

# The Great Spa Towns of Europe

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

### 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

The Great Spa Towns of Europe

### 1.2 - World Heritage property details

### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Baden bei Wien	48.01 / 16.234	343	555	898	
Spa	50.492 / 5.867	772	1536	2308	
Františkovy Lázně	50.117 / 12.351	367	872	1239	
Karlovy Vary	50.223 / 12.884	1123	1029	2152	
Mariánské Lázně	49.977 / 12.69	835	3677	4512	
Vichy	46.124 / 3.42	68	253	321	
Bad Ems	50.331 / 7.729	80	155	235	
Baden-Baden	48.757 / 8.242	230	2377	2607	
Bad Kissingen	50.198 / 10.075	212	524	736	
Montecatini Terme	43.889 / 10.779	114	341	455	
City of Bath	51.381 / -2.359	2870	0	2870	
<b>Total (ha)</b>		<b>7014</b>	<b>11319</b>	<b>18333</b>	

### Comment

In the nomination dossier coordinates were listed to the nearest minute but in the figures downloaded on this questionnaire further decimal points have been introduced but not consistently, we cannot understand this change. A comparative table will be submitted separately. The City of Bath's second coordinate is incorrect and should read E -02 21 32

### 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
The Great Spa Towns of Europe - maps of the inscribed property	2021	

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

1. [Great Spa Towns of Europe](#)

## 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) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	<b>International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection</b> (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.2	<b>List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection</b> (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		✗
2.1.3	<b>The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List)</b> (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))	✗	

2.1.4	<b>World Network of Biosphere Reserves</b> Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	✕	
2.1.5	<b>Global Geoparks Network</b> UNESCO Global Geoparks		✕

## 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

The component part of the serial site in Austria, Baden bei Wien, partially contains a Biosphere Reserve in the buffer zone. The component part of the serial site in Germany, Bad Kissingen, is located entirely within the Rhön Biosphere Reserve.

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

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

No comment

## 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

No comment

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

Yes

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

"Bath's Roman Curse Tablets" in the component part of the City of Bath UK are listed under the Memory of the World Programme.

## 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 Great Spas of Europe bear an exceptional testimony to the European spa phenomenon, which gained its highest expression from around 1700 to the 1930s. This transnational serial property comprises eleven spa towns located in seven countries: Baden bei Wien (Austria); Spa (Belgium); Karlovy Vary, Frantiskovy Lazne and Mariánské Lázně (Czechia); Vichy (France); Bad Ems, Baden-Baden and Bad Kissingen (Germany); Montecatini Terme (Italy); and City of Bath (United Kingdom). The series captures the most fashionable, dynamic and international spa towns among the many hundreds that contributed to the European spa phenomenon.

Whilst each spa town is different, all the towns developed around mineral water sources, which were the catalyst for a model of spatial organisation dedicated to curative, therapeutic, recreational and social functions. Ensembles of spa buildings include baths, pump rooms, drinking halls, treatment facilities and colonnades designed to harness the water resources and to allow its practical use for bathing and drinking. 'Taking the cure', externally and internally, was complemented by exercise and social activities requiring visitor facilities such as assembly rooms, casinos, theatres, hotels, villas and related infrastructures (from water piping systems and salts production to railways and funiculars). All are integrated into an overall urban context that includes a carefully managed recreational and therapeutic environment of parks, gardens, promenades, sports facilities and woodlands. Buildings and spaces connect visually and physically with their surrounding landscapes, which are used regularly for exercise as a contribution to the therapy of the cure, and for relaxation and enjoyment.

**Criterion (ii):** The Great Spas of Europe exhibits an important interchange of innovative ideas that influenced the development of medicine, balneology and leisure activities from around 1700 to the 1930s. This interchange is tangibly expressed through an urban typology centred on natural mineral springs and devoted to health and leisure. Those ideas influenced the popularity and development of spa towns and balneology throughout Europe and in other parts of the world.

The Great Spas of Europe became centres of experimentation which stayed abreast of their competitors by adapting to the changing tastes, sensitivities and requirements of visitors. Other than physicians, the principal agents of transmission were the architects, designers and gardeners who created the built and 'natural' environments framing spa life. As a result, the property displays important examples of spa architecture such as the 'kurhaus' and 'kursaal', pump rooms, drinking halls ('trinkhalle'), colonnades and galleries designed to harness the natural mineral water resource and to allow its practical use for bathing and drinking.

**Criterion (iii):** The Great Spas of Europe bears exceptional testimony to the European spa phenomenon, which has its roots in antiquity, but gained its highest expression from around 1700 to the 1930s. 'Taking the cure', either externally (by bathing) or internally (by drinking, and inhaling) involved a highly structured and timed daily regime and a combination of medical aspects and leisure, including entertainment and social activities (e.g. gambling, theatre, music, dancing) as well as taking physical exercise within an outdoor therapeutic spa landscape.

