



Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Management Plan DRAFT

Northern Ireland's only
Natural World Heritage
Site

2013-2019



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Foreword

[Foreword to be included here]

This to be completed after public consultation



List of Abbreviations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ASSI	Area of Special Scientific Interest
CCGHT	Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust
DCMS	Department of Culture, Media and Sport
DETI	Department for Enterprise, Trade and Investment
DOE	Department of the Environment
NEELB	North Eastern Education and Library Board
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NITB	Northern Ireland Tourist Board
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NT	National Trust
OFMDFM	Office of First Minister and Deputy First Minister
OUV	Outstanding Universal Value
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PSRNI	Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland
QUB	Queen's University Belfast
RDS	Regional Development Strategy
SOUV	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WHS	World Heritage Site
WHSO	World Heritage Site Officer

Part 1 – Setting the Scene

1.1 UNESCO and the World Heritage Convention

The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was established in 1945, with the aim *“to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language and religions”*

The World Heritage Convention was adopted by UNESCO at its seventeenth session in Paris on the 16th November 1972. The Convention came into force in 1975 and aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) that its conservation is important for present and future generations of all humanity.

UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee is responsible for inscribing properties on the World Heritage List. By signing the World Heritage Convention a country agrees to submit tentative lists of properties deemed appropriate for consideration by the committee. Sites are assessed on the basis of a statement of OUV, a comprehensive comparison with similar sites globally, and an assessment of the integrity / authenticity of the property. State parties have a duty to ensure identification, nomination, protection, conservation, presentation, and transmission of both cultural and natural heritage to present and future generations.

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee adopts a ‘Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)’ for all World Heritage Sites. Operational Guidelines for the convention define Outstanding Universal Value as *“cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional that it transcends national boundaries and is of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity”*. A SOUV contains a summary of the World Heritage Committee’s decision that the site is of OUV; the qualifying criteria; an assessment of the conditions of integrity or authenticity, and requirements for protection and management.

1.2 Preparation of Management Plans

Criteria for the inscription of properties on the World Heritage List were developed to evaluate the OUV of properties and to guide States Parties in the protection and management of World Heritage Sites.

Until the end of 2004 the World Heritage Committee recognised six criteria for cultural heritage and four criteria for natural heritage sites. Since 2005 these criteria have been combined to provide a single list of ten criteria. Criteria I to VI are used to describe the OUV of cultural sites and VII to X refer to the OUV of natural sites. Nominated sites must meet at least one of these criteria (see appendix 1 for a full list of nominating criteria).

Operational Guidelines issued by the World Heritage Committee recommend that all State Parties have management frameworks and adequate legal protection for securing long-term conservation of WHSs. Though the Operational Guidelines do not specify Management Plans, the creation of WHS Management Plans has been the response of several governments, including the UK, to requirements of the Guidelines.

As an early nomination in 1986 the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast WHS was not required to prepare a Management Plan at the time of nomination. It is now UK Government policy that all UK sites have seven year management plans to help fulfil its obligations under the Convention. The first Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast WHS Management Plan provided aims, objectives and associated actions for the period 2005 – 2012.

1.3 The World Heritage Convention in Northern Ireland

The Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1984 and submitted its first nominations for inscription on the World Heritage List in 1985. There are currently twenty eight WHSs in the United Kingdom and its overseas territories. Twenty three of these are designated as 'cultural', four as 'natural' including the Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS, and one as a 'mixed'.

Within Northern Ireland, as in the rest of the UK, World Heritage Sites are not statutory designations and their Management Plans have no statutory basis but are implemented within the context of a hierarchy of local, regional, national and international policies. The WHS Management Plan provides an agreed framework for the sustainable management of the Site and helps guide current and future actions on and around the Site. Achieving a sustainable future for the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast WHS depends on those supporting the WHS Management Plan working effectively and in partnership to meet the defined aims and objectives

The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites and their settings under the spatial planning system through a hierarchy of regional and local policies and plans. Strategic plans 'protect the World Heritage Site of the Giant's Causeway, respecting and protecting its setting, conserving its physical features, managing change, and controlling access and tourism impacts in a sensitive way'. The surrounding Causeway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) provides the Site with additional incidental policy protection. Planning Policy Statement 6 Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage provides recognition of WHSs and their settings in Area Development Plans.

1.4 Inscription of the Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast World Heritage Site

The Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1986. The 'Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV)' for the Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS was compiled by the World Heritage Site Steering Group (WHSG) and submitted for consideration by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in February 2011:

VII (formerly III) – Contain superlative natural phenomena, formations or features, for instance, outstanding examples of the most important ecosystems, areas of exceptional natural beauty or exceptional combinations of natural and cultural elements

The cliff exposures of columnar and massive basalt at the edge of the Antrim plateau represent a spectacle of exceptional natural beauty. The extent of visible rock sections and the quality of the exposed columns in the cliffs and on the Causeway combine to present an array of features of considerable significance.

VIII (formerly I) – Be outstanding examples representing the major stages of the earth's evolutionary history;

The geological activity of the Tertiary is clearly illustrated by the succession of lava flows and interbasaltic beds which are in evidence on the Causeway Coast. Interpretation of succession has allowed a detailed analysis of Tertiary events in the North Atlantic. The extremely regular columnar jointing of the Tholeiitic basalts is a spectacular feature which is displayed in exemplary fashion at the Giant's Causeway. The Causeway itself is a unique formation and a superlative horizontal section through columnar basalt lavas.

Integrity

In 1986, IUCN identified the key attributes of the site which conveyed the Outstanding Universal Value, assessed the integrity of these attributes and confirmed that the property met the criteria for inscription. It also evaluated the site in comparison with other sites in different parts of the world offering similar natural formations.

The Site's integrity has not deteriorated since inscription. The cliff exposures and causeway stones, which are held to be key attributes, are protected by ownership in perpetuity by the National Trust.

(See Appendix 2 for the complete draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (dSOUV))

1.5 Operational Guidelines

Operational Guidelines (2008) issued by the World Heritage Committee recommend State Parties have appropriate management frameworks and adequate legal protection to secure long-term conservation of WHSs. The new 2013 – 2019 Management Plan is based upon general requirements of the Convention's Operational Guidelines, specifically that:

"Each nominated property should have an appropriate management plan or other management system which should specify how the Outstanding Universal Value of a property should be preserved, preferably through participatory means."

"The purpose of such a management system is to ensure the effective protection of the nominated property for present and future generations."

1.6 Periodic Reporting

In addition to Management Plans States Parties are required to submit reports on the legislative and administrative provisions they have adopted and other actions which they have taken for the application of the Convention. This forms part of a six-year 'Periodic Reporting' exercise organised by UNESCO. The previous round of periodic reporting for Europe was completed during 2005/2006. The current round of periodic reporting for Europe and North America closes in July 2013.

Periodic Reporting Provides:

- a) An assessment of the application of the *World Heritage Convention* by the State Party;
- b) An assessment as to whether the Outstanding Universal Value of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List is being maintained over time;
- c) Up-dated information about the World Heritage properties to record the changing circumstances and state of conservation of the properties; and
- d) A mechanism for regional co-operation and exchange of information and experiences between State Parties concerning the implementation of the *Convention* and World Heritage conservation.

Part 2 – The Giant’s Causeway & Causeway Coast World Heritage Site

2.1 Location & Site Description

The Giant’s Causeway and Causeway Coast WHS is located on the North Coast of County Antrim, Northern Ireland and extends approximately 3km in length and 0.5km in terrestrial width. It occupies approximately 70ha of land and a further 160ha of sea. Detailed maps showing the location of the Giant’s Causeway and Causeway Coast WHS can be found in Appendix 6.

The Site encompasses the following elements:

- The cliffs and causeways which form the key attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site;
- Visitor facilities, including the visitor centre, retail outlets, car park and access road;
- The *Girona* historic wreck site.

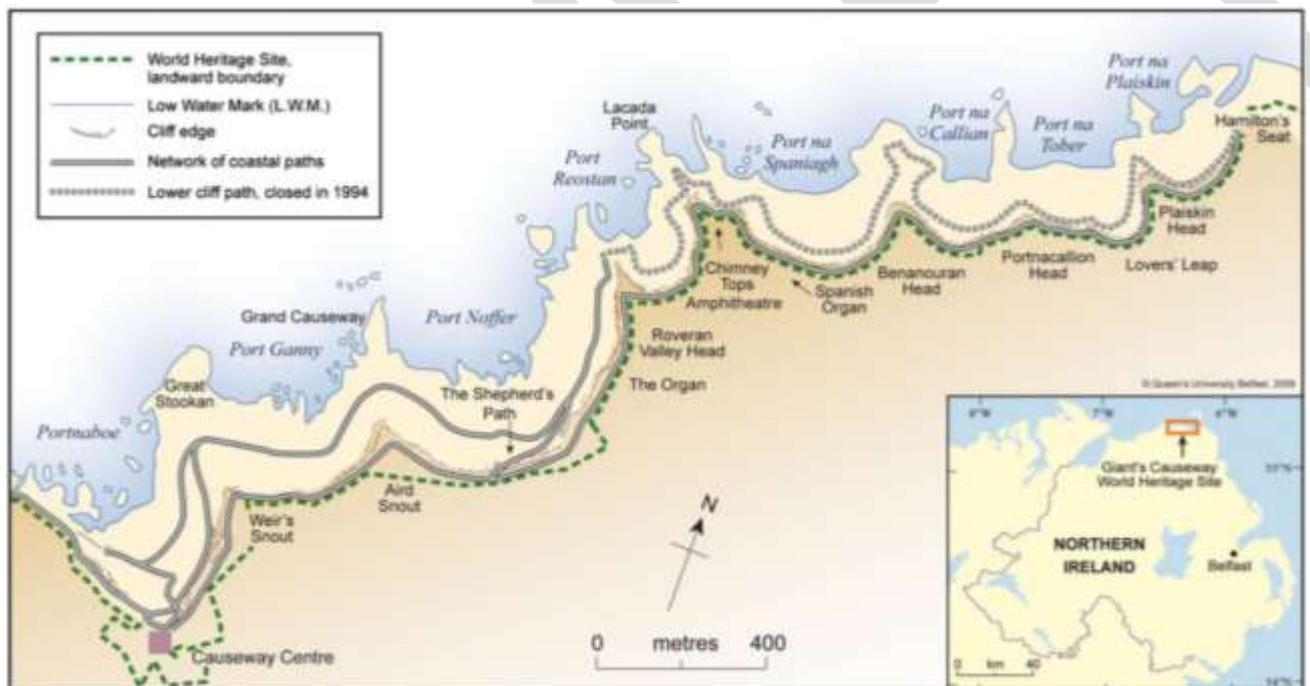


Figure 1: Location Map of Giant’s Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site

2.2 World Heritage Site Setting

The World Heritage Committee attaches considerable importance to the relationship between a WHS and its 'setting'. The Causeway Coast AONB Management Plan (2003) identified three components for the World Heritage Site Setting. These comprise 'Zones of Visual Influence' where there are views from the site to the surrounding landscape and where there are views from the surrounding landscape to the site. This Causeway Coast AONB Management Plan (2003) acknowledged that the setting of the WHS extends a considerable distance from the WHS boundary as inscribed in 1986.

Three categories of visual influence were defined based on the following criteria:

- Proximity to the WHS;
- Unique views or sequence of views;
- Approaches; and
- Inherent landscape characteristics.

The importance of the WHS and its setting are recognised in regional planning policies and the draft Northern Area Plan (2016). Planning Policy Statement Six (PPS 6) – 'Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage', contains policies which makes provision for the protection of World Heritage Sites.

The draft Northern Area Plan contains policies COU10 - 13 which relate specifically to the WHS and its Settings. The policies seek to provide for strict protection of the WHS and its Landscape Setting. Whilst there have been significant delays in progressing this draft plan, its proposals continue to remain material considerations in the assessment of planning applications. Planning policies relating to the WHS and its Settings are outlined in section 3.4 of this plan.

2.2.1 Distinctive Landscape

"This comprises land adjacent to the World Heritage Site that forms the immediate setting and is significant in views to and from the site. Examples include the middle and foreground views from the cliff top walk within the WHS looking south across coastal heath and rural mixed farming of the Causeway Plateau. It also includes the most spectacular and unique profile of the WHS which are gained from the coastal area to the south west, i.e. Dunluce Castle & hinterland."

"There are also areas of land which fall into the 'distinctive' category which do not have continuous views of the WHS. These areas as classified as 'distinctive' because they are significant in providing an approach to the WHS and thus in building anticipation and sense of arrival. An example includes the land between Bushmills/Portballintrae and the WHS. Here the sequence of spaces and glimpsed views to the crenulated cliff-line and the character of the natural coastal landscape through which one passes are vital in providing a rural context to the wilderness qualities of the WHS itself."

2.2.2 The Supportive Landscape

“This includes land which performs a significant function in bolstering the role of the distinctive setting. It comprises medium distant and elevated views to the WHS and also significant ridgelines which can form the skyline, when viewed from the WHS cliff-top walk. This area provides a geographical context to the WHS comprising a predominantly rural unspoilt open hinterland. It is therefore sensitive to the cumulative impact of development as well as development which is visually prominent because of the choice of building materials, scale of development and/or location.”

2.2.3 Connective Landscape

“This comprises land which is some distance from the WHS, but within the zone of visual influence. From these areas there is often substantial foreground of land or sea in views to the WHS. In some areas these are limited to the WHS due to topography, vegetation or built development but these areas form an important landscape context all the same. Here the distance from the WHS means that these landscapes are less influential in providing a context to the visitor experience and development in the landscape, when viewed from the WHS, is often less discernible.”

2.2.4 Seascape

The 2005 Giant’s Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Management Plan proposed a fourth landscape component. The WHS benefits from an extensive ‘Seascape Setting’ which has a significant visual connection to the World Heritage Site. Areas of the seascape proposed in 2005 are currently under consideration as a candidate marine Special Area of Conservation – ‘Skerries and Causeway’ (see map Appendix 6).



2.3 Natural Heritage

2.3.1 Geology and Geomorphology

The formation of the Causeway Coast began some sixty million years ago with an episode of extensive volcanic activity linked to the opening of what is now the North Atlantic Ocean. This period was dominated by multiple flows of basalt lavas, the total area of which are now much reduced compared to their original extent, but still at 3,800km² constitute Europe's most extensive lava field.

Traditionally the lavas of the Antrim Group have been divided into three main phases of activity, separated by two extended periods of limited local activity. During these intervening periods the upper surfaces of preceding lava flows were exposed to wet sub-tropical climatic conditions and associated weathering. The result of these conditions appear as two, red coloured, inter-basaltic beds separating the Lower, Middle and Upper Basalts. The exposed landscape of the Site is cut into the Lower and Middle Basalts and the lower of the two interbasaltic beds.

The Lower Basalts are a series of up to eleven complex olivine-rich flows. The Lower Interbasaltic Bed was formed by deep weathering of the uppermost flow of the Lower Basalt, possibly aided by the circulation of hot groundwater. The formation of the Interbasaltic Bed was accompanied by significant fluvial erosion which produced an extensive drainage network in valleys. It was into these valleys that the lava of the Middle Basalts flowed, which was ultimately to be exposed millions of years later as the Causeway Stones.

The Grand, Middle and Little Causeways were carved by the sea from the lowest colonnade of the Middle Basalts between Port Ganny and Port Noffer. Together they are made of approximately 40,000 vertical or gently inclined columns. They owe their great number and regularity to the slow cooling and gradual contraction that took place at the base of the large mass of basalt.

The site was also very important in the advancement of the concepts of volcanology in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Etchings produced from the water colours of Susanna Drury made it one of the best known geological localities in the world at that time. More recently the columnar flows were described in classical architecture terms, using colonnade for the lower, wide and very regular columns, and entablature for the upper zone of narrower, more irregular and often curved columns (Tomkeieff, 1940). While the terminology was subsequently modified this descriptive approach has been adopted globally.



2.3.2 Dynamic Site

Although the geological foundations of the Causeway formed 60 million years ago, interactions between the site's unique and varied geology, high energy coastal conditions and an on-going history of human intervention have created a complex and constantly changing landscape which supports a diverse flora and fauna. The dynamic nature of the site is perhaps best expressed by the occurrence of slope failures which range in scale from shallow-translational flows to large rotational landslides and rock falls measured in thousands of tonnes. The final trigger for many of these failures is often a period of prolonged and/or intense rainfall but underlying factors include the gradual weathering and weakening of the underlying geology and undermining of cliffs by marine erosion and/or human excavation to facilitate the construction and maintenance of footpaths.

