Stevns Klint

2020 Conservation Outlook Assessment

SITE INFORMATION

Country: Denmark
Inscribed in: 2014
Criteria: (viii)

This geological site comprises a 15 km-long fossil-rich coastal cliff, offering exceptional evidence of the impact of the Chicxulub meteorite that crashed into the planet at the end of the Cretaceous, about 65 million years ago. Researchers think that this caused the most remarkable mass extinction ever, responsible for the disappearance of over 50 per cent of all life on Earth. The site harbours a record of the cloud of ash formed by the impact of the meteorite - the exact site being at the bottom of the ocean off the coast of Mexico’s Yucatán Peninsula. An exceptional fossil record is visible at the site, showing the complete succession of fauna and micro-fauna charting the recovery after the mass extinction.

© UNESCO

SUMMARY

2020 Conservation Outlook

Finalised on 02 Dec 2020

GOOD

The site’s features providing evidence of the meteorite impact and its outstanding fossil record are well preserved and the site has been and will remain of iconic scientific significance. Stevns Klint World Heritage site benefits from a strong legislative framework, effective collaboration of a number of local organizations that cover its management and a very strong support and engagement of the local community and private landowners. The current threats to the site’s values are very low and well regulated. The anticipated increase in visitation will need to be properly addressed and will require additional resources. The possible extension of a chalk quarry between the site’s two component parts, as well as the potential construction of a wind farm, also need to be closely monitored.
FULL ASSESSMENT

Description of values

Values

World Heritage values

► A globally exceptional testimony to the impact of meteorite on the history of life

| Criterion:(viii) |

Stevns Klint is a globally exceptional testimony to the impact of meteorite on the history of life on Earth. The property provides a globally exceptional representation of the evidence of the Chixulub meteorite impact that took place at the end of the Cretaceous Period, c.65 million years ago. This impact is widely believed by modern scientists to have caused the end of the Age of the Dinosaurs, and led to the extinction of more than 50% of life on Earth. Stevns Klint is highly significant in terms of its past, present and future contribution to science especially pertaining to the definition of and explanation of the Cretaceous/Tertiary (K/T) boundary (World Heritage Committee, 2014).

Stevns Klint forms the best known exposed Cretaceous–Tertiary boundary section in the world with the exceptional boundary layer being easily recognisable immediately beneath a pronounced topographic overhang, which separates the underlying soft Cretaceous chalk from the overlying, harder Tertiary limestone. The thin black boundary clay layer found in the up to 40 m high, white cliff clearly marks the fall in primary production and makes the exceptional boundary layer visible even to the inexperienced eye (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

► Outstanding fossil record

| Criterion:(viii) |

The outstanding fossil record at Stevns Klint provides a succession of three biotic assemblages including the most diverse end-Cretaceous marine ecosystem known. The million years recorded in the rock at Stevns Klint provides evidence of a climax preimpact community, fauna that survived a mass extinction event, and the subsequent faunal recovery and increased biodiversity following this event. The fossil record shows which taxa became extinct and which survived and reveals the tempo and mode of evolution of the succeeding post impact fauna that diversified to the marine fauna of today, thus providing important context for the main K/T boundary layer exposed at Stevns Klint (World Heritage Committee, 2014).

Other important biodiversity values

► Natura 2000 - hosting some of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats

Stevns Klint is one of few areas in Denmark where the nature type chalk grasslands can be experienced. Specific species of mosses, lichens, mushrooms and plants that are all linked to chalk grasslands grow here. The area is a protected natural habitat and hosts rare fauna such as amphibian, lizard and viper. The former, crested newt (Triturus cristatus), is registered on the EU’s Habitats Directive Annex II and IV, and requires that special efforts have to be made for its habitat.

In addition, rare spiders and ground beetles are found, which are known only in few places elsewhere in Denmark. Stevns Klint is also a “hot spot” for breeding bats, and houses 11 out of 17 Danish species. Some of the species are protected according to the EU’s Habitats Directive.

► Important bird migration route

The site lies on an important bird migration route between Scandinavia and southern Europe and Africa (IUCN, 2014). It is one of very few sites in Europe where hundreds of endangered raptors pass during
migration from Sweden to continental Europe.