These parameters directly influenced the spatial layout of spa towns and the form and function of spa buildings or 'spa architecture'. Urban parks and promenades allowed people taking the cure "to see and be seen" by others.

##### Integrity

The eleven component parts that comprise the serial property represent the most exceptional examples of European spa towns. All component parts share a set of determining characteristics formed during the most significant "culture-creating" phase of their history and development, the heyday period from around 1700 to the 1930s. Each and every one continues to function for the purpose for which it was originally developed.

The series illustrates the main stages of the development of the spa phenomenon, starting with the most influential spa towns in the 18th century, to the development of model spa towns in the 19th century, to towns that are testimony to the last stages of the phenomenon in the early 20th century.

Boundaries are determined in relation to the mapping of the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value, namely: the most important spa structures and buildings used for thermal-related activities; the social facilities and buildings for leisure and pleasure; accommodation facilities; related spa infrastructure; and the surrounding therapeutic and recreational spa landscape. Buffer zones are drawn both for the protection of spring catchments and important setting.

All component parts and their constituent elements are generally in good condition. Elements requiring conservation either have works already planned, or are awaiting alternative uses, with their current state of conservation maintained. Upgrades and redevelopments made to keep pace with standards of services, hygiene and new spa technology, can create tensions with their conservation as historic buildings, and need to be carefully addressed. Challenges in the adaptive reuse and technical upgrading of industrial structures pose similar challenges.

##### Authenticity

The property meets the conditions of authenticity in terms of form and design, materials and substance, use and function, traditions, and location and setting.

All component parts express the Outstanding Universal Value of the property through a variety of common and highly authentic attributes: mineral springs, of great diversity, which maintain their natural physical qualities, including substance, location and setting; a distinct and highly legible spatial layout and a well-maintained

location and setting that combine to retain an enduring spirit and feeling; spa architecture, that remains authentic in form and design, original materials and substance, even though some buildings have experienced change of use; the spa therapeutic landscape, which retains its form, design and function, and continues to be used for the purpose for which it was designed; spa infrastructure, much of which is either original or evolved on original principles and remains in use; continuing spa use and function despite the need to meet today's standards.

The veracity and credible expression of attributes embodied in structures that date from around 1700 to the 1930s, the principal period of contribution to Outstanding Universal Value, is further evidenced during substantial and sustained conservation works that are informed by expansive archival collections of plans, documents, publications and photographs held at each component part.

Protection and management requirements

Responsibility for the protection and management of each of the eleven component parts of the property rests with the national/regional government (in the case of Germany, with the government of the Lander, and local authorities of that State Party). Each component is protected through legislation and spatial planning regulations applicable in its State Party or individual province, as well as by a significant degree of public/charitable ownership of key buildings and landscapes. Each component part has a property manager or coordinator and a Local Management Plan in place conforming to the overall Property Management Plan.

An overall management system for the whole property has been established, with a Property Management Plan and Action Plan agreed by all stakeholders. An Inter-Governmental Committee, made up of national World Heritage Focal Points and/or a representative of the highest monument or heritage protection authority, keeps track of matters relating to the property. A Great Spas Management Board (GSMB), made up of the Mayors of the eleven components, is responsible for the operational coordination and overall management of the property in close consultation with the Inter-Governmental Committee. The Board sets and manages the budget for the overall management functions, monitors and reviews the Action Plan, approves and publishes an Annual Report, employs the Secretariat, and directs other activities for the property as a whole.

The Site Managers Group includes site managers for each component part, the Secretariat, and any specialist advisors. The Site Managers Group is essentially an expert group for debate and exchanges of experience and to advise the GSMB on relevant management issues. The international structure is supported and serviced by a Secretariat jointly funded by all the component parts.

An important concern will be to continue to develop cooperation and collaboration between the individual component parts and to ensure that the property as a whole is effectively managed and the overall management system is adequately resourced. Development pressures may be an issue since these are living cities which will need to continue to adapt and change to maintain their role as spa towns. Managing tourism so that it is truly sustainable may also become a challenge. A management approach at the landscape level, which considers the relationship between each component part, the buffer zone, and the broader setting is also needed to maintain views to, and from, the picturesque wider landscape.

Comment

In the text of section 3.1 above the name of the property is incorrectly referred to as The Great Spas of Europe on four occasions. The World Heritage Committee decision: 44 COM 8B.16 inscribed the property on the World Heritage List and decided, at item 7, to change the name of the property to The Great Spa Towns of Europe. The new and correct name is however not used in the current Statement of OUV.