Screes provide evidence of past and present landscape change. Conditionally stable screes are overlain by a thin soil cover held in place by a vegetation mat. Where undercut by marine erosion or footpath construction, or locally saturated by subsurface moisture flows, the slopes are prone to small translational failures or more extensive slides.



2.3.3 Habitats and Biodiversity

The geological and geomorphological foundations of the site and surrounding coast provide a range of conditions which have led to the development of a rich and biologically diverse ecosystem. Although the ecological values do not form part of the Outstanding Universal Value they are important within the context of the site and provide a basis for important statutory and non-statutory conservation designations within and around the WHS.

The site supports a wide range of plant and animal communities in a small area, ranging from intertidal kelpbeds, through storm beaches, saltmarsh, coastal swamp, scree, grassy slopes, and near-vertical cliffs, to a mosaic of dry and wet heath found along the cliff top. The plant communities include a number of rare and endangered species such as Oysterplant, Scots Lovage, Thyme Broomrape, Spring Squill, Frog Orchid and Awl-leaved Pearlwort.

Invertebrate assemblages include the rare Narrow Mouth Whorl Snail which is protected under the European Union's Habitats Directive.

The site supports a range of breeding and wintering birds, and for a number of years was home to the only pair of breeding Chough in Northern Ireland. Other characteristic species include Peregrine Falcon, Twite, Raven, Reed Bunting, Stonechat, Fulmar and Black Guillemot.

Key conservation designations within and around the WHS include:

- North Antrim Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
- Giant's Causeway National Nature Reserve (NNR);
- Giant's Causeway & Dunseverick Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI); and
- Skerries and Causeway Candidate Marine Special Area of Conservation (Marine SAC)

Maps detailing each of the statutory conservation designations and key habitats can be found in Appendix 6. Appendix 3 provides an outline of key conservation designations.

The National Trust supports an extensive volunteer programme at the WHS and volunteers carry out various conservation and maintenance tasks on a weekly basis. Throughout the summer students and school children join volunteering projects, with occasional corporate groups attending for the day. Volunteering hours at the Giant's Causeway area amount to over 3,000 hours annually.



2.3.4 The Causeway Coast AONB

The Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS is located on the North Antrim Coast within the Causeway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Causeway Coast AONB was designated in 1989 and gives statutory recognition to the quality of the landscape of the North Antrim Coastline between Portrush and Ballycastle, a distance of 18 miles (29km). Despite its small size (4,200 ha) relative to other AONBs, it contains an extraordinary variety of rich landscapes comprising dramatic cliffs and headlands, secluded bays and wild sweeps of sandy beach. The Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS takes centre stage within the AONB.

The area's natural beauty is made all the more impressive by the small harbours, fisheries and farms delicately poised on the storm-torn coastline. A rich and fascinating variety of wildlife thrives on the offshore islands and rocks, amid the cliffs and sand dunes and within the farmed countryside. The land is intensively farmed up to the cliff edge. Agricultural buildings are prominent in the landscape with good examples of clachans and 19th Century farm houses surrounded by barns and outbuildings.

A map showing the location and extent of the Causeway Coast AONB can be found in Appendix 6. The Causeway Coast AONB Management Plan and Action Plan are currently under review to produce a new plan for 2013 – 2023. It is important that both the WHS and AONB Plans recognise the mutual importance and conservation value of the WHS and its Setting.



2.3.4 Landscape Character

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)¹ is a means of describing the variation in landscape character and the components which make it special. LCAs are produced and published by NIEA. The assessment can be used as a framework for landscape management, a baseline for monitoring change and a basis for the development of landscape plans and strategies. LCAs also underpin Supplementary Planning Guidance for PPS 18 'Planning and Renewable Energy'. The Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS is located within the 'Causeway Coast & Rathlin Island LCA'. The key visual characteristics of this area include:

- High plateau landscape with distinctive rugged coast, stepped profile and rocky knolls. Coast includes unique formation of the Giant's Causeway.
- Exposed sheep-grazed landscape of windswept trees and broken walls; gorse on rocky knolls separates small fields of rough grazing.
- Rural landscape with villages associated with coastal bays; large, white hotels on cliff tops; modern bungalows; old derelict cottages on knolls.
- Ruined castles on cliff top locations along the coast. Long views are available from elevated areas across the coast and inland.



¹ Further information outlining the Causeway Coast and Rathlin Island LCA can be obtained through ccght.org

2.4 Intangible Values and Cultural Heritage

2.4.1 Myth & Folklore

The curious appearance of the Causeway Stones has long inspired folklore expressed in poetry, tales and music. Shepherds, fisherman and kelp gatherers have known about the Causeway Stones for centuries. An alternative story about the creation of the stones developed long before the geological formation of the structure was understood. Finn MacCool (or *Fionn MacCumhail* in Irish), an ancient mythical giant is closely associated with the site. Legend tells that Finn created the Giant's Causeway as a means of getting across the channel to face his rival, the Scottish giant Benandonner. The effort of constructing the Causeway exhausted Finn so he fell asleep before he could cross to meet his rival. Before he woke Benandonner used the Causeway to bring the fight to Finn. Finn's wife Oona covered Finn with a blanket, telling the Scottish giant it was their baby son. Benandonner took one look at the size of the baby and fled the scene fearing to face the father of such an enormous infant. Benandonner ripped up the Causeway as he fled, leaving only the coastal remnants at the Giant's Causeway and Fingal's Cave on the Scottish island of Staffa.

Famous features to look out for at the site associated with the Finn MacCool legend include the Giant's Boot, Giant's Harp and the Giant's Organ.



(Image provided by the National Trust)

2.4.2 The Girona

The wreck of the *Girona* is located within the WHS and is a designated Historic Wreck Site safeguarded under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. This wreck represents a significant period in European history. On 26th October 1588, the *Girona*, a galleas of the Spanish Armada, sank off Lacada Point, some three months after sailing from La Corunna. Following battles in the English Channel she sailed northwards up the North Sea, around the north of Scotland and then turned south for Ireland, picking up the crews of several other Armada ships before being driven on to the rocks by a severe storm. Only nine of the 1,300 men on board are believed to have survived the sinking of the *Girona*, an event commemorated in the name of the bay close to where she sank, Port Na Spaniagh.



2.4.3 Place Names

Indications of historic human presence can be found within and around the Site. These take the form of place names and oral tradition. For example, the little cove known as 'Brenther' located within Portnaboe, probably takes its name from the Norse word meaning 'Steep Harbour'. Portnaboe itself means Port of the Cow and Port na Tober means Port of the Well. Local oral history claims that Vikings camped in the bay under an upturned longboat raised on stone to provide a makeshift shelter.

Lacada means 'long flagstone' and it was on this low-lying **curving spit of rock** which creeps out into Port na Spaniagh that the Spanish Armada Galleass 'Girona' floundered and sank on 26th October 1588. Described by diver and archaeologist Robert Stenuit as a 'cruel talon'. Port na Callian is sometimes thought to translate as 'the girl's bay' (from gaelic cailín for 'girl'), but it may have a darker meaning from the word 'cailleach' – which translates as 'hag' or even 'witch'.

2.5 Socio Economic Context

The Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS is one of the premier tourist attractions in Northern Ireland. In terms of visitor numbers it is one of the few attractions in Northern Ireland where overseas visitor numbers exceed visits from local people. Because of this, the Site is particularly valuable to both the local and regional economy.

The socio-economic value of the Giant's Causeway WHS and the wider Causeway Coast and Glens destination is reflected in the National Trust's Property Business Plan (2011) which estimates that the North Coast & Giant's Causeway receive 1 million visitors a year and are worth in excess of £100m to the regional economy.

Tourism is identified as one of the key economic drivers within the Causeway Coast & Glens, contributing to the region's economic competitiveness. This is reflected in the DETI draft Tourism Strategy and the Causeway Coast & Glens Tourism Area Plan 2010-2020. The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast WHS receives, on average, 533,000 visitors per year (2011). The new visitor centre opened in June 2012 and visitor numbers are expected to increase. On this basis the Giant's Causeway WHS could play a key role in dispersing visitors and associated economic benefits to the wider Causeway Coast & Glens destination.

Include new figures?

2.5.1 Visitor Centre & Facilities

The new Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre opened to the public in June 2012. Rising and blending into the landscape, with walls of glass, basalt columns and a state of the art interior, the Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre is iconic and innovative. The energy efficient building boasts a number of exhibition areas and a grass roof with 360 degree views of the Causeway coastline. Innovative interpretation provides a world class visitor experience which takes visitors through a journey of discovery learning about the area's history, geology, biodiversity and myths and legends.

Facilities at the Visitor Centre include the following:

- An illuminating exhibition showcasing the stories and the science behind the Giant's Causeway WHS;
- Various interactive media which display the story of the site, its management and conservation work underway at the Giant's Causeway WHS;
- Multi-media handsets which offer audio guides to the WHS for all visitors to the centre and provide high quality interpretation in a variety of languages, as well as services for people with hearing and sight difficulties;
- A Tourist Information Centre and Bureau de Change;
- A cafe, retail facility and ancillary facilities; and
- Wheelchair accessible shuttle bus to the Causeway Stones, 3 car parks and park & ride facility from Bushmills.

There are four trails at the Giant's Causeway WHS. Recently upgraded, all are colour coded and seek to cater for every ability, from a pram friendly jaunt to a challenging coastal hike, and in addition, a new accessible cliff top walk for families and people with disabilities. These include:

- Green trail- Disable access trail leading to Runkerry Head picnic area with views of the Giant's Causeway, 700m.

- Blue trail- From the Visitor Centre to the Grand Causeway and Port Noffer, 1.2km.
- Red trail- From the Visitor Centre to Port Noffer via the cliff top path and Shepherd's Steps, 1.2km.
- Yellow trail- Cliff top path, part of the Causeway Coastal Route to Ballintoy.

Substantial improvements to the outdoor furniture and interpretation have been undertaken at the site.



(Image provided by the National Trust)

2.5.2 Formal Learning at the Site

The National Trust caters for approximately 7,000 school pupils a year in their Community and Learning Centre adjacent to their offices at the Causeway. The National Trust provides Early Years, Key Stage 1,2,3,4 and A-Level school programmes that are tailored to the Northern Ireland Curriculum and the co-joined themes of Education for Mutual Understanding and Cultural Heritage. Within this context the National Trust offers a variety of curriculum-related programmes at the Site.

The Causeway School Museum is located in the distinctive listed building designed by Clough William Ellis and is currently run by North Eastern Education and Library Board (NEELB). Located near the National Trust's Community and Learning Centre it supplements the service provided by the National Trust's education service. The Museum depicts life in a rural school in the 1920s and 1950s. There is also a North East Education and Library Board (NEELB) residential education centre in Bushmills.



2.6 The Wider Area - Community Settlements around the World Heritage Site

Bushmills

Bushmills, formerly known as Portcaman, developed as an industrial town on the banks of the River Bush and the river has long provided the main focal point of the village. The settlement developed with the water powered industries of the 1600's to become one of the main centres for corn milling, flax processing, spade manufacture and whiskey distilling. The river once powered seven mills along its stretch through the village and one of the first recorded mills in County Antrim existed here.

The village owes much of its development to the McNaghten family who reside in, the Grade A listed, Dundarave House which lies between the village and the WHS. They are responsible for the building of many of the prominent buildings here, including the Clock Tower and the Courthouse. Bushmills has some wonderful examples of period architecture and is also fortunate to have examples of work by the famous architect Clough Williams-Ellis who designed the former Grammar School and the Causeway School.

Bushmills is home to the world famous Bushmills Distillery, the oldest licensed distillery in Ireland which attracts over 110,000 visitors per year. Bushmills is the gateway to the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site, and is also a Conservation Area, designated in 1992 in recognition of the historic built fabric of the settlement.



Portballintrae

Portballintrae lies at the mouth of the Bush river valley and developed as a small fishing village. The Harbour is well protected within a small horseshoe bay and is home port to several fishing vessels, though gradually pleasure craft are replacing working boats. It was at the harbour in May 1967 that the first of 12,000 artifacts recovered from the wreck site of the Spanish Galleass came ashore. The recovered treasure included gold and silver coins, jewellery, silver plates and a bronze cannon.

Across the bay is Runkerry Headland and Runkerry House built in the 18th century by Edward Macnaghten of Dundarave. Another important historical site in Portballintrae is Lissanduff Earthworks located near the car park overlooking Bushfoot Strand. This consists of two large circular earthworks with concentric ramparts. One is clay lined and appears to have been designed specifically to hold water for what is presumed to have been water rituals. The other is a more typical *lios* or *rath* and would have served as a fortified settlement for people and animals. The site dates to the Bronze Age (3000BC) and has yet to be fully understood or archaeologically excavated.

Classic examples of architectural heritage can still be found in the village including the Old Coastguard Station built in 1874 and Seaport Lodge. The thatched cottage overlooking the harbour is the last remaining example of the style of cottage that once surrounded the Bay.

The once small fishing settlement has experienced rapid growth since the 1970's and is now a popular tourist destination. Significant residential development, primarily holiday home provision has considerably altered the character of Portballintrae.

Ballintoy

The smaller settlement of Ballintoy is located between Ballycastle and the Giant's Causeway WHS. The name Ballintoy has two translations, one commonly refers to it as the 'Town of the North' while another translation refers to it as 'The place of the Axe'.

The limestone harbour and Parish Church are distinctive features of the village. The harbour, built from limestone blocks and surrounded on the landward side by limestone cliffs, was once a hub for north coast fishing, boat building and local industries. The well-built lime kiln stands as a testament to the harbour's industrial past; burnt lime would have been drawn away by horse and cart to help build the numerous stone cottages and rural halls in the district.

A narrow winding road takes visitors down to the harbour of Ballintoy. A notable building adjacent to the harbour is 'Bendhu House' and was built by the Cornish artist Newton Penprase over a 40 year period from 1935. The Harbour is well sheltered from the Atlantic by a series of black basalt islands and looks out across Boheeshane Bay to Larry Bane Head, Sheep Island, Rathlin Island and Scotland.

Ballintoy is located on the Causeway Coastal Route and given its proximity to the Giant's Causeway WHS and Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge is a popular tourist centre.



Lisnagunogue & Dunseverick

Lisnagunogue is located approximately 4km NE of Bushmills on the main A2 Coast Road. The main focal point within this hamlet is the public house, whilst Dunseverick Castle, a short distance to the east is a prominent local landmark.

Dunseverick Castle & Earthworks are Scheduled Historic Monuments. Overlooking the ocean, Dunseverick was also a key ancient site in Ireland lying at the northern end of one of the royal roads from Tara, the seat of the Kings of Ireland.

Portbraddan

Portbraddan is a picturesque fishing village under the cliff at the end of White Park Bay. The small hamlet offers stunning views out across Whitepark Bay to Ballintoy Church and the basalt islands known as the Parks which shelter the harbour of Ballintoy. The name means 'Port of the Salmon' as it is the site of a traditional salmon fishing station and still has a working slipway for fishermen.

Whitepark Bay was one of the first settlements of man in Ireland and evidence of these Neolithic settlers are continually being exposed in the Bay.

Part 3 - Site Management & Policy Context

3.1 Current Management Context

Ownership of the Site

There are five bodies with legal rights to the Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS:

- The Crown Estate;
- National Trust;
- Moyle District Council; and
- Two private landowners.

The Crown Estate

The Crown Estate is the legal owner of all land between the high and low water mark including the inter-tidal area of Causeway Stones. It also owns the sea-bed within the territorial waters of the United Kingdom.

National Trust

Since 1961 the National Trust has held approximately 70ha of the Site including the key attributes of the WHS through freehold or leasehold agreements. It currently owns, leases and manages approximately 95% of the terrestrial site, including almost all of the cliffs and foreshore, the Causeway Hotel and the Visitor Centre. It is responsible for public access and visitor management at the Site and along the coastal path. The National Trust rents some of the cliff-top lands adjacent to the Site to a tenant farmer.

National Trust landholdings are 'inalienable', which means that the National Trust is duty-bound to maintain the property in perpetuity, as far as possible in its natural state for the nation to enjoy. The National Trust cannot sell or mortgage inalienable land without the formal approval of the National Trust's Board of Trustees. Approval can only be given if the matter is considered to be of over-riding national interest and that all possible steps have been taken to avoid or mitigate the risk of damage to the property. If the National Trust's Board of Trustees is not satisfied that necessary actions have been taken, the matter becomes subject to Special Parliamentary Procedures.