**Assessment information**

**Threats**

### Current Threats

The current threats to the site’s values are mainly limited to one active chalk quarry located between the two components of this serial site and impacts of tourism. The quarry is subject to strict regulations and does currently not pose any threat to the site’s values. The level of visitation to the site has shown a marked increase after the designation as World Heritage. Development of a plan for guiding the visitors has been initiated in order to control the movements of visitors by guiding them to defined visitor areas. The Management Plan aims to ensure a sustainable development of tourism services over the next years and regulate what type of activities that can take place along the cliff, however, the management measures related to tourism and visitation would benefit from a revision in the years to come in order to reflect potential further increases in visitation (Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017).

Fishery is not a threat to the core values of the site, however, may impact on other important biological values and the seabed. Landslide and/or erosion are not considered a threat.

#### Tourism/ visitors/ recreation

(Imacts of tourism)

Visitation levels have increased from about 100,000 per year in 2013 to about 140,000 in 2018, which seems to be within the carrying capacity, although this need to be better understood for strategic planning (Stevns Municipality, 2018). A worry has been that further increase in visitation could lead to increasing impacts due to uncontrolled fossil collecting, however, monitoring in 2018 showed that contrary to previous years, less ‘alarming’ activities were being observed. In addition to uncontrolled fossil collecting, issues such as littering and wear and tear are also being continuously monitored (Stevns Municipality, 2018). Threats are managed through the legislative framework for protection of natural heritage in Denmark and regional and municipal planning to support the protection of the site (World Heritage Committee, 2014; IUCN, 2014). The framework was strengthened in 2019 with Stevns Municipality’s new Tourism Strategy 2019-2022 and a new development plan for Stevns Klint (Stevns Municipality, 2019a). In addition, the Management Plan aims to ensure a sustainable development of tourism services over the next years, implement a traffic plan and regulate what type of activities that can take place along the cliff (Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017).

#### Mining/ Quarrying

(Exploring for, and developing raw material of chalk for industrial purpose)

Stevns Klint is a serial World Heritage site with a small gap between the two components at Sigerslev Kridtbrud where an active chalk quarry exists, including a quay for seaborne export. Permission to extract in the specified areas has been granted to OMYA A/S and runs for the time being until 2033 (IUCN Consultation, 2017). In February 2017 OMYA A/S applied for permission to extend the existing quarry with 29ha and an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is currently being undertaken (Region Sjælland, 2017). Shipping associated with the export is very limited and well regulated, but requires continued supervision. The quarrying area is not part of the World Heritage site and the activity is currently not regarded as having negative influence on the site. The quarry is the only active one in the Municipality of Stevns (IUCN, 2014; State Party of Denmark, 2012).

#### Fishing / Harvesting Aquatic Resources

(Fishing)

Fishing within the area of the World Heritage site is restricted to sport fishery and angling. Stevns Municipality is part of a project - Fishing Zealand - a large cooperation project consisting of several municipalities on Zealand and surrounding islands and volunteer sport fishermen who work together
with local businesses and tourism organizations to develop sustainable sport fishing tourism and improve fishing opportunities throughout the region. The project makes a positive contribution to sport fishing tourism and growth in local businesses, but also to the environment and to sport fishermen. Fishing is not considered to affect aquatic vegetation and wildlife inside the property (IUCN Consultation, 2017).

**Avalanches/ Landslides**  
*Landslides*

Erosion and landslides can cover outcrops of the black boundary (fish clay) layer that represent a unique testimony of the event at the Cretaceous/Tertiary (K/T) boundary. On the other hand, landslides could generate new unique fossil findings. In the worst case scenario, a particularly accessible and/or fine outcrop will disappear for some time, but the opposite could as well be the case. The Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the site inscribed will not be compromised as it stretches 15 km along the coastline (IUCN Consultation, 2017).

**Potential Threats**  
*Very Low Threat*

Even though the sea-levels are projected to increase, based on the predictions for the next hundred years the site will remain mainly above sea-level and its accessibility will not be limited. Potential extension of the chalk quarry between the two World Heritage site components could severely impact the site and visitor experience, however, new exposed profiles would also hold important research values. A potential wind farm located in the sea outside Stevns Klint could, if constructed, impact on Stevns Klint's unobstructed views, as well as affect important migratory birds, bats, fish and marine mammals in the area.

**Temperature extremes**  
*Increasing sea-levels*

Even with increasing sea-levels as predicted for the next hundred years, the boundary of the World Heritage site will still be mainly above sea-level and accessibility will not be limited (IUCN, 2014).