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	mineral springs	✗			
3.2.2	spa historic urban landscape	✗			
3.2.3	spa architecture	✗			
3.2.4	spa therapeutic landscape	✗			
3.2.5	spa infrastructure	✗			
3.2.6	continuing spa function	✗			
3.2.7	related intangible values	✗			
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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












Comment made in 3.1 above.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development












4.1.1 - Housing

✗ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

#### 4.1.2 - Commercial development

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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

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

#### 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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



#### 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	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
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	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

The Great Spa Towns of Europe is a serial transnational property in 7 states parties, including 3 German Federal States, and contains a total of 11 component sites. These components are either complete urban centres or a spa quarter within a larger settlement. Each is therefore a complex, living and vibrant urban centre, facing constant pressures of C21st urban development and change. Each component possesses a raft of appropriate legislation to ensure adequate management and protection.

### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

#### 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕			
 Negative ✕		✕	✕	✕			

#### 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 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

The Great Spa Towns of Europe is a serial transnational property in 7 states parties, including 3 German Federal States, and contains a total of 11 component sites. These components are either complete urban centres or a spa quarter within a larger settlement. Each is therefore a complex, living and vibrant urban centre, facing constant pressures of C21st urban development and change. Each component possesses a raft of appropriate legislation to ensure adequate management and protection.

### 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
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#### 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 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

Across the 11 component sites of The Great Spa Towns of Europe there is increasing pressure to find appropriate solutions to introduce renewable energy sources within the historic environment. Whilst presenting challenges this also presents a significant opportunity to develop examples of creativity, innovation and good practice. All answers above reflect an aggregated view across the 11 component sites.







### 4.4. Pollution

#### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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#### 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕		✕	✕	✕			📈

 Negative 							
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#### 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

 Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							
 Negative 							

#### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 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

The management of ground water sources and flood prevention in the historic spa towns is at the essence of their survival as centres of health and leisure. In recent decades legal powers to enforce protection have been reinforced and extended. All component sites have groundwater management regimes and where potential flood risks occur new risk management strategies are being introduced.

### 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

#### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.3 - Land conversion

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting






Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Relevant	 Not relevant
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#### 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

 Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive 							

Negative							
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**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**  
 No comment

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.6.2 - Quarrying

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Relevant	Not relevant
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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**  
 The Great Spa Towns of Europe is a serial transnational property in 7 states parties, including 3 German Federal States, and contains a total of 11 component sites. These components are either complete urban centres or a spa quarter within a larger settlement. There are therefore complex, living and vibrant urban centre, facing constant pressures of C21st urban development and change. Each component possesses a raft of appropriate legislation to ensure adequate management and protection.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.7 - Pests

Relevant	Not relevant
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4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Relevant	Not relevant
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#### 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

Each component spa town has an established online/real-time ground water monitoring service in place.












### 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

#### 4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
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	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
 Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

#### 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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#### 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system












Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

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

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relevant	Not relevant
--	--------------

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
 Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

#### 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

The Great Spa Towns are by definition and origin centres of visitation for health and leisure. As such they already possess sophisticated visitor management systems in place to cope with visitor numbers. All component spa towns have spare capacity to offer any increase in visitor numbers. Marketing efforts are focussed on filling this spare capacity at the quieter times of the year. A significant number of empty hotels exist in some components and attracting new investors is a priority.

### 4.9. Other human activities

#### 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.9.3 - Military training

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.9.4 - War

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
----------	--

#### 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

No comment

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
----------	----------------

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
----------	----------------

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

No comment

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
----------	----------------

#### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

#### 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
------------	--------------

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

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

Only recently have the effects of increasing temperature, increased rainfall resulting in flood events and wild fires become a concern to some of the component sites. Adjustments to risk management strategies and responsiveness are developing quickly with political will wishing "to be seen to be doing something about it". This may lead in future to conflicts with heritage protection measures. Currently impacts trends remain stable. These answers are aggregated across 11 component sites.

#### 4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

##### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
----------	----------------

##### 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

No comment

#### 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 Great Spas Management Board referred to in the synopsis, is now called the Great Spa Towns of Europe General Assembly (GSTe GA), it is the legally constituted decision making body for the management of the property. The GA has appointed a new Secretariat of three people, (prior to inscription only 1 person was in post), with an independent finance manager. Increasing budgets for the next three years are agreed with assured funding streams in place and contractually binding.

#### 4.14. Other factor(s)

##### 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

The loss of political commitment to heritage protection and management in a post-covid world of economic uncertainty, inflation, conflict and the climate emergency reactions is seen as a potential increasing risk against resources currently being provided for cultural heritage protection.