Moyle District Council

Moyle District Council retains a legal interest in certain lands which, since 2005, have been leased to and managed by the National Trust.

Private landowners

There are two private landowners who retain an interest in a relatively small part of the Site.

(Detailed landownership maps can be found in Appendix 6)

Agencies with an interest in the Site

In addition to the Site owners, there are several other organisations and agencies with management responsibilities for, or interests in, the Site. Many of these bodies are represented on the WHS Steering Group. The following are the key organisations with an interest in the Site:

- Department of the Environment (DOE) represented by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)
- Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI), represented by the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (NITB)
- Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust (CCGHT), the independent body with lead responsibility for managing the Causeway Coast AONB
- Causeway Coast & Glens Tourism Partnership.

A description of the role of the various agencies can be found in Appendix 4. A full list of World Heritage Site Steering Group Members can be found in Appendix 5.

3.2 Status of the World Heritage Site Management Plan

The WHS Management Plan is not a statutory document and is not regarded as a 'material consideration' in the planning process. Nevertheless it is financially supported by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), is endorsed by key partners and provides an agreed framework and important actions for the sustainable management of the Site and its environs. The Site derives most of its legal protection from European level SAC designation and National/Regional level protection through a designated ASSI, NNR and AONB.

3.3 Evaluation of the WHS Management Plan 2005-2011

Since 2005 a number of changes have been made which have affected the operation and management of the WHS. The lack of a dedicated WHS Officer between 2005 and 2011 delayed progress with delivery of the 2005 Plan. In April 2011 a WHS Officer was appointed on a part-time basis to coordinate WHS Management Plan preparation and coordination. The opening of the Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre also represents significant progress in terms of the delivery of key objectives set out in the 2005 Plan.

3.4 Current Policy and Legislative Context

The WHS Management Plan does not exist in isolation. A comprehensive policy framework operates in Northern Ireland and there are a plethora of regional and local strategies, policies and plans that are relevant to the WHS and its surroundings. Some of these plans and policies are currently under review or are in draft format and may be subject to change before adoption. The key policies and plans which are of relevance to the WHS are listed below. These can be obtained from the relevant organisations or accessed through the Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust Website (ccght.org).

Regional Strategies

- Northern Ireland Regional Development Strategy (NIRDS 2035) 'Building a Better Future'
- Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (PSRNI 1993)
- Draft Department of Enterprise Trade and Investment Tourism Strategy for Northern Ireland (2010-2020)
- Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy 'Everyone's Involved' (NNSDS, 2010)

Planning Policy Statements

- PPS 2 - Planning & Nature Conservation (1997)
- PPS 3 - Access Movement & Parking (2005)
- PPS 6 - Planning, Archaeology & The Built Heritage (1999)
- PPS 16 (draft) - Tourism (2010)
- PPS 21 - Sustainable Development in the Countryside (2010)

Development Plans

- Draft Northern Area Plan (DNAP) (2016) Policies
 - COU 10 – The Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site
 - COU 11 & COU 12 – The Distinctive Landscape Setting of the World Heritage Site
 - COU 13 – Supportive Landscape Setting of the World Heritage Site

Other Relevant Plans

- Draft Causeway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (CCAONB) Management Plan 2013 – 2023
- Giant's Causeway National Nature Reserve Plan (2006)
- Causeway Coast & Glens Tourism Action Plan 2012-2017: Growing Tourism Together
- National Trust Property Business Plan (2011-2014)
- Tourism Strategy and Action Plan for Moyle District Council (2008-2013)
- Marine & Coastal Access Act (UK) 2009
- ASSI Options for Management / Conservation Objectives
- SAC Conservation Objectives

Part 4 – Issues & Opportunities

The review of the existing WHS Management Plan identified the progress made by partners in the delivery of the 2005 plan objectives. Since the publication of the first plan in 2005 new issues and opportunities have emerged and an evaluation exercise allowed the WHS Steering Group to focus on and identify future needs and challenges. This section summarises the key issues and opportunities which will have a significant impact on the management of the WHS over the next seven years, 2013-2019.

4.1 Impact of Climate Change

In 2007 the National Trust commissioned a team of experts from Queen's University Belfast and the University of Ulster to investigate how the climate of Northern Ireland is likely to change during this century; how these changes may impact on coastal sites including the WHS; and what management and policy challenges these may present.

The detailed report entitled 'Future Coastal Scenarios for Northern Ireland' and its summary 'Shifting Shores' present the following key climate predictions:

- Warmer Annual Temperatures – increased average annual temperature between 1.5 - 2.5°C by 2080;
- Wetter Winters and Drier Summers – precipitation to increase by 20% in winter and decrease by 40% in summer with a corresponding 20% decrease in soil moisture by 2080;
- Sea level rise of between 85 cm and 1 m by 2100;
- Increased frequency of extreme storm surge events with present 1/50 year events occurring every 1-3 years by 2050.

Major impacts at coastal sites including the Giant's Causeway & Causeway Coast WHS over the next 25-100 years may include:

- Increased coastal erosion and flooding;
- Changes to and degradation/loss of important habitats and wildlife;
- Increased land instability.

The predicted impacts of climate change demand consideration now, of an appropriate response to ensure that the best possible approach is developed to protect and conserve the WHS and its OUV. At a strategic level there is a need to continue to increase awareness and understanding amongst policy makers and the wider population about the impacts of climate change and its implications for the WHS. At local level the challenge lies in adapting and developing new management practices to respond accordingly to the effects of climate change. The National Trust and partners strive to be world leaders in the pro-active management of climate change at dynamic natural sites.

4.2 Dynamic Natural Processes and Hazard Management

The Site was inscribed as a natural site under the World Heritage Convention and continuation of dynamic natural processes which shape the Site form an essential element of the Site's OUV and support its WHS status. Slope failures occur frequently and range from shallow translational mudflows to large rotational landslides and block falls. Slope failures are an essential component of the Site as they:

- Have intrinsic importance as geomorphological features and continuously create new exposures for scientific study;
- Are essential in maintaining the overall rugged nature of the coastline and are crucial to the creation of the Site's spectacular landscape; and
- Regularly expose soil and bedrock which are instrumental in the Site's biodiversity.

Whilst providing unparalleled opportunities for scientific research and significant ecological benefits dynamic natural processes present problems for visitor management, in particular visitor access and safety. Whilst stability issues could be tackled through physical intervention to provide for enhanced visitor access, this cannot be carried out in a manner which would affect dynamic processes and therefore compromise the OUV of the Site. Uncontrolled or inappropriate intervention could serve to exacerbate slope failures at the Site.

The challenge lies in finding appropriate and innovative solutions to maintain visitor access and safety without compromising the natural dynamism and OUV of the Site.

As a tourism 'honeypot' the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site represents a contested space where managers must balance conservation and visitor requirements with safety considerations created by slope instabilities.

The 2007 report commissioned by the National Trust to scope climate change impacts at the Giant's Causeway concluded that the Site represents a high energy environment that will require adaptive management strategies to "respond to the demands of a dynamic landscape" and "accommodate any changes in the nature of this dynamic". The National Trust and its partners are committed to working in tandem with the Site's natural dynamics to conserve geomorphological processes which support maintenance of the Site's outstanding values and protected biodiversity. Working with the School of Geography at Queen's University Belfast, the National Trust has undertaken a complete terrestrial LiDAR survey (3D laser scan) of the WHS, upon which an online natural heritage database and integrated hazard assessment tools have been established. This tool enables the National Trust to establish where specific processes occur, the likelihood of their occurrence and potential impacts.

4.3 Education & Research Potential of the WHS

The Giant's Causeway has played a critical role in the development of scientific ideas concerning the nature of key geological processes. The importance of the Site in the advancement of volcanology concepts since the 18th Century is evidenced in the wealth of research literature published about the site. Today the WHS continues to represent an internationally renowned case study site for both teaching and exploration of geological and geomorphological processes.

Future geological and geomorphological research into the Site's OUV will positively contribute to site management and monitoring regimes. Of particular concern is the challenge posed by climate change to the natural dynamism of the Site and the implications for site management. Issues are complicated by a range of conservation designations which are traditionally rooted in the preservation of biodiversity regardless of natural let alone anthropogenic change.

4.4 Visitor Management

As the region's leading tourist attraction the Giant's Causeway WHS attracts on average 600,000 visitors per year and following the opening of the new visitor centre in June 2012 this is expected to increase to 820,000 by 2016. On that basis visitor pressure will continue to be a significant issue. Management needs to be delivered in a manner that continues to provide a high quality visitor experience without compromising the conservation value or contravening any statutory designations that apply to the Site.

The issues associated with visitor management at the Site are broad-ranging and include visitor access and flow, traffic congestion and visitor safety. They can arise as staff work to mitigate the impacts on the geological/ecological/landscape value of the Site arising from the provision of necessary infrastructure, access and services to ensure a comfortable and enjoyable visitor experience.

Redevelopment of the visitor facilities on the Site has provided a unique opportunity to address some of the key issues for visitor management. The underlying principle informing the location, design and operation of the new facilities has been to conserve and enhance the conservation value of the Site

A major management challenge is achieving sustainable visitor management whilst delivering a first class visitor experience to increasing numbers of visitors and protecting and maintaining the OUV of the Site.

4.5 The Setting of the Site and its Status

A key tool for managing change within the WHS setting is the regional planning policy framework (see section 3.4). The WHS and its setting are recognised and protected through regional planning policy and the emerging draft Northern Area Plan (2016). Whilst there have been significant delays in progressing the Northern Area Plan, its policies continue to remain material considerations. PPS 6 relates to the Protection of World Heritage Sites and states that there will be a presumption in favour of the protection of these sites and development which would affect such sites or the integrity of their settings will not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Large-scale planning proposals within the setting of the WHS have sparked debate recently amongst key stakeholders. This debate has focused on the potential for a new links golf course and major visitor accommodation to impact on the Outstanding Universal Value and Integrity of the WHS and more significantly its setting. There is broad consensus that there is a need for modern facilities to accommodate increasing tourist numbers, but managers and stakeholders are keen to ensure development is in keeping with the site's landscape setting and provide sustainable economic benefits for the local community.

4.6 Governance

The WHS Steering Group has responsibility for coordinating preparation and implementation of the Management Plan. The group consists of organisations which play a key role in the delivery of the aims and objectives set out in the plan and includes representatives from the public, private and voluntary sectors. To date it has not included all interested parties (private landowners are currently not represented on the group) and representation from the wider community is currently limited.

The issues associated with maintaining the existing partnership, reinforcing its purpose, ensuring balanced representation and securing the resources to coordinate and deliver the WHS Management plan cannot be underestimated and will ultimately determine its overall success. The effectiveness of the Steering Group has been weakened by the inability of its members to reach consensus on a number of key issues, relating particularly to the protection of the Distinctive Landscape Setting. This has led group members to question the role of the Steering Group. New Terms of Reference (ToR) are currently under discussion. Whilst there are significant differences in opinion, the group agree unanimously that protection of the OUV and integrity are prime considerations.

4.7 Community Involvement

Key to the long term sustainable management of a WHS is involvement and support by local communities living and working in the surrounding area. The Convention acknowledges that the protection of World Heritage should be a function in the life of a community. The Budapest Declaration (2002) recognises that WHSs are located within and near communities and they can be used to offer sustainable socio-economic benefits for these communities.

The evaluation of the 2005 WHS Management Plan highlighted the failure to achieve effective community involvement at the Giant's Causeway WHS. This can be attributed to the lack of a dedicated WHS Officer. This refreshed Management Plan presents an opportunity to tackle these issues, re-engage with local communities, raise awareness and gain support for the WHS and reinvigorate community involvement and volunteering. Forging stronger relationships with local communities, achieving active community involvement in the management of the Site and promoting the benefits associated with the WHS to support local communities, provides the foundations for this Management Plan.

4.8 Socio-Economic Potential of WHS

The development of tourism is recognised as a major opportunity to raise awareness of the Causeway Coast & Glens region whilst adding significant value to the Northern Ireland economy.

The Giant's Causeway WHS is the leading tourist attraction in Northern Ireland, generating significant tourism revenue for the region. On this basis it could play a significant role for visitor dispersal in the wider Causeway Coast & Glens.

According to the Causeway Coast & Glens Tourism Area Plan 2012-2017, the basis for visitor dispersal should be:

- *“The quality of attractions in the area, but crucially too, of local communities and destination towns and villages. The momentum to improve the environment, facilities & interpretation in these local communities must continue;*
- *Interpretation and orientation reinforcing ‘reasons to visit’ local areas and why visitors should ‘linger longer’;*
- *Continuing promotion of routes, trails & itineraries associated with public transport, walking, cycling etc;*
- *Including and engaging local communities to help them see the benefit of being involved with and welcoming visitors”*

This is based on a ‘hubs and spokes’ approach, encouraging people to visit attractions, towns/villages and help disperse visitors along the ‘spokes’. The Giant's Causeway WHS has an important role to play as a key driver for tourism. The Tourism Plan encourages operators to realise the benefits of the World Heritage Site through partnerships and innovative working. Huge numbers of ‘day-visit’ tourists are currently bussed in and out of key destinations along the Causeway Coastal Route. These tours frequently originate in other areas of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The challenge lies in dispelling the myth that the north coast and Northern Ireland as a whole can be experienced in a single day. By attracting visitors to major tourist attractions such as the WHS and providing a warm and homely welcome, major socio-economic benefits can be realised.

Part 5 - Vision, Aims & Objectives

5.1 A Vision

This section details the aims and objectives the WHS Steering Group hope to address through the lifetime of the plan. Thorough consideration of the issues and opportunities facing the Site has informed the development of a vision for the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast WHS which encapsulates the aspirations of the Management Group for the future of the Site.

“The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site will be recognised as a global leader in the sustainable management of dynamic natural sites, inspiring people to celebrate, value and enjoy a Site that offers a world class visitor experience. This Site will become a vibrant thread of the life of the Causeway Coast and Glens, benefiting local and regional communities, visitors and the environment for present and future generations.”

The aims and objectives of the plan integrate with this vision and have been informed by analysis of key opportunities and issues at the WHS. Details of specific actions to deliver the stated aims and objectives are contained in the attached Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Action Plan 2013-2016.

5.2 Aims & Objectives

The following aims and objectives have been developed after detailed analysis of the key issues and opportunities affecting the site and consideration of feedback from public consultation workshops. They have been informed by activities and experiences from delivery of the 2005 WHS Management Plan. Aims and Objectives are intended to guide the actions of the WHS Steering Group and the external organisations which make decisions affecting the Site:

Aim 1. Protect and conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and its setting for present and future generations.

- a) Conserve the geological and geomorphological attributes of the Site
- b) Maintain an appropriate setting and 'sense of place' for the Site
- c) Encourage and support research and monitoring programmes that inform the sustainable management of the Site and its setting

Aim 2. Support & demonstrate good WHS Management

- a) Maintain a strong management structure for effective coordination of all activities that influence the OUV of the Site
- b) Ensure that sufficient resources are secured to allow effective delivery of the WHS Plan

Aim 3. Raise public awareness of the Giant's Causeway and its WHS/International status

- a) Increase public understanding of the OUV of the Site and its WHS status
- b) Enhance interpretation material and information provision both within the WHS and on a local to global level
- c) Maintain and improve the education programmes and facilities at the WHS

Aim 4. Provide a safe and enjoyable visitor experience that does not compromise the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site

- a) Develop appropriate visitor access to and around Site in a safe and sustainable manner
- b) Encourage visitors to make environmentally sustainable choices when visiting the WHS

Aim 5. Engage local communities with the WHS and enable them to gain greater benefits from the WHS designation

- a) Involve local communities in the management of the WHS
- b) Support local communities in utilising the WHS as a driver for economic growth

Quick Reference Table	
Aims	Objectives
<i>(1) Protect and conserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site and its setting for present and future generations</i>	(a) Conserve the geological and geomorphological attributes of the Site
	(b) Maintain an appropriate setting and 'sense of place' for the Site
	(c) Encourage and support research and monitoring programmes that inform the sustainable management of the Site and its setting
<i>(2) Support & demonstrate good WHS Management</i>	(a) Maintain a strong management structure for effective coordination of all activities that influence the OUV of the Site
	(b) Ensure that sufficient resources are secured to allow effective delivery of the WHS Plan
<i>(3) Raise public awareness of the Giant's Causeway and its WHS/International status</i>	(a) Increase public understanding of the OUV of the Site and its WHS status
	(b) Enhance interpretation material and information provision both within the WHS and on a local to global level
	(c) Maintain and improve the education programmes and facilities at the WHS
<i>(4) Provide a safe and enjoyable visitor experience that does not compromise the Outstanding Universal Value of the Site</i>	(a) Develop appropriate visitor access to and around Site in a safe and sustainable manner
	(b) Encourage visitors to make environmentally sustainable choices when visiting the WHS
<i>(5) Engage local communities with the WHS and enable them to gain greater benefits from the WHS designation</i>	(a) Involve local communities in the management of the WHS
	(b) Support local communities in utilising the WHS as a driver for economic growth

Part 6 - Implementation of the Plan and Making it Happen

6.1 Strategy for the Implementation of the Plan

For the WHS Management Plan to deliver a sustainable future for the WHS, it needs to be promoted and monitored. This requires considerable commitment from partner organisations and the WHS Steering Group. This group's membership reflects conservation and tourism interests at the Site. The WHS Steering Group provides strategic guidance on activities and operations occurring within and around the Site and facilitates dialogue with the local community.