**Mining/ Quarrying**  
*New permissions for extraction of chalk*

In February 2017 the OMYA A/S extraction company applied for permission to extend the existing quarry, located between the two World Heritage site components, with 29ha. An EIA is currently being undertaken, including, for example, impacts on drinking water, scenic values, traffic, noise and dust levels, species and habitats. New permissions for extraction of chalk could severely impact the World Heritage site and visitor experience. However, if approved, the profiles in the new quarry would also contain significant research values and Stevns Klint management organization has proposed an eventual agreement for access to these and fossil collection for research and exhibition purposes, possibly including more general fossil collection to prevent damage within the World Heritage site. OMYA A/S also needs to ensure that the path between the two World Heritage components remain uninterrupted and user-friendly (Region Sjælland, 2017). An extension is unlikely to be approved as there are a number of legislations that would prevent this e.g. The Act on the Protection of Nature and a national 300 m coastal protection zone on land, mapped as a reserve for future quarrying by the regional authority. The basis for the reservation of the raw material interests is based on the possibility of landowners to claim compensation if the area is taken out of the raw material plan before 2028, where the extraction right of recovery lapses (IUCN Consultation, 2017).

**Renewable Energy**  
*Wind Farm*

In October 2019, the Danish Energy Agency initiated the idea phase for an EIA of the Aflandshege Wind Farm located in the sea outside Stevns Klint. Stakeholders were invited to submit proposals for what
should be included in the EIA, in addition to impacts on human health, biodiversity, soil, water, air, climate, cultural heritage and landscape (Danish Energy Agency, 2019). The association of World Heritage Stevns stressed the integration of IUCN’s World Heritage Advice Note on Environmental Assessment and that impacts on the OUV must be included in the EIA, as well as the importance of the unobstructed view from Stevns Klint (World Heritage Stevns, 2019a). In addition, Stevn’s Municipality also highlighted the importance of the area for migratory birds, bats, fish and marine mammals and that the reef is part of the Natura 2000 area (Stevns Municipality, 2019b).

### Overall assessment of threats

**Very Low Threat**

The World Heritage site is very robust and the risks from the threats are well managed by the relevant authorities. Impacts of tourism might, however, affect the site. With the increase in visitation impacts on the site’s values might increase due to uncontrolled fossil collecting, which will require regulatory measures to be enhanced accordingly. While this is already being addressed by the development of rules of conduct and management measures to restrict visitation to defined locations, enforcement of any new regulations will be the biggest challenge. Threats to the site’s OUV are generally considered low when it comes to quarrying, and very low for fisheries, renewable energy and climate change induced sea level rise and landslides.

### Protection and management

#### Assessing Protection and Management

**Management system**

**Highly Effective**

The organizational structure for the management of the World Heritage site has undergone an audit based on the experience gained following the site’s inscription of the World Heritage List. An advisory body has been set up, the World Heritage Council, as well as a coordinated and decision-making association, World Heritage Stevns, both composed of individual institutions’ areas of responsibility and stakeholder roles. World Heritage Stevns is led by a board consisting of representatives from Stevns Municipality, Stevns Tourist Association, Østsjællands Museum and from the Local Reference Group which was established to ensure that important stakeholders are involved, that visible activities are coordinated and that sustainable management and development of Stevns Klint as a World Heritage site is achieved. World Heritage Stevns is responsible for the implementation of the Management Plan approved by the municipality as part of the World Heritage application, and at the same time acting as link between the various stakeholders for Stevns Klint World Heritage (Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017).

**Effectiveness of management system**

**Data Deficient**

No systematic management effectiveness assessment has been undertaken given the relatively recent inscription of the site on the World Heritage List. However, the initial Management Plan for 2017-2020 is due for revision.

**Boundaries**

**Highly Effective**

The site comprises the 15km long coastal cliff of Stevns Klint. The boundaries of the site encompass all most important geological features and accommodate the natural processes of coastal erosion. The buffer zone follows the national 300m coastal protection zone on land and the boundaries of the Natura 2000 area of Stevns Klint seawards (State Party of Denmark, 2012; IUCN, 2014).

**Integration into regional and national planning systems**

**Mostly Effective**

The site is located within the national 300 m coastal protection zone on land where strict regulations are
in place.