#### 4.15. Factors Summary Table

##### 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
4.1.2 Commercial development						
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						
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.2 Ground water pollution						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
4.10.2 Flooding						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						

<b>4.13 Management and institutional factors</b>						
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						
<b>Legend</b>	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 - Occurrence 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
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.2 Commercial development	 	 	
	 	 	

#### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

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











Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	  	 	

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity



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

### 4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.1 Water infrastructure	  	 	










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

	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	 	 	
	  	 	

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

## 4.4 Pollution

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.4.2 Ground water pollution	 	 	
	 	 	
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>			
✕	Restricted		

	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence 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
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	<div>+</div> <div>!</div> <div>!</div>	<div>!</div> <div>!</div>	<div>!</div> <div>!</div>

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence 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 - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.6 Physical resource extraction









Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)	<div>+</div> <div>!</div> <div>!</div>	<div>!</div> <div>!</div>	<div>!</div> <div>!</div>

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

## 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage






Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	<div> <div>+</div> <div></div> <div>+</div> </div>	<div> <div>+</div> <div>+</div> </div>	<div> <div>+</div> </div>
	<div> <div>-</div> <div></div> <div>+</div> </div>	<div> <div>+</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>→</div> </div>
<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>			
	Restricted		
✕	Localised		
	Extensive		
	Widespread		
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>			
	One off or rare		
	Intermittent or sporadic		
✕	Frequent		
	On-going		
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>			

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






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

<b>Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor</b>	
	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
<b>Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact</b>	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
	Insignificant
✕	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	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	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Minor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Significant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major
Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Static
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.2 Flooding			
			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised
<input type="checkbox"/>	Extensive
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent



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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change						
						

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

✕	Increasing
---	------------

#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
	<div>⊖</div>	<div>📢</div>	<div>🔄</div>

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

##### Temporal scale - Occurrence 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 - Development 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	<div>⊕</div>	<div>📢</div>	<div>📈</div>

##### Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread





##### Temporal scale - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence 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 - Development 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 - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
--	-----------------

✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going
<b>Impact - Impact on the attributes</b>	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major
<b>Management response - Capacity of management to respond</b>	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources
<b>Trend - Development over the last 6 years</b>	
	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

With 11 urban components, in the main being complete towns or cities, a detailed matrix format would be needed to accurately record the number of factors affecting each. This form of questionnaire is not therefore particularly helpful apart from generalised generic comment. In the main all sites are impacted to a degree by housing, transportation, visitor management facilities and interpretative centre development, climate change impacts, and the need for greater human and financial resources.

#### 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	mineral springs	✕			
4.18.1.2	spa historic urban landscape	✕			
4.18.1.3	spa architecture	✕			
4.18.1.4	spa therapeutic landscape	✕			
4.18.1.5	spa infrastructure	✕			

#### 5. Protection and Management of the Property

##### 5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

The boundaries are **adequate to maintain** the property's Outstanding Universal Value

###### 5.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known and recognised?

The boundaries **are known by both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

The buffer zones are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

###### 5.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the buffer zones known and recognised?

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

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

The component part, the City of Bath was first inscribed on the WHL in 1987. The GSTE is its second inscription. This particular site has never had a buffer zone and for the sake of consistent management will not do so in the future. However, the complete setting, encircling the city boundaries, is a designated green belt protected landscape and recognised as a therapeutic landscape protected within the Local Management Plan and the over-arching Property Management Plan.

## 5.2. Protective Measures

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

#### Comment

See: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1613/documents/> The 26 page list of legislation covering the GSTE series was included in the nomination dossier, it covers 7 State Parties and 11 component sites. This has been submitted as a separate file. This list summarised the 3,500 pages of legislation in 5 different languages that covered the GSTE nomination. This documentation was submitted with the nomination on a CD disc as agreed with the World Heritage Centre.

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

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

An **adequate legal framework** for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists **but there are some deficiencies in implementation**

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

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

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

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

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

There is **acceptable capacity/resources** to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain

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

Evidence of adequate legislation to cover all aspects of spatial planning and other regulations was submitted with the nomination in 2019, <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1613/documents/>, however in answering 5.2.3.3 & 5.2.6.3 the term "deficiencies" is confirmed due to differences in emphasis and the degree of enforcement available across all components. The ability to implement enforcement varies throughout the component parts due to resourcing issues within some municipal authorities.

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

In all 7 State Parties there is current activity to introduce new legislation or amend existing in order to improve measures to protect cultural and natural sites facing new impacts as a result of climate change. These potential changes to the protection regime framework are being constantly managed by the GSTE Secretariat and the Site Managers Group. Much of the proposed new legislation is currently at an early stage of drafting and is not as yet adopted.

## 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

Charitable management (e.g. by NGO)

If 'Other', please specify

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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)

Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management

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

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

An environmental management framework

A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

Other (please specify below)


Joint monitoring programmes, application of impact assessment procedures and measurement of the cumulative effect of urban development are being developed following recommendations received at inscription detailed in the evaluation report



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

1st tier: Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) of the 7 State Party WH Focal Points or similar heritage representative. 2nd tier: GSTE General Assembly (GSTE GA) the management board of 11 Mayors, or other political representative, of the 11 component sites. 3rd tier: GSTE Executive Board (GSTE EB) comprised of 4 Mayors; the Chair, 2 Vice-Chairs, 1 Finance Director. Secretary General is co-opted. 4th tier: GSTE Site Managers Group (SMG) implementation of Property Management Plan 5th: Secretariat

### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan	N/A	Available	2021	

### 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?

**Some use** has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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

Across 7 State Parties and 11 urban components the adoption of the HUL recommendations has so far been inconsistent. However, throughout the nomination dossier HUL was referred to and during the term of the current Property Management Plan (2021 to 2027) there is an aspiration to explore further, through a new sub-group, the potential advantages of adopting the HUL principles to assist in monitoring and procedures to measure the cumulative impact of urban development.