The 2005 WHS Management Plan detailed the need for a dedicated WHS Officer. A part-time WHS Manager post has been appointed by CCGHT and is funded by NIEA. The Manager, together with the WHS Steering Group, must ensure the following responsibilities are carried out:

- Update, prepare and coordinate an annual programme for action based on the Action Plan that translates the objectives into practical action on the ground
- Establish monitoring procedures and regimes to ensure the effective delivery of the management plan
- Secure funding to cover the coordination costs of the management of the WHS and identify opportunities for funding to support new initiatives
- Review and update the WHS Management Plan on a six yearly cycle
- Coordinate and facilitate new initiatives and projects identified in the WHS Management Plan
- Integrate the interpretation provided at the new Visitor Centre with that provided elsewhere on the site
- Work with local communities to deliver initiatives in the Setting of the Site
- Inform the local community about the Site and the activities occurring on it
- Monitor and record development in the setting of the Site
- Liaise with other organisations (including site owners) to ensure the implementation of the WHS Management Plan
- Liaise with other bodies and landowners on the Site and within the Setting; and promote the WHS to local, regional and international audiences
- Completion of the six-yearly Periodic Reporting exercises.

The WHS Management Plan will be regularly reviewed, monitored and updated to take account of emerging issues and research findings and the knowledge and practical experience of those responsible for management of the Site.

6.2 Action Plan 2012-2018

The attached three-year Action Plan identifies key tasks required to meet the stated aims and objectives of the Management Plan. These tasks require action by a wide range of agencies and bodies. Whether actions are implemented by a single body or partnership approach it is important that they are conceived, designed and implemented within the framework established by the WHS Management Plan and are undertaken in a manner that is compliant with the aims of the WHS Steering Group.

The following abbreviations are used to identify the agencies or bodies with the lead or associated responsibility for implementation of each action:

CCG	Causeway Coast and Glens Tourism Area Partnership
CCGHT	Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust
CE	Crown Estate
DoE	Department of Environment
ORNI	Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland
MDC	Moyle District Council
MG	Management Group
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NITB	Northern Ireland Tourist Board
NT	National Trust
QUB	Queen's University of Belfast
WHSO	World Heritage Site Officer
WHSG	World Heritage Site Steering Group

WHS Management Plan - Appendices

Appendix 1 UNESCO - Outstanding Universal Value Criteria for Inscription of World Heritage Sites

Appendix 2 Draft SOUV for Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site

Appendix 3 Conservation Designations at the World Heritage Site.

Appendix 4- A description of the role of the various agencies

Appendix 5- Full List of World Heritage Site Steering Group Members

Appendix 6 World Heritage Management Plan Maps

- UK context of the WHS
- Northern Ireland context of the WHS.
- Northern Ireland context of the WHS and Causeway Coast AONB
- Local context of the WHS and Causeway Coast AONB
- WHS Boundary
- WHS Site with Distinctive and Supportive Settings
- WHS Boundary with Moyle District Council Land Ownership
- WHS Boundary with National Trust and Moyle District Council Land Ownership.
- WHS Boundary and Conservation Designations
- WHS Boundary and Giant's Causeway ASSI
- WHS Boundary and Giant's Causeway NNR.
- WHS Boundary and North Antrim Coast SAC
- WHS Boundary and National Trust Habitat Survey Data
- WHS Boundary and GSNI Bedrock Geology Map

Appendix 1 - UNESCO - Outstanding Universal Value Criteria for Inscription of World Heritage Sites

Cultural Criteria

- i. To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- ii. To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- iii. To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- iv. To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- v. To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- vi. To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

Natural Criteria

- vii. To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- viii. To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- ix. To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- x. To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Appendix 2- Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) for Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site

Date of Inscription: 1986

Criteria: vii, viii

Date of draft: August 2010

Brief Synthesis

The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site is a spectacular area of global earth science interest straddling the north coast of Northern Ireland. It includes sea cliffs, shoreline features and undersea boulder fields. Celebrated in the arts and in science, it has been a visitor attraction for at least 300 years and has come to be regarded as a symbol for Northern Ireland.

The site's accessible array of curious geological exposures and polygonal columnar formations formed over 60 million years ago, make it a 'classic locality' for the study of Palaeogene (formerly referred to as Tertiary) basalts. The Giant's Causeway site, and in particular the strata exposed in the cliff faces, have been key to shaping the understanding of the sequences of activity in the Earth's geological history.

Criteria for Inscription

Criterion viii (formerly 1986 natural criterion i): *'be outstanding examples representing the major stages of the earth's evolutionary history'*

The geological activity of the Tertiary era is clearly illustrated by the succession of the lava flows and interbasaltic beds which are in evidence on the Causeway Coast. Interpretation of the succession has allowed a detailed analysis of Tertiary events in the North Atlantic. The extremely regular columnar joining of the Tholeiitic basalts is a spectacular feature which is displayed in exemplary fashion at the Giant's Causeway. The Causeway itself is a unique formation and a superlative horizontal section through columnar basalt lavas

Criterion vii (formerly 1986 natural criterion iii): *'contain superlative natural phenomena, formations or features, for instance, outstanding examples of the most important ecosystems, areas of exceptional natural beauty or exceptional combinations of natural and cultural elements'*

The cliff exposures of columnar and massive basalt at the edge of the Antrim Plateau present a spectacle of exceptional natural beauty. The extent of visible rock sections and the quality of the exposed columns in the cliff and on the Causeway combine to present an array of features of considerable significance.

Integrity

In 1986, IUCN identified the key attributes of the site which conveyed the Outstanding Universal Value, assessed the integrity of these attributes and confirmed that the property met the criteria for inscription. It also evaluated the site in comparison with other sites in different parts of the world offering similar natural formations.

The Site's integrity has not been compromised since inscription. The cliff exposures and causeway stones, which are held to be the key attributes, are protected by ownership in perpetuity by The National Trust. The removal of 'souvenir' stones from the Causeway, which occurred before the Site was protected, has long since ceased.

Protection and Management Requirements

The UK Government protects World Heritage Sites and their settings under the spatial planning system through a hierarchy of regional and local policies and plans. Strategic plans 'protect the World Heritage Site of the Giant's Causeway...respecting and protecting its setting, conserving its physical features, managing change, and controlling access and tourism impacts in a sensitive way'. The surrounding Causeway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) provides the Site with additional incidental policy protection. Planning Policy Statement 6 Planning, Archaeology and the Built Heritage provides recognition of WHSs and their settings in Area Development plans.

There is a presumption in favour of the preservation of WHS. Within the Site and in the surrounding 'setting' (as defined through the planning system) restrictive policies on development apply, with 'development which would adversely affect such sites or the integrity of their settings ...not permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances.'

Besides the WHS inscription, the Site benefits from several other designations for its outstanding conservation interest. Virtually all of the terrestrial area of the WHS falls within the North Antrim Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) designated under the Habitats Directive (Natura 2000): for this designation, the key feature is the vegetated sea cliffs. Other nature conservation designations contributing to the protection of the area include the Giant's Causeway National Nature Reserve (NNR), and the Giant's Causeway and Dunseverick Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI).

The National Trust holds most of the land in inalienable ownership, with approximately 5% of the Site remaining in private ownership. The Crown Estate is considered the legal owner of all lands between high and low water mark and it has rights over the sea bed within territorial waters. In 2012, the National Trust will open a new world-class visitor centre at the Site, at the same time improving both the visitor experience and the integration of visitor facilities into the landscape.

An update of the World Heritage Site Management Plan (2005-11) is currently being prepared. The drafting of the management plan, and its subsequent implementation, is overseen by a World Heritage Management Group comprising relevant stakeholders. This management framework marries the integrity management requirements for the property arising from all the various designations with the delivery of a world-class visitor experience.

The WHS management plan acknowledges that the continuing effects of natural erosion will gradually alter the cliff exposures, and that path routes (and perhaps even site boundaries) may need to be changed to accommodate the effects of this process. Changes in sea level or an increased frequency of storm events may also, in the future, affect the degree to which the causeway is accessible or visible. The current management plan includes monitoring of climate change and erosion.

In summary, the main risks to the Outstanding Universal Value of this WHS are:

- attrition of natural features through natural processes such as cliff erosion or sea level change. Monitoring of erosion events is ongoing.
- damage to natural features through human impact is mitigated by legal control and management by the National Trust.
- damage to the setting through human impact through inappropriate development or land use. Mitigated through legal and spatial planning control measures.

Mitigation measures are considered adequate to the levels of risk posed.

Appendix 3 – Conservation Designations at the World Heritage Site.

North Antrim Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are those which have been given greater protection under the European legislation of the Habitats Directive. They have been designated because of a possible threat to the special habitats or species which they may contain and to provide increased protection to a variety of animals, plants and habitats of importance to biodiversity both on a national and international scale.

Annex I Habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site:

1230 Vegetated Sea Cliffs of the Atlantic & Baltic Coasts

The North Antrim Coast represents an extensive area of hard cliff along one of the most exposed coastlines in Northern Ireland. The site exhibits contrasting geology. The western part is centred on the Giants Causeway with its geochemically alkali and intermediate basaltic high cliff, interspersed with a series of coves. The eastern section hosts the limited active and extensive fossil chalk sea cliffs. The basalt series supports a range of communities including those associated with rock crevices and cliff ledges, and with a range of typical maritime grasslands and heath. Notable species for the site include Wilson's filmy fern *Hymenophyllum wilsonii*, thyme broomrape *Orobanche alba*, hare's foot clover *Trifolium arvense*, zigzag clover *Trifolium medium* and common juniper *Juniperus communis*. The chalk cliffs support mesotrophic and calcareous grasslands.

Annex II Habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site

1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines

*1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia Maritimae*)*

*2120 Shifting Dunes along the Shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes')*

2130 Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')

*6230 Species – rich *Nardus* grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in continental Europe)*

The WHS Site occurs within the North Antrim Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC), proposed under the EU Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive). The SAC includes the cliffs, beaches, platforms and isles between White Park Bay in the east and Runkerry Strand in the west.

The citation for the SAC designation identifies the narrow-mouthed whorl snail, *Vertigo angustior*, as the main species of importance with regard to this designation. The North Antrim Coast supports the only known living population of this snail in Northern Ireland. The species was rediscovered in 2002 at two separate localities on the site. Both support strong populations of the species in areas of ideal habitat – i.e. tall, lightly grazed, damp grassland and it is likely that they have persisted for many decades.

The SAC citation indicates that the following habitats found within the Site are also of European significance: annual vegetation of drift lines; Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*); species-rich *Nardus* grassland, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas; and vegetated sea cliffs.

Skerries and Causeway marine SAC

Skerries and Causeway marine SAC has been designated for the habitats 'reefs', 'sandbanks which are slightly covered by seawater all the time' and Submerged or partial submerged sea caves listed in Annex I of the Habitats and the Annex II species *Phocoena phocoena* (Harbour porpoise). The Common seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and the Grey seal (*Halichoerus grypus*) are additional features of this site.

The Skerries and Causeway proposed SAC area contains a wide variety of ground types, depths (down to 155m), tidal strength (up to 6 knots) and exposure to wave action (to a wave base 70-80m deep). This produces a complex mosaic of habitats that contain many rare and priority species. Many of the rare habitats and species present are there as a result of the warming influence of the Gulf Stream, the variation in underlying geology of the reef, the complex tidal currents and the interaction between reef and sandbank in this area. It is also an important site for marine mammals, particularly the harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*.

Invertebrates Assemblages

The wide range of habitats contained within the Site support a rich invertebrate assemblage with a number of notable species, including snails, craneflies and weevils. Together with more common or typical species, a number of rarer species have been found at the Site. These include:

- the rare ground beetle, *Trechus discus*;
- two rare craneflies, *Limonia goritiensis* and *Dactylolabis sexmaculata*; and
- the strandline woodlouse *Metatrichoniscoides celticus*, which is unknown elsewhere in Ireland.

Birds

The Site is important as a feeding and residential site for both breeding and wintering birds, with significant populations of breeding shags, fulmar, black guillemot and most notably, breeding chough. This Site has the only remaining breeding population of chough in Northern Ireland. The choughs are of national significance and identified as a Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy (NIBS) priority species. A large number of birds of lesser significance feed at the Site and are present all year round, including stonechat. In addition the grasshopper warbler *Locustella naevia* is a migratory visitor to the site. Other residents include the buzzard, peregrine falcon, twite and eider duck. The large numbers of breeding birds present at the Site have led the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) to consider the area as being of regional importance as a breeding site.

Reefs

The primary reason for designation is the areas of Annex I reef that include bedrock and stony reef subject to varying degrees of silt, sand scour or sediment veneer and these conditions largely determine the communities that are found there, including the presence of the colonial ascidian *Synoicum incrustans* which is rare in Northern Ireland and is designated a Species of Conservation Concern. A small *Modiolus modiolus* biogenic reef also existed here intact in 1979, although only remnant scattered individuals now remain.

The Annex I sandbank areas include stable coarse sediments with cobbles and shell that can support a diverse epifauna and is thought to have provided habitat for the long lived bivalve *Atrina fragilis* (dead fan shells *Atrina fragilis* found on diving surveys included a young clean shell, recorded in 2007, indicating that living fan shells may still be present). Other sediment areas include the

bryozoan *Eucratea loricata* on mixed sediment areas where *Flustra foliacea* is rare or occasional, which may require proposal of a new mixed sediment biotope. There are also good densities of sea grass *Zostera marina* on the inside of the Skerries, sediment areas that interact closely with the reef and dramatic sand waves, some which are over 30m high from scour pit to crest.

Sandbank

Both in the area shallower than 20m and in the deeper flanks and sandwaves there is a diversity of sandbank type and communities in a relatively small area. Within the Broad Sound there are relatively stable areas of coarse sediment. Inside of the Skerries Islands there is an area of eelgrass *Zostera marina* and there are also large areas of mobile sandwaves with a relatively poor fauna that provide an important habitat for sand eels which are characteristic of this type of sandbank.

Sea caves

The Annex I sea caves of this area have not been well surveyed due to adverse weather conditions. However, the ones that have been investigated have been found to have priority species (*Stelletta grubii*, *Stryphnus ponderosus* and *Parazoanthus anguicomus*). The sea caves are found in at least three main rock types and some are known to be large enough to take a boat in if the conditions allow.

Harbour porpoise

The monthly effort watch (100 minutes per watch) conducted from Ramore Head showed the presence of harbour porpoise in every month of 2009 and therefore is continuously or regularly present. In addition, calves and juveniles are regularly recorded during effort watches. Although there is continuous presence the population densities are relatively low with harbour porpoise mostly sighted as individuals or very small groups. The Ramore Head site within the SAC boundary contains the highest calf-adult ratio and the second highest young-adult ratio in all of Northern Ireland's coastal waters. The oceanographic features at this site are thought to provide suitable conditions for aggregations of prey species in sufficient quantity and quality to support individual growth, reproduction and development and to allow for movement rest and foraging

Other interests

The islands and rocks of the Skerries provide haul-outs that are used by both grey seals and harbour seals, though both species were only recorded in small numbers. Bottlenose dolphins have also been seen but they are graded as a non-significant presence.