► **Relationships with local people**  Mostly Effective

There was a strong support from landowners and the local community for the nomination of the site and high level of engagement in its preparation (IUCN, 2014; World Heritage Committee, 2014). A new Partnership Programme was launched in 2018 including 70 businesses, associations, artists and organizations. The Partners will contribute to the information and knowledge sharing about Stevns Klint and create new projects that contribute to the sustainable development, tourism and local economic growth of the area (World Heritage Stevns, 2019b). Following the inscription of the site, a process was initiated to have the property declared as a conserved area, a designation which is among the strongest national protection regimes (Stevns Municipality and The Danish society for Nature Conservation, 2016). On 1 May 2017, the Preservation Board of East Zealand decided in favour of the designation and the matter was transferred to the Environment and Nature Appeal Board. As a rule, the Appeal Board take two years to handle a case, but it has been postponed and is expected to be settled during 2020. Despite some strong opposition from local land owners, the local community including the landowners still express their support for the World Heritage status of the area, and the level of engagement is still high (IUCN Consultation, 2017).

► **Legal framework**  Mostly Effective

The site is subject to a number of national and municipal legal instruments, including the Planning Act, the Danish Act on the Protection of Nature and the Act on Coastal Protection. The site has also been designated as an Area of National Geological Interest. The existing regulatory framework provides adequate protection to the site’s values (IUCN, 2014). On the basis of a proposal submitted by Stevns Municipality and the Danish Society for Nature Conservation (2016), the Preservation Board of East Zealand has decided to designate Stevns Klint, as well as some minor adjacent areas, as conservation area, which means that all the inscribed property will be subject to conservation and thus obtain the strongest possible protection under national law. Currently, the designation has not yet been approved as the Environment and Nature Appeal Board has to make their final decision on the matter, which is expected to happen in 2020 (IUCN Consultation, 2017).

► **Law enforcement**  Some Concern

Geological findings of outstanding scientific or exhibition value belong to the Danish state (Museum Act) and are managed by the National Geological Museum. The finder will receive compensation if findings are considered to have a value. Whether the findings come to the museum's recognition depends on whether the museum is contacted by the finder. The proposal to declare the property a conservation area will provide some legal power for enforcement of specific terms, but the outcome of the proposal is still unknown. However, even if approved, enforcement of new regulations might be challenging (IUCN Consultation, 2017).

► **Implementation of Committee decisions and recommendations**  Mostly Effective

The authorities have undertaken measures to respond to the requests made by the World Heritage Committee (2014) in its Decision 38COM.8B.10:

a) "Establish without delay the revised and specific management system proposed to assume responsibility for the property upon inscription on the World Heritage List” - The management system has been revised to ensure responsibility for the property. A new Management Plan was developed after inscription, however, a revision due in 2020 needs to be ensured.

b) "Retain policies to ensure that no mining and/or quarrying activities take place within the property, nor any adjacent extraction activities that could impact the property” - The situation with regards to quarrying currently remains as it was at the time of inscription, however, OMYA A/S has applied for and extension of the chalk quarry located in the gap between the two components of the property.

c) "Ensure effective implementation of fossil collecting guidelines, including appropriate curation of key specimens” - Steps have been taken in order to preserve the outstanding fossil record. Guidelines for collecting samples and fossils have been developed and incorporated into the proposal for establishing
a conservation area, which means that the guidelines will become legal power. The final decision as to whether the area will become a conservation area is not expected to happen before 2020. Until then, and probably also afterwards, it will remain challenging to enforce the guidelines and it must always be of the utmost importance to continuously work to address this issue.

d) "Ensure effective engagement of the private landowners in the protection and management of the property on an ongoing basis" - In order to engage the local citizens a Local Reference Group has been established and the engagement of private landowners and other stakeholders in the protection and management of the site is strong throughout this organization. However, more can be done to engage locals in protection and management to the property.

e) "Ensure effective presentation of the property, to provide for a high quality visitor experience, supported by appropriate education and interpretation facilities" - There has been a lot of information about the world heritage on the internet, specific apps, information boards, traditional information posters, school services, animation video etc. An ambitious project including a visitor center has been implemented and opening is expected in 2022 (The Stevns Klint Foundation, 2020).

f) "Continue strong processes of local community engagement in the property, and the commendable shared management approach with local communities and stakeholders" - Community engagement includes one or two yearly World Heritage Days, community meetings for special themes and a Partnership Programme designed to include private companies and organizations. (Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017; World Heritage Stevns, 2019b)

► Sustainable use

The site provides opportunities for tourism, research and education which are all intended to be carried out in a sustainable way, however, more concrete strategies are still needed (Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017). The framework, that will ensure sustainable development over the next years, was strengthened in 2019 with Stevns Municipality’s new Tourism Strategy 2019-2022 and a new development plan for Stevs Klint (Stevns Municipality, 2019a), with a strong focus on sustainable development in the partnership programme (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

► Sustainable finance

Ongoing management funding has been provided through the Stevns Municipality. A number of activities are coordinated and funded by various organizations, e.g. the Danish Nature Agency and Østsjællands Museum (State Party of Denmark, 2012).