### 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:

There is a need to concur with the States Parties involved with the IGC, to develop an understanding of how to apply the emerging new policies concerning the impacts of climate change. Where these policies are applicable to the GSTE component sites there is an opportunity to develop pilot projects and good practice in environmental management in the spa towns in the future.

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

**No 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

No comment

### 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	Each component site is required to develop consultative processes through local stakeholder steering groups or consultative boards.				

**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**

In each State Party, international, national, federal/regional and local levels of government are in some part responsible for the 11 component sites. Legislation and policies exist which cover all the topics listed in 5.3.17.1 through to 5.3.17.6. These policies and regulations of the 7 State Parties and the EU, with the exception of the UK government, will remain central to the management of the GSTE WHS as a whole and a clear objective of the property management system put in place.

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

The GSTE is a serial transnational property with 11 component sites, each of which is a complete spa town or city or a spa quarter of a town, with a total collective population of over 325,000. These sites are historically busy visitor destinations with a complex urban typology integrated within a therapeutic landscape. These spa towns welcome over 17 million visitors per annum. The design of the PR questionnaire could in future reflect the scale of this and other serial sites better.

## 6. Financial and Human Resources

### 6.1. Funding

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

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %

6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	50 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	15 %	0 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	15 %	100 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	20 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Small revenue contribution to tourism promotional activity received via UNWTO/ETC programme in partnership with EHTTA (European Historic Thermal Towns Association - European Cultural Route programme). Small revenue grant to participate in 3 year HERA University research programme, see: [www.theeuropeanspa.eu](http://www.theeuropeanspa.eu) Current application to EU for Horizon2023 research programme with others. The % figures above in capital grants are aggregated from the 11 component sites where %'s vary and are averaged.

#### 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 both the medium- and long-term**

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

As a newly inscribed property, the Action Plan contains challenges to apply to the EU under relevant programmes for financial support and in partnership with others. With colleagues from the larger spa town tourism offices and other local/regional/national tourist boards promotional budgets accessed but are not controlled, only influenced by GSTE Secretariat. Secretariat involved with new visitor interpretation centres at component sites to be funded from other municipal/government sources.

#### 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	30 %	25 %
6.1.6.2	Women	70 %	75 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Human resources are **adequate** for management needs

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

Conservation	Good
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Fair
Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Poor
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)	Not applicable

#### 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	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Poor
Risk preparedness	Fair
Capacity development and education	Poor
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Poor
Marketing and promotion	Good
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Good
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Not applicable

#### 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.

No comment

#### 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 has been developed but it is not implemented and skills are not being transferred

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

There is significant variation across the resources available for capacity building in the 11 component sites, the answers above are aggregated across the component site experience in the first 12 months following inscription. A series of workshops for site managers, urban planners and conservation officers from all component sites are currently underway in response to recommendations in the property evaluation report for capacity building and building cross border monitoring procedures.

### 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

Site Managers Group has the ability and in some cases the budget, to establish specialist sub-groups to study, prepare reports and feedback to the main group on specific areas of interest, e.g., sustainable tourism, monitoring methodology, measuring cumulative development impact, natural water management. Budgets can be used to appoint specialist advisors if necessary. Currently searching for appropriate EU programmes and research partnerships to support the Property Management Plan.

### 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	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Good
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Local visitors	Poor

National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Good
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	Special interest groups, historical, architectural, landscape and garden societies, medical and health students, music societies, school exchanges and visits

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

There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Landowners
Youth/children
Local Visitors
Tourism industry
Local businesses and industries
NGOs
Other specific groups
Special interest groups

## 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	Fair
Site museum	Fair
Information booths	Good
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Fair
Transportation facilities	Poor
Other	Good
If 'Other' is selected, please specify	Liaison with providers of visitor accommodation is good

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

This section is particularly difficult to answer on behalf of a serial transnational property of 11 urban component sites. The answers are therefore generally aggregated from the knowledge of activity across the 11 components. The least adequate response is recorded on the questionnaire above, possibly reflecting a situation that is not applicable to all components.