Giant's Causeway & Dunseverick ASSI

Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI) are areas of land that have been identified by scientific survey as being of the highest degree of conservation value. They have a well defined boundary and by and large remain in private ownership. The underlying philosophy is to achieve conservation by co-operation and in this, the part played by landowners is fully recognised and appreciated. The law relating to ASSI's is contained in the Environmental (NI) Order 2002. NIEA must, as required by law laid down in the Order, declare land as ASSI's if it is of special scientific interest because of the flora and fauna that is found on it, or because of geological features.

The NNR and ASSI citations describe the Site as being nationally notable for a range of seminatural habitats and plant communities, which include some rare and decreasing species:

- *Maritime cliff communities* - the cliff lands are enhanced by patches of heath, flushes, slips and screes, rock exposure with lichen cover and ledge / crevice flora;
- *Wet and dry heath* - the relict heath and species-rich grassland on the cliff-top are of particular significance, representing valuable relicts of a vegetation which was presumably once wide-spread along these cliff-tops;
- *Species-rich grasslands* - The large extent of unimproved grassland within the NNR is particularly notable as are the stands of greater woodrush, *Luzula sylvatica*;
- *Saltmarsh* - This contains some uncommon species, including the saltmarsh flat-sedge, *Blysmus rufus*, which is rare in Ireland;
- *Strandline and Intertidal communities* - these include coastal vegetated shingle, which comprises the rare and decreasing species, oysterplant *Mertensia maritima*, and bedrock with rock pools; and
- *Sub-tidal communities* - This area is dominated by bedrock with wave-cut platforms often reaching substantial widths and boulders providing habitats rich in biodiversity. Further offshore, sand dominates the seabed.
-

Giant's Causeway National Nature Reserve (NNR)

The Site was designated a National Nature Reserve (NNR) by the Department of the Environment in 1987 because of its 'nationally important' geological and biological interest. It was established to protect some of the most important geological features in the UK and to promote its use as a place for scientific research.

Causeway Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

In 1989, the Department of the Environment, under the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, designated the Causeway Coast as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The designation gives formal statutory recognition to the quality of the landscape of the North Antrim coastline between Ballycastle and Portrush. This designation superseded an earlier one made under the Amenity Lands Act (1965). The AONB encompasses an area of spectacular coastal scenery stretching for approximately 29km.

Appendix 4 - Description of Role(s) from Participating Agencies

NITB

The Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) is leading on a ten year strategy for tourism to provide vision and direction for the industry through to 2020. The Northern Ireland Tourist Board's Corporate Plan will play a vital role in supporting all of us in tourism to deliver the key priorities for action, while in the medium term rebalancing the Northern Ireland economy in line with the Economic Strategy in which tourism is a key component. NITB's vision is to confidently and passionately champion the development and promotion of the NI Tourism Experience.

National Trust

The National Trust was founded in 1895 and the charity has been active in the protection of our natural, built and cultural heritage in Northern Ireland since 1936. The National Trust looks after some of Northern Ireland's most beautiful and special places – *for ever, for everyone*. The places in our care range from Northern Ireland's highest mountain, Slieve Donard, to our only World Heritage Site, the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast.

In all, we protect and provide access to:

- Over 120 miles of coastline (about one third of NI's coastline)
 - 40 square miles of countryside
 - More than 200 listed buildings
 - 4,000 hectares of farmed land
 - Over 1,500 archaeological sites.

We are actively supported by over 60,000 members and around 2,000 volunteers in Northern Ireland. Well over a million visitors enjoy our sites every year. We encourage everyone to enjoy and care for our nature and heritage. In doing so, we also advocate for the protection of the environment across all of Northern Ireland, not just at our own sites.

The Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside

The Council for Nature Conservation and the Countryside (CNCC) is a Statutory Advisory Council to the Department of the Environment (DOE). It was established in 1989 under the provisions of the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Amendment)(Northern Ireland) Order 1989. Its statutory role is also covered by the provisions of The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002.

The Council is made up of 16 members who cover a wide range of environmental expertise and experience throughout Northern Ireland. Its role as statutory advisor is to advise the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland on matters affecting nature conservation and the countryside.

Council also offers advice relevant to its remit to other government departments such as The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), Department for Regional Development (DRD) and The Department of Culture Arts and Leisure (DCAL) and is represented on a range of related groups and working parties

Queen's University Belfast

Queen's became a University in 1908 and is a broadly based, research-driven university with a dynamic world-class research and education portfolio and strong international connections but rooted at the heart of Northern Ireland.

The University is a member of the prestigious Russell Group of leading UK research universities, and is striving to change the world with its expertise. The Weathering Research Group (WRG) is part of the Environmental Change Research Cluster in the School of Geography, Archaeology and Paleoecology (GAP). The WRG comprises of a team of researchers who have built upon quality research over the last 15 years establishing themselves as one of the most significant groups in the UK delivering pure and applied research into stone properties, natural rock weathering, urban stone decay and management of complex landscapes.

A major strategy of the WRG is development of an interdisciplinary approach to understanding and managing complex weathering issues. Over the last 15 years the WRG has had significant involvement with the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site through the leading work of the late Professor Bernie Smith.

Causeway Coast and Glens Tourism Partnership

Causeway Coast and Glens Tourism is responsible for the out of state tourism marketing for the area covered by the local authority areas of Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Limavady and Moyle.

Presently over 400 businesses are represented by the Causeway Coast and Glens, the largest RTP geographically. The membership comprises businesses from a range of sectors, all benefiting from tourism, including accommodation, visitor attractions, restaurants, tour guides, ferries, airlines, public transport, community groups, tour operators, golf clubs, activity providers, etc.

It manages and contributes to the communication, development and marketing of the region's tourist image in defined markets with its key products being the natural environment, golf, walking and cycling.

The Causeway Coast and Glens RTP works in association with the Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust which is responsible for natural and sustainable tourism.

Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust

The Causeway Coast & Glens Heritage Trust's Mission Statement is:

"to raise awareness of the special qualities of the natural, built and cultural heritage of the Causeway Coast & Glens area including the Antrim Coast & Glens, Causeway Coast and Binevenagh Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; promoting environmental management and sustainable development that aims to conserve and enhance the unique heritage of the area for the benefit of all."

CCGHT provide a secretariat service for the WHS Steering Group and are responsible for production of the World Heritage Management Plan and Action Plan. They also complete UNESCO periodic reporting exercises on behalf of the WHS

Moyle District Council

Still awaiting

NI Planning

Still awaiting

Crown Estate

We are governed by an Act of Parliament. The property we manage is owned by the Crown, but is not the private property of HM the Queen. We work supportively with government; in Westminster, in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland and at a local level.

Our property portfolio covers urban and rural areas, around half of the foreshore and almost all of the seabed around the UK. This is the case at the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site. Our net surplus (profit) goes to the Treasury for the benefit of the nation.

We have a commercial mandate to optimise returns from our assets. Under the Crown Estate Act we cannot borrow, consequently we operate a business model based on the effective recycling of our existing capital and, if appropriate, the formation of strategic partnerships.

Appendix 5 – Full List of World Heritage Site Steering Group Members (March, 2013)

Chair: Sandi Howie – Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Members:

- Max Bryant – National Trust
- Kathleen McBride – Northern Ireland Tourist Board
- Esther Mulholland – Moyle District Council
- Elaine Anderson – Planning NI
- Gary Thompson – Crown Estate
- Kirstin Lemon – Geological Survey of Northern Ireland
- Patricia Warke – Queen’s University Belfast
- Don Wilmont – Causeway Coast and Glens Tourism Partnership
- Patrick Casement – Council for Nature Conservation and Countryside
- Andrew Bratton – Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust
- Nikki Maguire - Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust
- Sandra Hunter – Private Landowner

DRAFT



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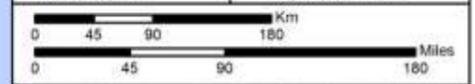


UK CONTEXT OF GIANTS CAUSEWAY WORLD HERITAGE SITE NORTHERN IRELAND

 Giants Causeway WHS



SCALE	1:4,870,000
ELEVATION	0 - 1,344 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012



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**NATIONAL CONTEXT OF
GIANT'S CAUSEWAY
WORLD HERITAGE SITE
NORTHERN IRELAND**

 Giants Causeway WHS



SCALE	1:700,000
ELEVATION	0 - 850 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012



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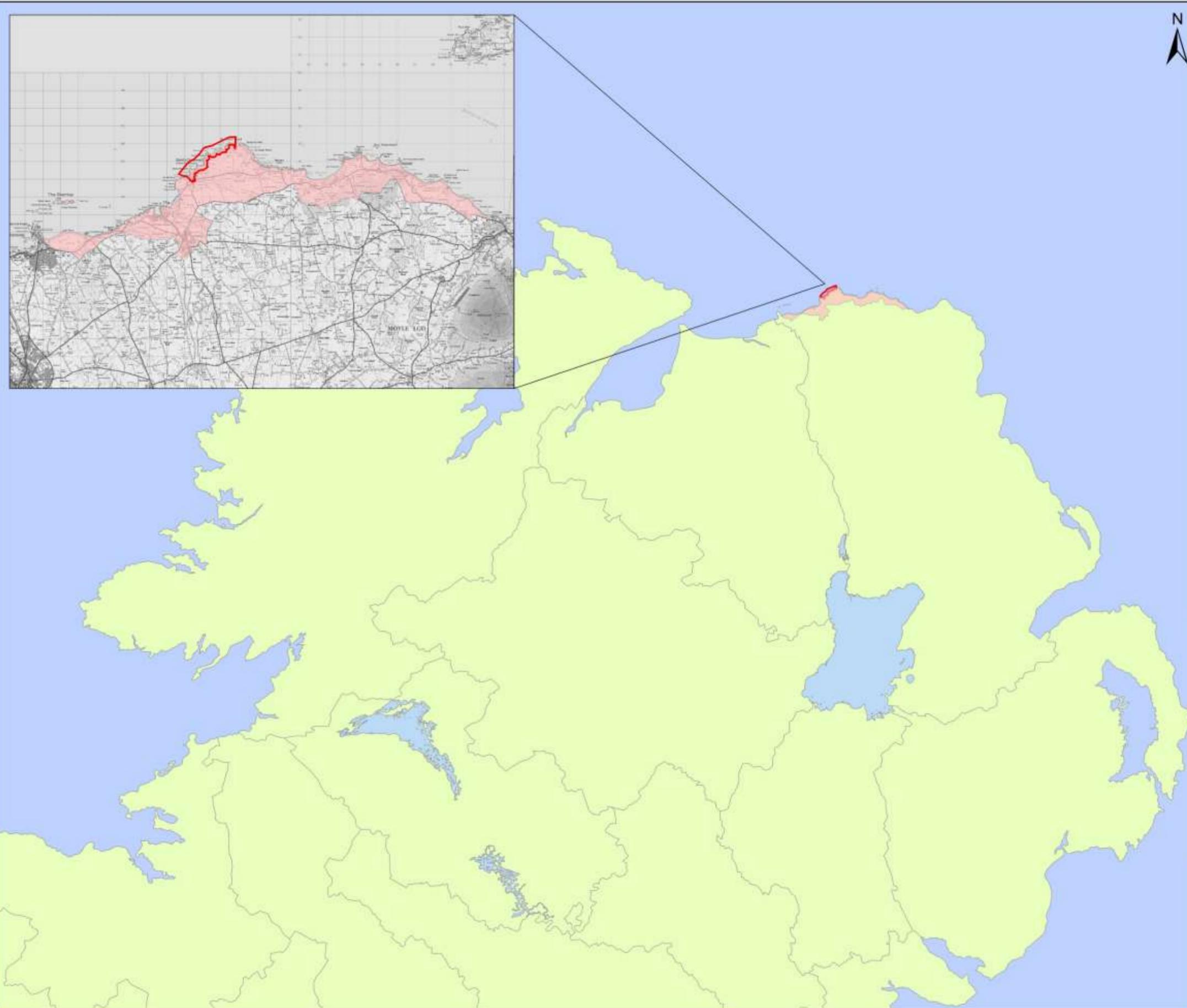


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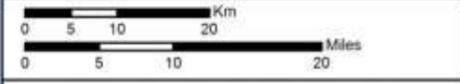
  

**NATIONAL CONTEXT OF
GIANTS CAUSEWAY
WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND
CAUSEWAY COAST AREA OF
OUTSTANDING NATURAL
BEAUTY IN NORTHERN IRELAND**

-  Giants Causeway WHS
-  Causeway Coast AONB



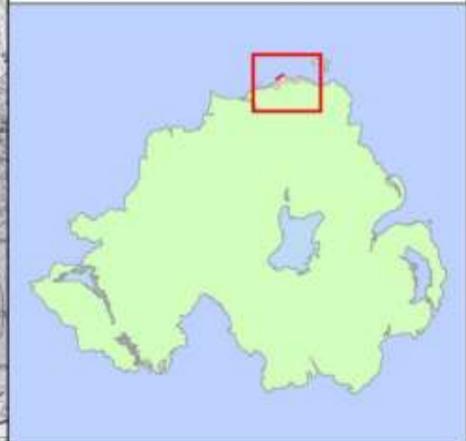
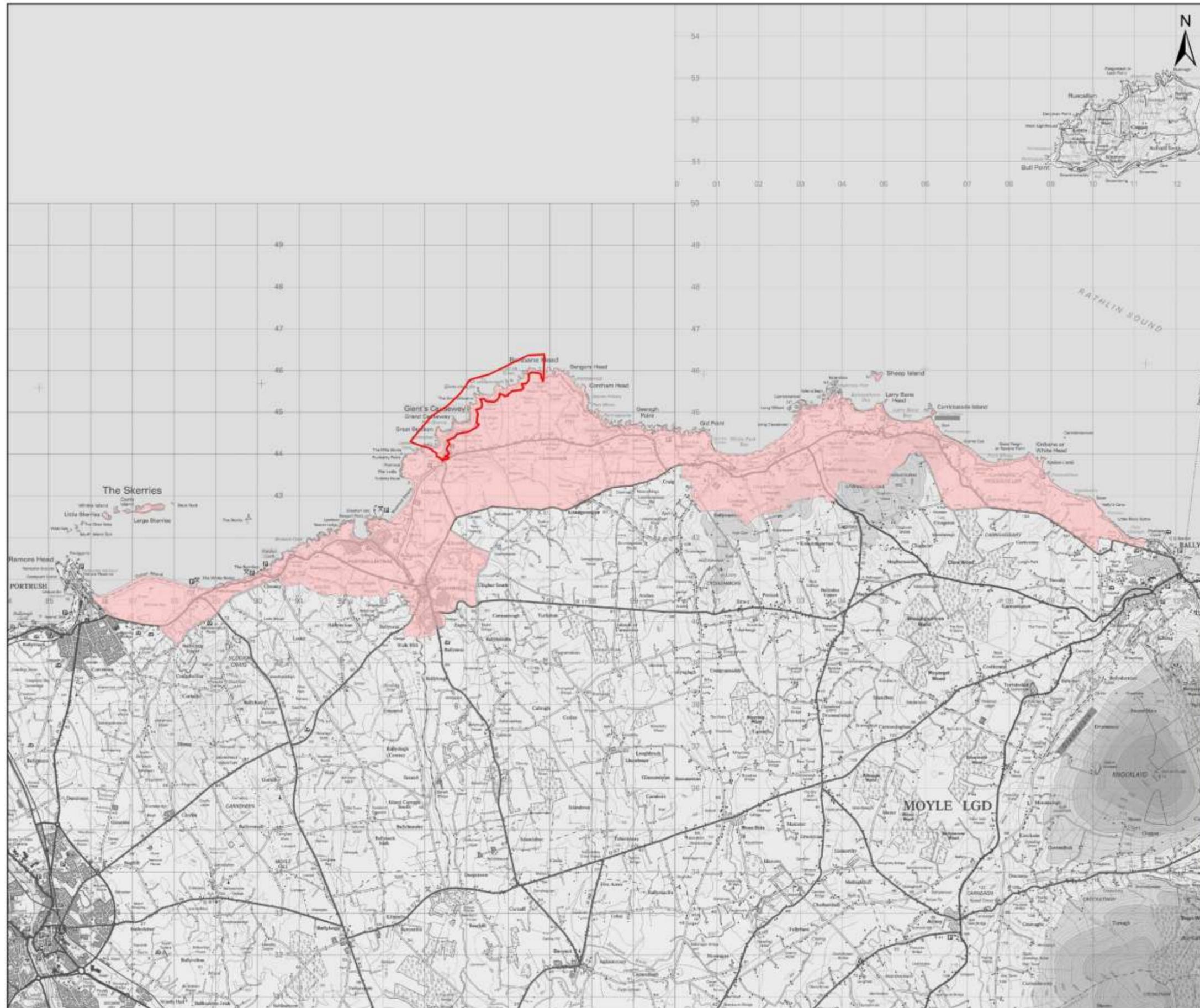
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ELEVATION	0 - 850 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012