► Staff capacity, training, and development

The staff of Østsjællands Museum includes a qualified geologist, and about 25 part-time guides. Staff of the Stevns Municipality are also involved in the management of the site (State Party of Denmark, 2012). The new organizational structure with the association of World Heritage Stevns includes a director with wide experience in world heritage matters, a full time site manager, and a communications consultant (World Heritage Stevns, 2020).

► Education and interpretation programs

The Østsjællands Museum, Stevns Naturcenter and Stevns Municipality provide a number of education programmes and coordinates dissemination of information about the site’s geology through production of education materials and various activities, such as lectures and participation in radio and TV shows (State Party of Denmark, 2012; Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017). The new visitor center in Boesdal will also be an important step forward for knowledge dissemination about the World Heritage site (The Stevns Klint Foundation, 2020).

► Tourism and visitation management

The area as a whole is visited by about 140,000 tourists every year. A number of visitor facilities are found along the cliff and information plans for all visitor sites, a Tourism Strategy has been developed inspired by the UNESCO Sustainable Tourism Toolkit (Stevns Municipality, 2019a) and a development plan is provided to secure sustainable development (IUCN Consultation, 2020). The process of establishing a new visitor center situated in Boesdal started in 2015, an opportunity opened up by the
Danish Government’s call for pilot projects under the pilot scheme for coastal and nature tourism. Construction of the centre is now ongoing following donation from several Danish foundations. Opening is expected in 2022 and the centre will also serve as a portal to Stevns Klint’s other attractions and sights (The Stevns Klint Foundation, 2020). The potential impacts of increasing visitation are included in the monitoring system. In expanding existing facilities and preparing interpretation concept, it is necessary that conservation and scientific values of the site are given proper attention.

**Monitoring**

Mostly Effective

The Stevns Municipality is responsible for the monitoring of the site in collaboration with the Østsjællands Museum coordinated and prepared by the association World Heritage Stevns. The Danish Nature Agency is responsible for the monitoring of Natura 2000 sites (State Party of Denmark, 2012; Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017). The Management Plan and the statement of tourism policy describe how threats should be monitored, and the monitoring report continues to be an important overview that provides an opportunity to stay ahead of the development (Stevns Municipality, 2018). A new improved visitor survey was launched in 2018, however, in general it is still too early to conclude whether the planned monitoring is sufficient.

**Research**

Highly Effective

Stevns Klint is very well known internationally and research is carried out by researchers from all over of the world. Locally, research is carried out at Østsjællands Museum. In 2017, a geological professional reference group was established with representatives from the Department of Geosciences at the University of Copenhagen, GEUS, the National Museum of Natural History and the Østsjællands Museum. The group will discuss scientific questions regarding Stevns Klint. (State Party of Denmark, 2012; Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017). The yearly monitoring also maintain an overview of new worldwide research on Stevns Klint (Stevns Municipality, 2018).

**Overall assessment of protection and management**

Highly Effective

Stevns Klint World Heritage benefits from a strong legislative framework, effective collaboration of a number of local organizations that cover its management and a very strong support and engagement of the local community and private landowners. Following the inscription of the site, a new management structure was established, but its effectiveness is still to be evaluated at a later stage.

**Assessment of the effectiveness of protection and management in addressing threats outside the site**

Highly Effective

There are very few threats to the site’s values. Tourism is effectively managed and numbers are still considered to be within the carrying capacity of the site. The active chalk quarry that is located between the two components of the World Heritage site is subject to strict regulations and monitoring, however, in 2019 the extraction company applied for an extension, which is currently being assessed.

**State and trend of values**

Assessing the current state and trend of values

**World Heritage values**

A globally exceptional testimony to the impact of meteorite on the history of life

Stevns Klint World Heritage site provides an exceptional testimony of the evidence of the Chixulub
meteorite impact showing evidence of global mass extinction and has an iconic scientific importance. The values of the site are well preserved and are currently not threatened (IUCN, 2014).

**Outstanding fossil record**

The World Heritage site displays an outstanding fossil record with very good state of preservation, which is currently not threatened (IUCN, 2014; State Party of Denmark, 2012).