## 9. Visitor Management

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

17 500 000 / 12 500 000 / 2 000 000 / 15 000 000 / 15 000 000 /

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

Entry tickets and registries
Accommodation establishments
Transportation services

Tourism industry
Visitor surveys
Other
Retail footfall data

### 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

The tourism offices and tourism information centres of the 11 component sites. Some regional tourism organisations. The figures above are crude aggregations across the 11 component sites as data is currently collected in different ways across different organisations. A serious omission, when discussing the visitor impacts and economies of spa towns, is the differentiation and separate recording of leisure (wellness) visitors compared to medical (diagnosed health) visitors.

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

120 / 31 / 10 / 15 / 5 / 17 /

### 9.6 - Please provide the source of information

The GSTE was only inscribed on the WHL in 2021. Across the 11 component sites utilising three different currencies, it is not possible to aggregate out the data requested in 9.5 above. The above example is taken from the City of Bath, the largest component site. The collection of this data will be the subject of a future research project to harmonise the collection of tourism and visitor related activity across the 11 spa towns to measure the impact and scale of the visitor economies.

### 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 **strategy** to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

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

The preparation of a GSTE sustainable tourism strategy is in the current Property Management Plan Action Plan. The harmonisation of data across the eleven component sites is a key objective in order to provide better management information to support the new strategy.

### 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

The effectiveness of tourism management across the component sites of the GSTE is managed by the tourism officers sub-group of the Site Managers Group comprising of the professionals employed by the tourism offices representing each component site.

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

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

**Fees are collected**, and make **some contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

### 9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

#### If 'Yes', please specify

Numerous initiatives across the component sites, e.g., ETC initiative with EuroRail 2022 to promote use of European rail network to stimulate walking, hiking, bicycle access with slow-tourism, green-tourism, health-tourism products promoted at ITB Berlin and WTM London.

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

Yes

#### If 'Yes', please specify

Social prestige and reputation of being part of the UNESCO WH List. Improvement of public spaces within the property and its surroundings. Several subsidy programmes are more accessible for WH sites. Benefits of local employment and job opportunities with training available to retain youth population.

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

The GSTE are the earliest purpose built tourism destinations in Europe, long before the seaside was popular. As the original health resorts the spa towns are very used to and experienced with visitor management. They are well placed with professional expertise and market intelligence. The spa towns are at the forefront of sustainable tourism policies across Europe and the most famous and international members of the GSTE are at the forefront of applying sustainable strategies for

the future.

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** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

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

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

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

Most indicators have been in use since inscription 2021. Further development work is underway through the series of workshops to develop measures for cumulative urban development. Capacity development is underway with workshops with planning and conservation colleagues.

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

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

All information is provided in a current State of Conservation Report to be examined by the World Heritage Committee in 2023.

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

No comment

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures
5.2.3	An <b>adequate legal framework</b> for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists <b>but there are some deficiencies in implementation</b>

5.2.6	There is <b>acceptable capacity/resources</b> to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Management System/Management Plan</b>	
5.3.5	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	✕
5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.9	<b>No use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	✕
5.3.17	• <b>In a limited manner</b> , the management system of the World Heritage property does <b>contribute to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around the World Heritage property</b>	
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Funding</b>	
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.10	<b>No use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	✕
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme has been developed <b>but it is not implemented</b> and skills are not being transferred	✕
<b>8</b>	<b>Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth <b>but it only partly meets the needs</b>	✕
<b>9</b>	<b>Visitor Management</b>	
9.7	There is <b>a strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	✕
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but <b>improvements could be made</b>	✕
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>	✕
Please select 0 more issues.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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

<b>4.1</b>	<b>Buildings and Development</b>						
4.1.1	Housing	(ii) 3.2.2 3.2.4	Local Management Plans highlight the issue through local planning policy and guidance.	Monitoring is ongoing through the process of implementing housing policy and development zones and the submission of planning applications for permitted housing development. See overarching Property Management Plan and Local Management Plans.	Ongoing - a constant process in urban development	Municipal planning authority. Ongoing consultation with Site Manager involvement in each component site.	The procedures under planning legislation in each component site are well established and resourced under statutory duties.
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Transportation Infrastructure</b>						
4.2.1	Ground transport infrastructure	(ii) 3.2.2 3.2.5	Implementation of current transportation policy and planning framework at a regional, sub-regional and local level through established and statutory public responsibilities.	Municipal and regional public authorities. Consultation with component site Site Manager. See overarching Property Management Plan and Local Management Plans.	Ongoing municipal responsibility.	Regional, sub-regional and local public planning, economic and transportation authorities.	The procedures under planning legislation in each component site are well established and resourced under statutory duties.
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Pollution</b>						
4.4.2	Ground water pollution	(ii) (iii) 3.2.1 3.2.4 3.2.6	Statutory duties at regional, sub-regional and local level for natural water protection including identified catchment zones.	Responsibilities and duties identified in overarching Property Management Plan and Local Management Plans for each component site.	Ongoing.	Regional and local environment agencies and water management companies. Specialist consultant hydrologists and hydro-geologists. Component Site Managers.	The procedures under environmental protection, water catchment zones and planning legislation in each component site are well established and resourced under statutory duties.