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LOCAL CONTEXT OF GIANTS CAUSEWAY WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND CAUSEWAY COAST AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY IN NORTHERN IRELAND

- Giants Causeway WHS
- Causeway Coast AONB



SCALE	1:85,000
ELEVATION	0 - 514 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012

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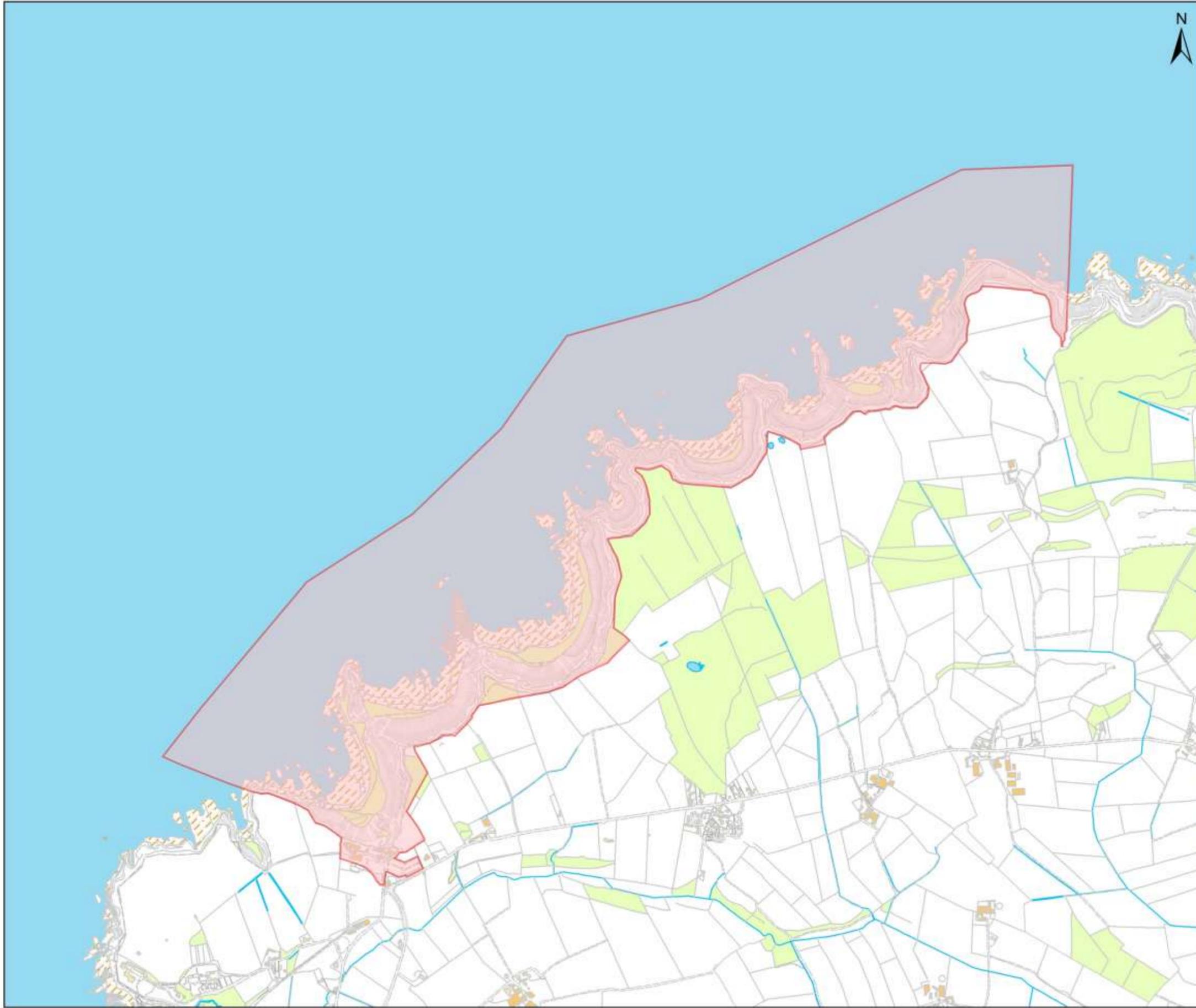


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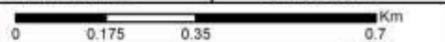
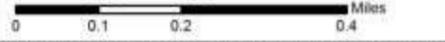
  **NIEA** Northern Ireland Environment Agency

BOUNDARY OF GIANTS CAUSEWAY WORLD HERITAGE SITE

 Giants Causeway WHS



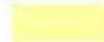
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ELEVATION	0 - 100 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012


0 0.175 0.35 0.7 Km

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Miles

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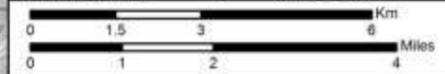
**GIANTS CAUSEWAY
 WORLD HERITAGE SITE
 WITH DISTINCTIVE AND
 SUPPORTIVE SETTINGS**

-  Giants Causeway WHS
-  WHS Distinctive Setting
-  WHS Supportive Settings

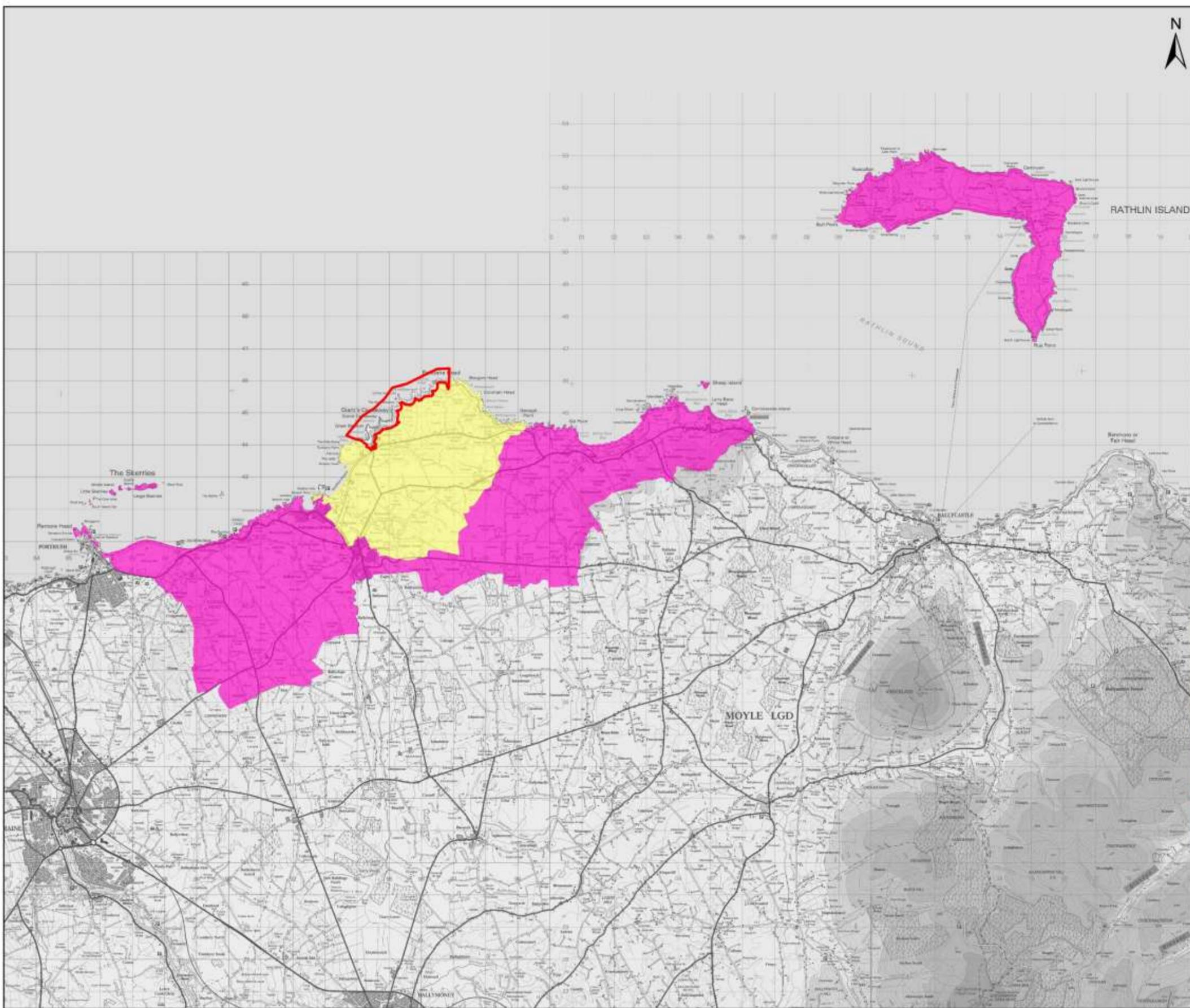
Note: -
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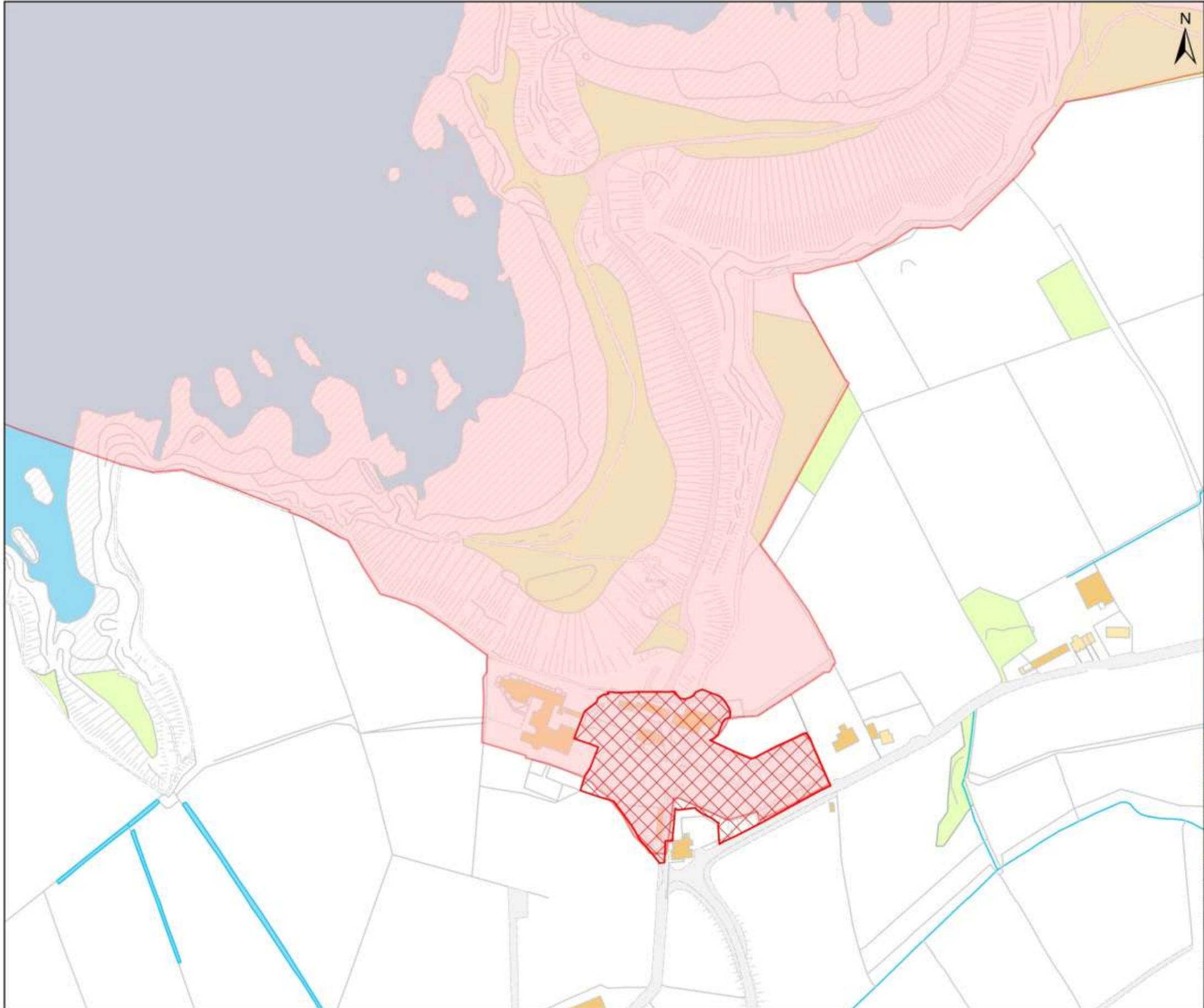


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ELEVATION	0 - 514 m
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BOUNDARY OF GIANTS CAUSEWAY WORLD HERITAGE SITE WITH MOYLE DISTRICT COUNCIL LAND OWNERSHIP

- Giants Causeway WHS
- Moyle DC Ownership



SCALE	1:3,000
ELEVATION	0 - 100 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012

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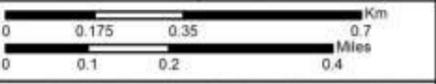


**BOUNDARY OF GIANTS
CAUSEWAY WORLD HERITAGE
SITE WITH NATIONAL TRUST
AND MOYLE DISTRICT COUNCIL
LAND OWNERSHIP**

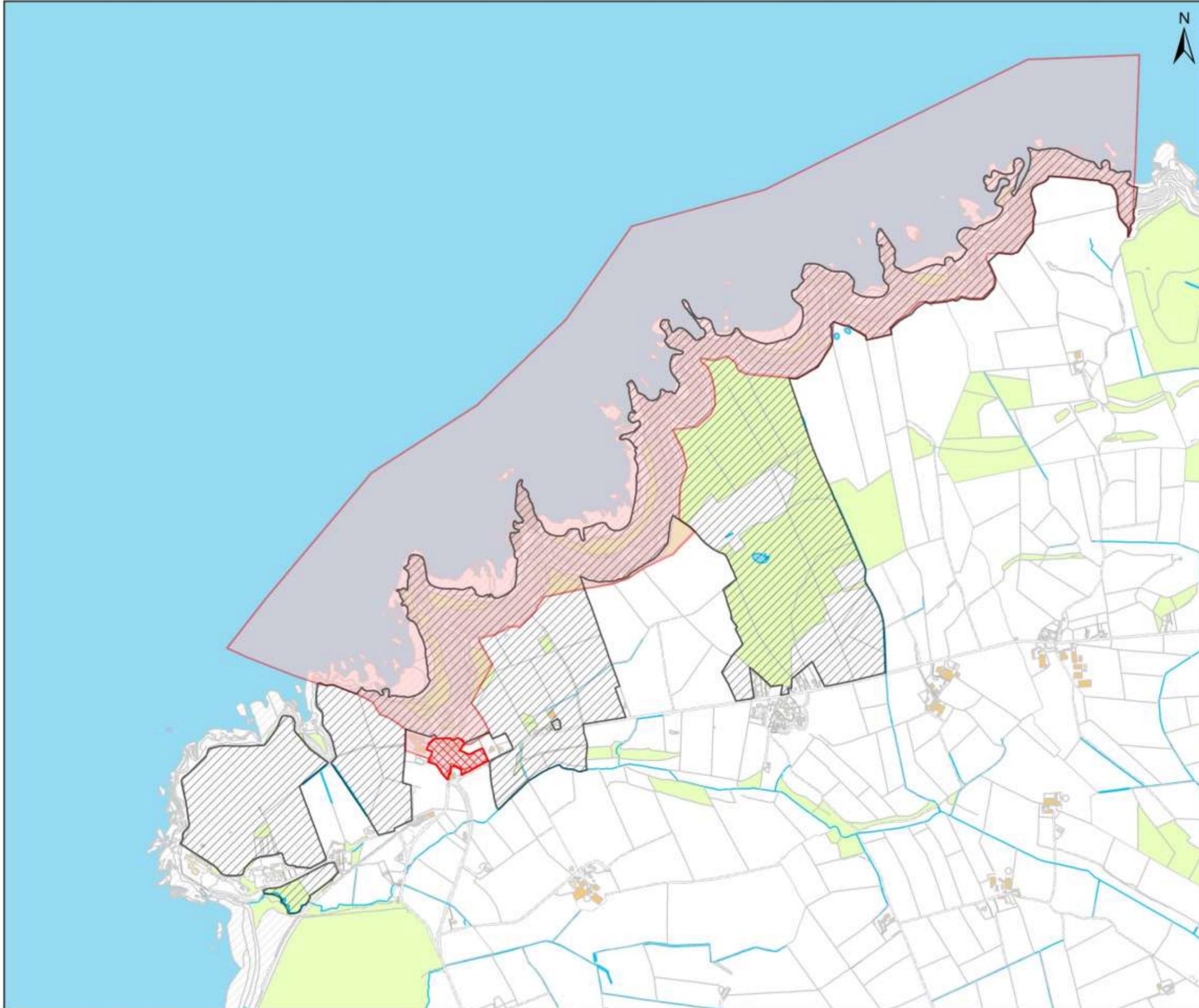
-  Giants Causeway WHS
-  Moyle DC Ownership
-  NT Land Ownership



