur.

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

In 2021 Defra launched the Farming in Protected Landscapes programme (FiPL), which included the English Lake District WHS. This 3 year programme included over £3 million budget for the English Lake District. It is a programme with four elements: Nature, Climate, People, and Place. This project is successfully delivering at a local level by the LDNPA to help farmers (88 projects so far). They contribute to the objectives of the Management Plan. A considerable number of projects are strengthening and celebrating the OUV, including: -The revision of the Lakeland Shepherds Guide last undertaken 20 years ago -Restoration of shard fencing/hedgerow planting/dry stone walls -Restoration of barns/historic buildings -Experimental crops and heritage crafts -Producing a leaflet and video, What Did Farming Ever Do For Us, which looks at farming structures as tangible cultural heritage, promoting the contribution Lake District farming cultural heritage can make to nature and climate action -Supporting Herdwick Sheep Breeders Association building resilience for our agricultural shows and shepherd meets -Supporting Fell Ponies -Supporting farmers to deliver benefits for nature recovery, water quality, flood/drought resilience -Producing a tweed to represent every valley helping with diversification projects to support farms with locally sourced wool Also supporting groups; Communities Interest Groups (bringing farmers together to diversify, support farming traditions, tackle climate change, biodiversity, income loss); Ladies with Livestock (provided lockdown support and continuing to support); New entrants group aiming to prepare and inspire our next generation of farmers -Engaging a WH Brand Farming Marketing Advisor - to assist farmers in promoting their product and build awareness in key audiences the role farming played in traditional lakeland farming to the destination and add value. In February 2023 FiPL was extended until 2025 and more monies provided.

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 *World Heritage Convention*
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The property's 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	Not needed

Site Managers	Not needed
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Not needed
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Not needed

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
Awareness raising
Advocacy

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

This is our first periodic reporting cycle so will act as baseline for future monitoring

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
Other specific groups
partnership organisations
Non-Governmental Organizations
Other
partnership organisations

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?

Yes

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

100 / 78 / 53 /

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?

Most 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

More comment boxes after questions particularly in section 4. A neutral impact choice would be useful. The questionnaire does not work well when there are multiple organisations completing questions with multiple activities/developments covered by the one question. The issue of buffer zones in the priority management needs detracted from potentially more important management needs. This questionnaire more challenging for complex large WHS.

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)	Fair

UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	No support
ICCROM international/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support

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)	No support
National Commission for UNESCO	No support
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	No support
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	No support
IUCN International	No support

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

No item were proposed for update

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.