4.4.3	Surface water pollution	(ii) (iii) 3.2.1 3.2.4 3.2.6	Statutory duties at regional, sub-regional and local level exist for natural water protection and drainage, including identified catchment zones.	Responsibilities and duties identified in overarching Property Management Plan and Local Management Plans for each component site.	Ongoing.	Regional and local environment agencies and water management companies. Specialist consultant hydrologists and hydro-geologists. Component Site Managers.	The procedures under environmental protection, flood risk assessment and planning legislation in each component site are well established and resourced under statutory duties.
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#### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	(ii) (iii) 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.4 3.2.6 3.2.7	Annual action plans contained in Property Management Plan and Local Management Plans for each component site.	Site Managers and local component site advisory boards.	Ongoing.	Site Manager and local advisory boards.	Site Managers required to undertake wide ranging public engagement and consultation with local community and cultural groups.
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4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	(ii) (iii) 3.2.2 3.2.4 3.2.5 3.2.6	Site Manager's tourism officers sub-group is developing a sustainable and responsible tourism strategy for wide consultation within current Action Plan.	Responsibility of Site Managers in consultation with relevant tourism authorities. New tourism monitoring criteria under development.	In current Action Plan. Three year development phase and then ongoing.	Responsibility of Site Managers in consultation with relevant tourism authorities; local, regional and national.	The component spa towns represent the first purpose built tourism resorts in Europe and contain established and well developed tourism and visitor management infrastructure.
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#### 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1	Storms	(ii) 3.2.2 3.2.4	Increased monitoring and development of early warning systems with meteorological authorities. Water authorities and environment agencies providing increased capacity for storm water surges.	Ongoing.	Ongoing.	Meteorological, environmental and water agencies.	Currently under review along with all aspects of climate change impact. Governments considering emergency and new legislation to counteract impacts.
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4.10.2	Flooding	(ii) (iii) 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.3 3.2.4 3.2.5 3.2.6	Flood prevention and containment strategies being developed in all component sites.	Relevant environmental and water management agencies.	Current development of management strategies and ongoing.	Environmental and water management agencies.	Currently under review along with all aspects of climate change impact. Governments considering emergency and new legislation to counteract impacts.
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4.10.6	Temperature change	(ii) 3.2.2 3.2.3 3.2.4	Increase in environmental impact monitoring. Review of planting regimes and management in parks and gardens.	Increased monitoring of impacts of renewable energy sources and environmental control systems to historic buildings and infrastructure.	Ongoing.	National, regional and local government.	Currently under review along with all aspects of climate change impact. Governments considering emergency and new legislation to counteract impacts.
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#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	(ii) (iii) 3.2.4	Increased surveillance of forest and landscape surrounds of component sites. Maintenance of fire-breaks in dense areas of woodland.	Fire and emergency authorities increase in surveillance.	Ongoing, increase in seasonal resources in dry spells.	Fire and emergency services. Forestry management agencies.	Currently under review along with all aspects of climate change impact. Governments considering emergency and new legislation to counteract impacts.
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### 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	

5.3.5	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	State of Conservation report to be considered by the World Heritage Committee 2023. Ongoing workshop series to explore impact assessment procedures, monitoring methodologies and measurement of cumulative urban development.	Three years 2023-2026.	GSTE Secretariat and Site Manager's Group.	Urban Planning workshop series now in phase 5. Facilitated meetings include Site Managers, urban planners, conservation and tourism officers and regional policy officers. This level of participation is now providing examples of good practise.
5.3.7	<b>Some use</b> has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	Impact analysis being used to study changes in planting regimes in forests and parks along with water management systems for irrigation. Changes to rainfall patterns and flash flood water being monitored to inform new flood prevention strategies.	Ongoing.	Environmental and water management agencies. Parks and gardens departments.	Further expertise and understanding of these issues is required. It is intended to include this topic in future capacity building actions.
5.3.9	<b>No use</b> has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	New action for 2024 to consider this strategy and update the analysis included in the nomination dossier 2019.	2024 to 2027	GSTE Secretariat and Site Manager's Group.	No further comment.

6.1	<b>Funding</b>				
6.1.3	The available <b>budget is acceptable</b> but <b>could be further improved</b> to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	It has been agreed that membership fees from the eleven component sites will increase by 10% in 2024 and a further 10% in 2025. In 2024 a budget review will take place to determine then membership fee structure 2026 to 2029.	In 2024 a budget review will take place to determine the membership fee structure from 2026 through to 2029.	GSTE Secretariat and GSTE General Assembly.	Partnership funding opportunities to be explored with UNWTO, European Travel Commission and EHTTA (European Historic Thermal Towns Association). The GSTE is currently an associate partner in a project team applying for EU Horizon 2023 funding.
6.1.10	<b>No use</b> has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	Explore further the Capacity Development Strategy and assess opportunities to apply to the GSTE.	2024-2027.	GSTE Secretariat and Site Manager's Group.	No further comment.
6.1.12	<b>A site-based</b> capacity building plan or programme has been developed <b>but it is not implemented</b> and skills are not being transferred	Define a delivery schedule and training programme for the Property Management Plan.	2024-2027	GSTE Secretariat, advisory bodies, Site Managers.	Seek suitable experts to advise on capacity building matters.