SCALE	1:12,500
ELEVATION	0 - 100 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012



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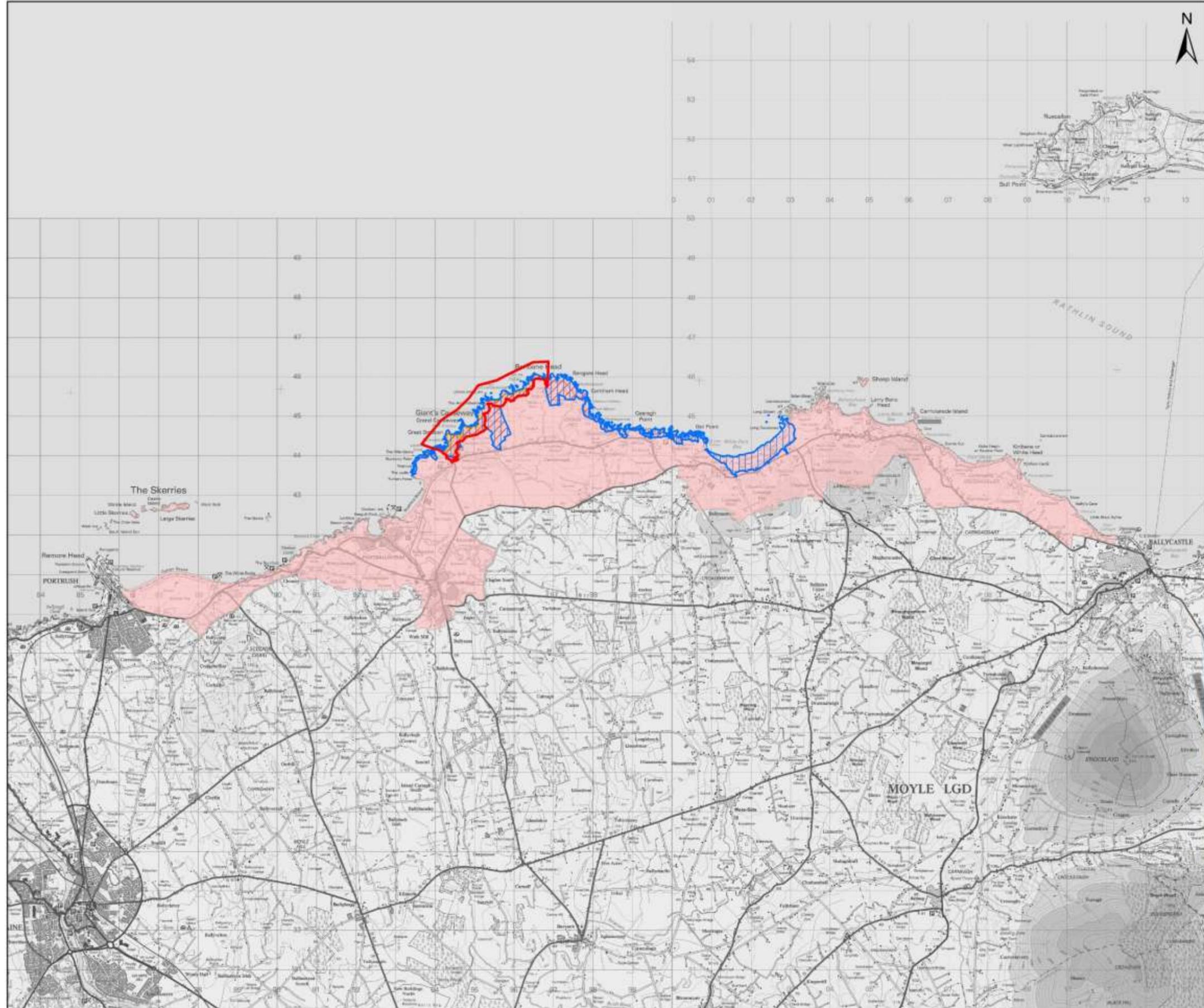


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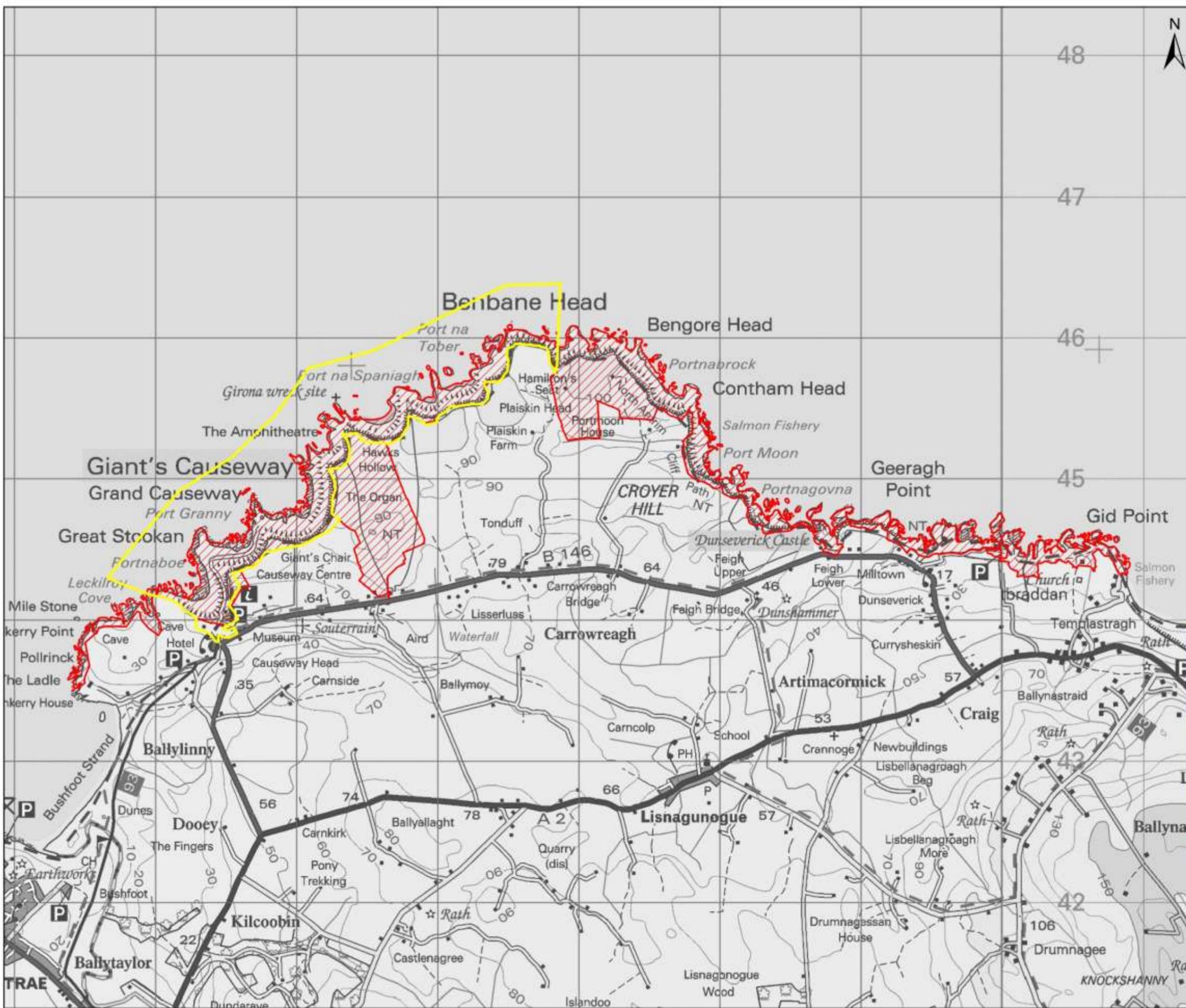
**GIANTS CAUSEWAY
 WORLD HERITAGE SITE
 AND NIEA DESIGNATIONS**

-  Giants Causeway WHS
-  North Antrim Coast SAC
-  Giants Causeway ASSI
-  Causeway Coast AONB
-  Giants Causeway NNR



SCALE	1:90,000
ELEVATION	0 - 514 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012

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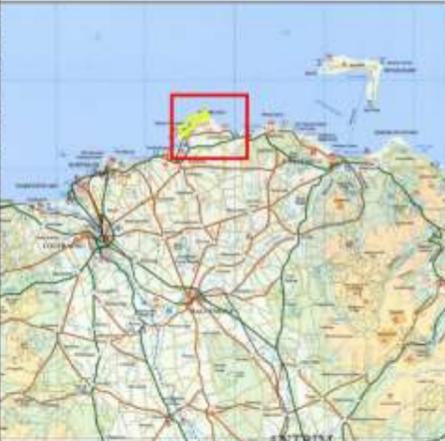


NIEA Northern Ireland Environment Agency
www.doeni.gov.uk/niea
 Klondyke Building, Cromac Avenue
 Gasworks Business Park, Ormeau Road, Belfast, BT7 2JA
 Tel : 02890 569675 Web : www.ni-environment.gov.uk

INVESTORS IN PEOPLE

GIANTS CAUSEWAY WORLD HERITAGE SITE AND GIANTS CAUSEWAY AREA OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ASSI)

- Giants Causeway WHS
- Giants Causeway ASSI



SCALE	1:25,000
ELEVATION	0 - 160 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012

0 0.35 0.7 1.4 Km
 0 0.225 0.45 0.9 Miles

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**GIANTS CAUSEWAY
WORLD HERITAGE SITE
AND NATIONAL NATURE
RESERVE (NNR)**

-  Giants Causeway WHS
-  Giants Causeway NNR



SCALE	1:12,500
ELEVATION	0 - 100 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012

 Km
 Miles

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**GIANTS CAUSEWAY
 WORLD HERITAGE SITE
 AND NORTH ANTRIM COAST
 SPECIAL AREA OF
 CONSERVATION (SAC)**

- Giants Causeway WHS
- North Antrim Coast SAC



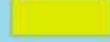
SCALE	1:32,000
ELEVATION	0 - 174 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012

0 0.45 0.9 1.8 Km
 0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Miles

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 Giants Causeway WHS

Habitat

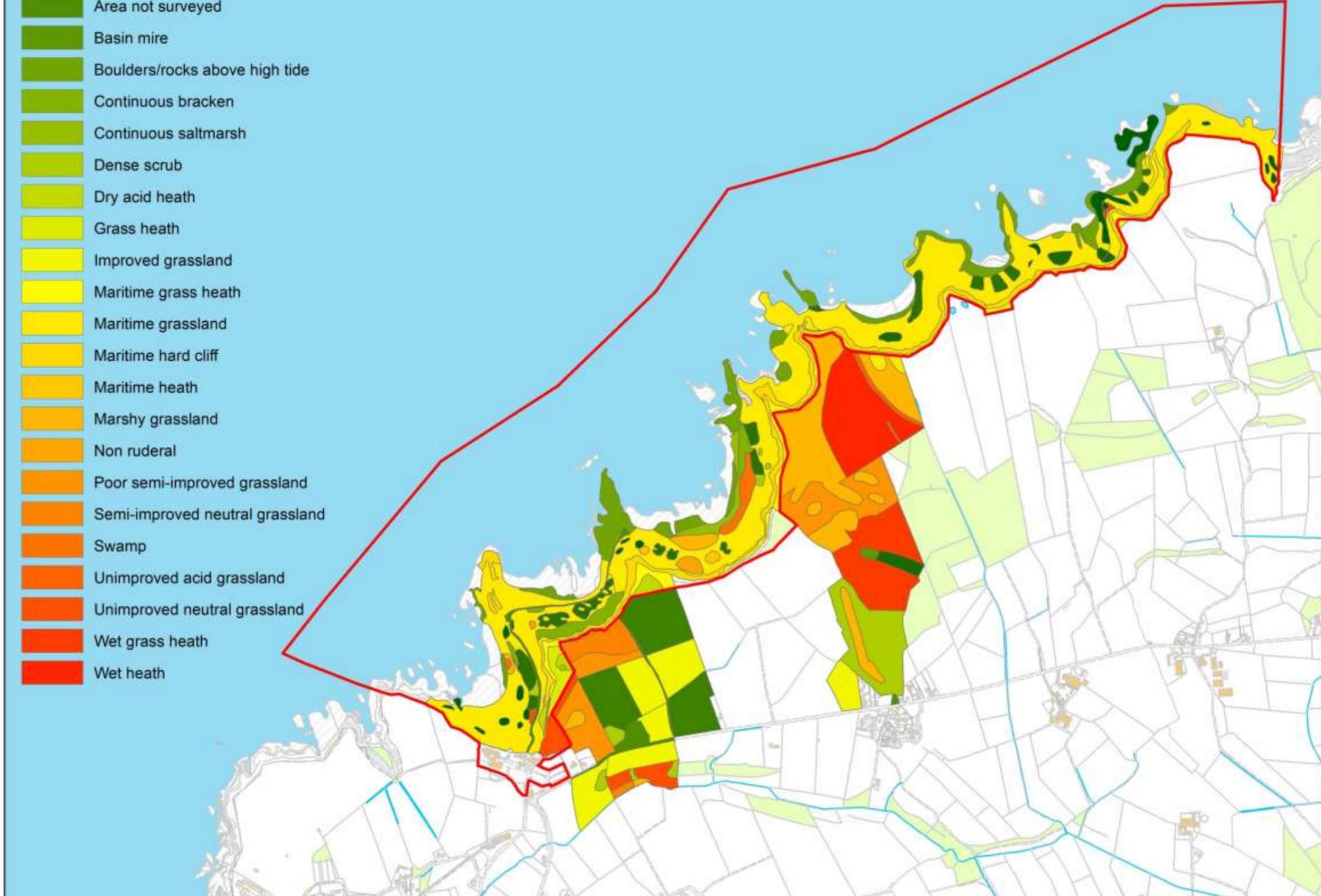
-  Acid/neutral exposed rock
-  Acid/neutral flush
-  Acid/neutral scree
-  Arable
-  Area not surveyed
-  Basin mire
-  Boulders/rocks above high tide
-  Continuous bracken
-  Continuous saltmarsh
-  Dense scrub
-  Dry acid heath
-  Grass heath
-  Improved grassland
-  Maritime grass heath
-  Maritime grassland
-  Maritime hard cliff
-  Maritime heath
-  Marshy grassland
-  Non ruderal
-  Poor semi-improved grassland
-  Semi-improved neutral grassland
-  Swamp
-  Unimproved acid grassland
-  Unimproved neutral grassland
-  Wet grass heath
-  Wet heath

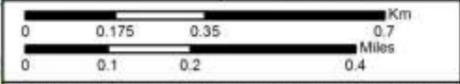


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**GIANTS CAUSEWAY
WORLD HERITAGE SITE
WITH NATIONAL TRUST
HABITAT SURVEY LAND
PARCELS**



SCALE	1:12,500
ELEVATION	0 - 100 m
MAP DATE	07/02/2012
	

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Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Action Plan – 2013 -2016

Objective 1	Action	Lead Agency (s)	Implementation Target	Further Details
(1a) Conserve the geological and geomorphological attributes of the Site	(i) Record slope failure data daily and supply monthly to Queen's University Belfast	National Trust	Daily / Monthly	Frequent slope failures present safety risks for visitors and staff. This action is undertaken to baseline slope instability.
				RH33/5 NNR Management Plan – check site for health and safety risks
				RP21/1 NNR Management Plan – monitor slope failures
	(ii) Manage slope failure database and provide online access	Queen's University Belfast	Routine Action	Queen's University to provide online access to slope failure and natural heritage data.
	(iii) Produce a position statement on geomagnetic coring	GSNI ~ National Trust ~ NIEA	May 2013	It is important the National Trust and GSNI produce a statement highlighting the impact of geomagnetic coring on the OUV of the site, and the illegal nature of these activities.
				RH90/1 NNR Management Plan – monitor damage incidents due to research or study projects
AL30/1 NNR Management Plan – obtain relevant ASSI consents				
			AS10/1 NNR Management Plan – Implement licence / permit system for research and study projects	

(iv)	National Trust to request feedback from World Heritage Site Steering Group on proposed works which may impact on Outstanding Universal Value (stones/cliffs) or Integrity	National Trust	Routine Action	It is important that any work which impacts the OUV is discussed fully by the World Heritage Site Steering Group.
(v)	Incorporate draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value in 'Giant's Causeway National Nature Reserve Management Plan'	National Trust ~ NIEA	2016	The NNR Management Plan produced by the National Trust and supported by NIEA, must make specific reference to the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.
(vi)	Incorporate draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value in Conservation Objectives document for the Giant's Causeway and Dunseverick ASSI	NIEA	September 2013	Where appropriate, notifiable operations should limit activities which specifically damage features of OUV and their integrity.
(vii)	Incorporate draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value in The North Antrim Coast SAC and Skerries and Causeway Marine SAC	NIEA		
(viii)	Request tri-annual WHSSG members update on issues concerning conservation of geological and geomorphological attributes of the site	WHSO	May 2013 ~ Annually	It is important that the World Heritage Site Steering Group are kept up to date on issues which concern conservation of the geomorphological and geological attributes of the site.