8	<b>Education, Information and Awareness Building</b>				
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth <b>but it only partly meets the needs</b>	Create a youth forum and exchange programme across all component sites.	2024-2027.	Site Managers, local schools and colleges, school teachers, twinning committees.	No further comment.

9	<b>Visitor Management</b>				
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9.7	There is a <b>strategy</b> to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are <b>some deficiencies in implementation</b>	Expand the remit of the GSTE tourism officers sub-group and re-examine its mandate and leadership. Review the sustainable and responsible tourism strategy.	2023-2024.	GSTE Secretariat, component site tourism officers, tourism specialists.	No further comment.
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but <b>improvements could be made</b>	Provide further interpretation on site of the significance of World Heritage and the OUV of the property.	2023-2027.	Component site municipal authority and museum services. Site Managers. Consultants.	There is a need to provide a GSTE corporate overview and presentation for the serial transnational property whilst enabling local diversity to also thrive.
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property <b>is acceptable but improvements could be made</b>	Ensure that each component is implementing a programme of interpretation of the OUV to all levels of society.	Ongoing.	Site Managers. Local museums, art galleries and cultural associations.	No further comment.

#### 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 preserved**

#### 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 property was inscribed in 2021 and currently has a State of Conservation Report before the WHC 2023. The most pressing issue facing the GSTE property is the Committee's request to establish a methodology to measure the cumulative effect of urban development across the eleven component sites. ICCROM continue to promote the GSTE's method of attribute mapping as an example of best practise and a sound basis for the good management of the property.

### 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	Positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Very positive
International cooperation	Very positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	Positive

Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	Not applicable
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Not applicable
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	No impact
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

No comment

## 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

ICCROM has presented the example of the GSTE's mapping of attributes and the identification of the elements supporting the attributes, as an example of best practise and are using this in current training courses concerning the new guidelines and toolkit on impact assessments. The current series of Urban Planning workshops is preparing guidance to the 11 component sites on future monitoring methodology and harmonisation across the series which has the potential to present good practise for transnational series in the future where it is not possible to harmonise State legislation. ICOMOS has recommended that the GSTE prepare new methods of measuring the cumulative impact of urban development across the 11 urban components and the Urban Planning workshop series will be presenting its recommendations in a future State of Conservation Report.

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

Sustainable Development
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?

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?

Update of management plans
Fundraising
Awareness raising

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

No comment

### 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
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**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**

40 / 12 / 60 /

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

	Additional resources	No	Yes
15.3.5.1	Human resources	×	
15.3.5.2	Financial resources for organizing consultation meetings/ training	×	

**15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report****15.4.1 - How accessible was the information required to complete this questionnaire?**

All required information was accessible.

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

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

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

The format is not particularly helpful when dealing with a complex serial transnational site. With eleven component parts the GSTE would need to fill in section 9 Visitor Management eleven times to give a meaningful and accurate answer. Also, in serial sites the individual components will invariably each have a Site Manager therefore the GSTE has 11 and the overall coordination of the series and its management is via a central Secretariat led by a Secretary General, this role is not recognised.

**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	Good
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Fair
ICOMOS International	No support
IUCN International	Not applicable
ICCROM international/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable
National Commission for UNESCO	Not applicable
ICOMOS International	No support
ICCROM International/regional	Not applicable
ICOMOS national/regional	No support
IUCN national/regional	Not applicable
IUCN International	Not applicable

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

Yes

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

Training was adequate but for serial properties, more places for individual component site managers needs to be allocated and across different States Parties and regions.

**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**

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: In the nomination dossier coordinates were listed to the nearest minute but in the figures downloaded on this questionnaire further decimal points have been introduced but not consistently, we cannot understand this change. A comparative table will be submitted separately. The City of Bath's second coordinate is incorrect and should read E -02 21 32

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

Reason for update: In the text of section 3.1 above the name of the property is incorrectly referred to as The Great Spas of Europe on four occasions. The World Heritage Committee decision: 44 COM 8B.16 inscribed the property on the World Heritage List and decided, at item 7, to change the name of the property to The Great Spa Towns of Europe. The new and correct name is however not used in the current Statement of OUV.

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

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

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

A separate format should be considered in the future for serial transnational sites. The management structures, financial arrangements, logistical, staff and resourcing issues are somewhat different for serial properties compared to single site properties. Centralised management is different to the management of each component.

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