	(ix) Update Draft Northern Area Plan 2016 (Vol.1 pg.96) to acknowledge to include reference to draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Planning NI	September 2013	Background information contained within the Draft Northern Area Plan 2016 should include reference to the Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value
	(x) Provide WHSSG to short summary report on progress with technical assessments of the Coastal Route	CCGHT	May 2015	Provide WHSG with update on Action 1.1 – Visitor Management and Dispersal (Causeway Coast and Glens Tourism Area Plan 2012 – 2017)
(1b) Maintain an appropriate setting and 'sense of place' for the Site	(i) Review the new Regional Seascape Character Assessment for the Site and its setting and take account of this information in assessing the seascape character impact of proposed developments in the area	National Trust ~ Crown Estate	September 2013 ~ Routine Action	The National Trust and Crown Estate represent the two major landowners within the World Heritage Site. There is a need to assess the impact of the NI Seascape Character Assessment on the World Heritage Site and its setting.
	(ii) National trust will produce written update for WHSSG on opportunities to promote sensitive farming within the World Heritage Site and its setting	National Trust ~ DARD ~ NIEA	September 2013	Northern Ireland Countryside Management Scheme is going to be replaced during 2013. As the major landowner and property manager National Trust should provide a written update for the WHSSG on opportunities to promote sensitive farming within the World Heritage Site.

	(iii) Invite participation on WHSSG from private landowners within the World Heritage Site	World Heritage Steering Group	May 2013	To date private landowner participation has not been addressed. The World Heritage Steering Group invites active participation from private landowners within the WHS.
	(iv) Provide annual short summary report to World Heritage Steering Group on planning applications within the World Heritage Setting	Planning NI ~ WHSO	May 2013 ~ Annually	As the body responsible for assessing planning applications and granting permission, Planning NI should provide an annual written update on planning applications outlining the number and nature.
	(v) Establish mechanism to direct potential marine developers to information relating to the Outstanding Universal Value, Integrity and Setting of the World Heritage Site	Crown Estate	January 2014	Crown Estate is keen to work with developers, particularly renewable energy companies, to explore renewable energy schemes. Mechanisms should be in place to refer potential developers to information regarding adverse impact to the OUV and integrity of the site.
	(vi) Ensure Councillors and staff are fully aware of the World Heritage Site Management and Action Plans through annual meeting with World Heritage Site Officer	Moyle District Council ~ GSNI	September 2013 ~ Annually	Although many councillors and council staff are aware of World Heritage Status, there is a need to promote and support the Management and Action Plans.

(1c) Encourage and support research and monitoring programmes that inform the sustainable management of the Site and its setting	(i) Actively manage and maintain research documents database and online geographical information system (GIS) for the World Heritage Site	Queen’s University Belfast	Routine Action	Due to its historic, scientific, cultural and aesthetic value a high number of research documents relate to the World Heritage Site and its setting. Queen’s University Belfast will maintain an active database of research documents.
	(ii) Support research programmes within the World Heritage Site and extend annual invitation to research partners to present at autumn Steering Group Meeting.	National Trust	September 2013 ~ Annually	The National Trust has developed partnerships with local, national and international research organisations. An annual invitation should be extended for partners to present research to the WHSG. RH90/1 NNR management plan – monitor damage incidents due to research or study projects
	(iii) Provide timetable of costed research proposals, monitoring activities and list of partners to WHSSG	Queen’s University Belfast ~ GSNI	January 2014	A timetable of costed research proposals will help WHSG members identify research opportunities and secure funding. Emphasis should be on catalyst projects which benefit the local economy and implementation of the management plan.
	(iv) Update World Heritage Site Steering Group on relevant research activities within the World Heritage Site and its setting	GSNI	May 2013 ~ Tri-annually	GSNI conduct geological research within Northern Ireland. GSNI should update the WHSG tri-annually on relevant research activities.

Objective 2	Action	Lead Agency (s)	Implementation Target	Further Details
(2a) Maintain a strong management structure for effective coordination of all activities that influence the Outstanding Universal Value of the site	(i) Present 'Terms of Reference' and formalise title of the World Heritage Site Steering Group	NIEA	May 2013	In response to a request for members, NIEA have agreed to present a draft terms of reference and formalise the title of the World Heritage Steering Group.
	(ii) Adopt 'Terms of Reference' and reach consensus on title of the World Heritage Site Steering Group	WHSG	May 2013	The World Heritage Steering Group will reach consensus on the groups title and agree a 'Terms of Reference' for their activities.
	(iii) Agree frequency of World Heritage Site Steering Group meetings	WHSG	May 2013	The World Heritage Steering Group will adopt a formal schedule of meetings, at least tri-annually.
	(iv) Undertake periodic reporting (2 nd round) and provide World Heritage Site Steering Group with an update	WHSO	May 2013	Periodic reporting for Europe and North America will be complete by 31 st March 2013. The WHSO will update the WHSG when the process is complete.
	(v) Make draft 2013 – 2019 World Heritage Management Plan publically available through appropriate media (CCGHT website, Facebook, National Trust website and local press)	WHSO	May 2013	The WHSO will publish the draft 2013-2019 management plan online through the Causeway Coast and Glens Heritage Trust website, Facebook page and advertisement in local press.
	(vi) Invite private landowner participation in World Heritage Site Steering Group (see 1b(iii))	WHSO	May 2013	WHSO will act on behalf of the WHSG to invite active participation from private landowners.

	(vii) Attend World Heritage Site Coordinators Meeting and share best management practice information	WHSO	Annually	WHSO will attend WHS coordinators meeting and update WHSG with best management practice information.
	(viii) Attend Local Authority World Heritage Forum when appropriate and provide update to World Heritage Site Steering Group	National Trust	Bi- annually	Although aimed at local authorities with management responsibility for World Heritage Sites, the National Trust will attend meetings where the agenda is deemed appropriate for natural WHSs.
(2b) Ensure that sufficient resources are secured to allow effective delivery of the WHS Plan	(i) Complete and present annual progress review for World Heritage Site Action Plan	WHSO	May 2014 ~ Annually	WHSO will conduct an annual review and meet WHSG members to agree an annual programme of work.
	(ii) World Heritage Steering Group members will endeavour to co-operate with the National Trust and secure resources to deliver agreed actions and update group on available resources	WHSG	January 2014 ~ Annually	WHSG members are expected to update all members on resources secured and/or opportunities to deliver agreed actions. An update will be expected annually at the spring meeting, in the new financial year.
	(iii) Secure funding to support projects which help meet management plan objectives	WHSO	Annually	The WHSO will secure funding to deliver projects which help meet management plan objectives.

Objective 3	Action	Lead Agency (s)	Implementation Target	Further Details
(3a) Increase public understanding of the OUV of the Site and its WHS status	(i) Incorporate message from draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and Seascape Character Assessment in NIEA website and create links to relevant information sources and World Heritage Steering Group partner websites	NIEA	May 2013	As a portal to environmental information, the NIEA website should provide relevant links to partner organisations and WHS information sources.
	(ii) Audit existing interpretive materials which promote and explain the message of Outstanding Universal Value and Integrity with a view to improving and/or enhancing.	National Trust	January 2014	An audit of all interpretive materials relating to WHS status and OUV should be undertaken. MI10/3 NNR Management Plan – maintain and improve onsite interpretation
	(iii) Incorporate the message from draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value and Integrity into relevant interactive media	National Trust	January 2014	New audio guides and interactive materials should include reference to the OUV and WHS status.
	(iv) Hold annual training event for all National Trust staff on Outstanding Universal Value and World Heritage Status	National Trust (CCGHT ~GSNI)	May 2013 ~ Annually	With high numbers of seasonal staff at the World Heritage Site, it is essential that all/both permanent and seasonal staff clearly understand the meaning of World Heritage Status and the OUV of the site.

	(v) Tailor the message from the draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (at least World Heritage Status and geology) to each WHSSG organisation's audience and include this information and links to relevant material on websites and promotional materials	NITB Moyle District Council GSNI CCGTP NT	May 2013 ~ Routine Action	UNESCO, the World Heritage Centre and its partners are clear that public understanding of the OUV and Integrity of natural World Heritage Sites must increase. Action 7 – Build Region's Imagine and Identity (Causeway Coast and Glens Tourism Area Plan 2012 – 2017)
(3b) Maintain and improve the education programmes and facilities at the WHS	(i) Attend UNESCO Youth Summit	National Trust ~ CCGHT	June 2013 ~ Annually	Attendance at this annual event provides an opportunity for young and active members of the local community to increase awareness of the OUV of the World Heritage Site.
	(ii) Continue to provide an educational programme which can provide x amount of education visits annually	National Trust	September 2013	The National Trust catered for approximately X number of educational visits in 2012. Numbers should be maintained and where possible expanded. MI20/1 NNR Management Plan – conduct agreed educational programme for the site

	(iii) Invite World Heritage Steering Group participation from North Eastern Education and Library Board (NEELB) and successor (Education and Skills Authority) on a consultee basis	WHSO	May 2013 ~ Routine Action	Currently the majority of education programmes and facilities at the World Heritage Site are provided by the National Trust. Through active participation of a local education authority, there are opportunities to secure and expand provision of education programmes.
	(iv) National Trust will work with relevant consultees to review education and information material provided at the World Heritage Visitor Centre	NT [GSNI, NIEA, ESA]	September 2013 ~ Two-yearly	NT will conduct a review of existing literature every two years and when appropriate seek advice from GSNI, NIEA and ESA.

Objective 4	Action	Lead Agency (s)	Implementation Target	Further Details
(4a) Develop appropriate visitor access to and around Site in a safe and sustainable manner	(i) Undertake safety audits / risk assessments in relation to staff and visitor safety	National Trust	Routine Action	National Trust uses an online system for reporting safety issues and accidents. This should be updated routinely. RH33/5 NNR management plan – check site for health and safety risks
	(ii) Provide facilities to cater for visitors with impaired mobility in line with relevant disability legislation	National Trust	Routine Action	Many visitor facilities meet or exceed current disability legislation requirements. All existing and new facilities should aim to meet or exceed relevant standards.
	(iii) Produce position statement in relation to appropriate road safety signage for international visitors and present this to WHSSG	Moyle District Council [National Trust]	May 2013	Local concerns over accidents suggest signage for international visitors could be beneficial when leaving the site.
	(iv) Provide WHSG members with details of GSNI's fieldwork handbook	GSNI	January 2014	GSNI staff may require access to the World Heritage Site. National Trust should be informed before site visits.

	(v) Produce policy statement in relation to informing the National Trust about staff and partner access to the World Heritage Site	Crown Estate	January 2014	Crown Estate and its partners may require access to the World Heritage Site. National Trust should be informed before site visits.
	(vi) Update and promote visitor material relevant to private and public transport to the World Heritage Site and its setting	NITB~CCGTP~ Translink	May 2013 ~ Routine Action	Visitor materials should be updated regularly to take account of public and sustainable transport initiatives.
(4b) Encourage visitors to make environmentally sustainable choices when visiting the WHS	(+) Engage with Translink to explore feasibility of providing increased levels of public transport to the site and greater integration of public transport options at key rail/bus/ferry/airport terminals	National Trust- CCGTP	May 2014 ~ Routine Action	There is a significant need to increase the number of visitors who arrive at the site via sustainable public transport options. National Trust should encourage Translink to lead on these initiatives.
	(ii) Organise a 'Sustainable Choices' meeting and invite local businesses to discuss provision of visitor facilities e.g. cycle hire, luggage storage, sanitation for recreational vehicles and coaches etc.	WHSO [National Trust]	September 2013	Involving local businesses will help increase the range of visitor facilities both on and off-site. It also increases involvement on the local community in site management.

	(iii) Provide update on foot and cycle path provision and potential developments to the WHS and its setting	Moyle District Council	January 2015	Various proposals for foot and cycle access have been discussed. Moyle District Council will update the WHSG on relevant developments.
	(iv) Promote use of public transport in all promotional and educational materials	National Trust GSNI NIEA Moyle District Council CCGTP NITB	May 2014 ~ Routine Action	There are significant opportunities to promote public transport options in promotional materials for the World Heritage Site and its setting.
	(v) Promote use of public transport in all promotional and educational materials	National Trust GSNI NIEA Moyle District Council CCGTP NITB	May 2014 ~ Routine Action	Causeway Coast and Glens Tourism Area Plan 2012 – 2017 (Improving Access)
DRDNI Regional Transport Strategy – Strategic Objective 6 (Improve connections to key tourism sites)				

Objective 5	Action	Lead Agency (s)	Implementation Target	Further Details
(5a) Involve local communities in the management of the WHS	(i) Complete public consultation exercise for 2013-2019 World Heritage Site Management Plan, including publication on CCGHT and National Trust website and local press release	WHSO	May 2013	Community consultation events have taken place to support production of the management plan. Before publication, the public will be provided with further opportunities to comment.
	(ii) Maintain a functional database of community contacts	WHSO	Routine Action	The WHSO maintains a functional database of community contacts on behalf of the WHSG
	(iii) Develop coordinated, multi-agency approach to community engagement events	CCGHT ~ NT	Routine Action	CCGHT and NT will endeavour to secure a coordinated and multi-agency approach to all community engagement events.
	(iv) Public open morning/evening for local community groups will be held twice a year with opportunity to discuss issues with National Trust Management.	National Trust ~ GSNI	October 2013	The local community have indicated they would welcome an open morning or evening at the World Heritage Site. GSNI are happy to support National Trust with delivery of this.

	(v) Produce report investigating opportunities and options for applying for Geopark status covering the WHS and Causeway Coastal Route	GSNI~CCGHT	September 2014	
(5b) Support local communities in utilising the WHS as a driver for economic growth	(i) Distribute sustainable tourism toolkit to local businesses through website and post	CCGHT ~ Moyle District Council- CCGTP	May 2014	
	(ii) Establish annual business and community engagement event at the World Heritage Site including workshops on relevant tourism initiatives, and promotion and sharing of benefits of World Heritage Status.	CCGHT ~ NT [NITB, CCGTP, GSNI, MDC]	October 2013 ~ Annually	Community consultation identified that there was an appetite for a raising awareness and a community engagement event. The WHSO will work with the National Trust to organise an annual event. GSNI are willing to help with the event and promotion of economic benefits of Geotourism