**Summary of the Values**

**Assessment of the current state and trend of World Heritage values**

The site's iconic features providing a globally exceptional representation of the Chixulub meteorite impact and its outstanding fossil record have been well preserved and threats to these values are almost non-existent. The World Heritage site has an iconic scientific importance and will remain highly significant in the future. However, a potential extension of the chalk quarry located between the two components of the site might impact negatively on the visitor experience.

**Assessment of the current state and trend of other important biodiversity values**

Holtug Kridtbrud is designated as SAC/Natura 2000 due to the priority habitat type chalk grasslands, the species crested newt (Triturus cristatus) and the Chara habitats. The marine habitat area Stevns Rev is designated as SAC/Natura 2000 and contains the habitat reef and sandbanks (Danish Nature Agency, 2016). A potential extension of the chalk quarry located in the vicinity of the site might affect the flora and fauna, as well as the groundwater (Region Sjælland, 2017). In addition, the potential construction of the Aflandshage Wind Farm in the sea outside Stevns Klint could also have a negative impact on, for example, migratory birds, bats, fish and marine mammals in the area (Stevns Municipality, 2019b).

**Additional information**

**Benefits**

**Understanding Benefits**

**Contribution to education**

The Østsjællands Museum has developed a number of education programmes and coordinates dissemination of information about the site's geology through production of education materials and various activities, such as lectures and participation in radio and TV shows (State Party of Denmark, 2012; Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns, 2017).

**Importance for research**

The site provides a globally exceptional representation of the evidence of the Chixulub meteorite impact, which is widely believed by modern scientists to have caused the end of the Age of the Dinosaurs, and led to the extinction of more than 50% of life on Earth. This is the most significant and readily accessible site, of hundreds available, to see the sedimentary record of the ash cloud formed by the meteorite impact. In addition, the site has iconic scientific importance as the most significant and accessible of the three localities where the radical theory for asteroid driven extinction was developed through the seminal work of Walter and Luis W Alvarez, with their co-workers. Stevns Klint is highly significant in terms of its past, present and future contribution to science especially pertaining to the definition of and explanation of the Cretaceous/Tertiary (K/T) boundary (World Heritage Committee,
IUCN World Heritage Outlook: https://worldheritageoutlook.iucn.org/
Stevns Klint - 2020 Conservation Outlook Assessment

2014).

► Outdoor recreation and tourism

With the current visits to Stevns Klint of about 140,000, which will probably continue to rise when the building of the visitor center at Boesdal and the development of another eight sites along the cliff is a reality, the recreational value of the property inscribed represent a significant factor for residents as well as for tourists.

Factors negatively affecting provision of this benefit:
- Climate change: Impact level - Low
- Overexploitation: Impact level - High, Trend - Increasing

A balance needs to be found in order not to over-exploit the site.

► Tourism-related income

It is widely recognized that a designation of an area or place as World Heritage site is of great importance to the society and the wide acknowledgment of its great potential to contribute to the local economy. An increase in visitors has already proven that fact. However, due to the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 public gatherings are currently limited. Despite temporary, this limitation is possible to re-occur, thereby limiting the access to lectures or larger school site visits. The negative impact is low, but still exists and is likely to persist (IUCN Consultation, 2020).

Summary of benefits

Stevns Klint World Heritage site is of iconic scientific importance as it provides a globally exceptional evidence of the meteorite impact, which is widely believed to have caused the end of the Age of the Dinosaurs.

Projects

Compilation of active conservation projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Brief description of Active Projects</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Østsjællands Museum</td>
<td>A number of education programmes and research activities.</td>
<td><a href="https://kalklandet.dk/undervisning">https://kalklandet.dk/undervisning</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stevns Municipality and World Heritage Stevns</td>
<td>Monitoring programme involving local community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Stevns Klint Partnerprogram</td>
<td>100+ local businesses, associations and schools are trained in i.a. the WH convention and conservation of the site.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.stevnsklint.com/da/v%C3%A6r-med/partnere/om-partnerprogrammet/">https://www.stevnsklint.com/da/vær-med/partnere/om-partnerprogrammet/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# REFERENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IUCN Consultation. (2020). IUCN Confidential Consultation, Stevns Klint, Denmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Stevns Klint Foundation (2020). The Stevns Klint Foundation Visitor Centre (Fonden Stevns Klint besøgscenter). <a href="https://www.fskbc.dk/">https://www.fskbc.dk/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>№</td>
<td>References</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>World Heritage Stevns (2020). Alle os der arbejder med verdensarv (All of us who are working with World Heritage) [online] (in Danish). <a href="https://www.stevnsklint.com/da/om-os/alle-os-der-arbejder-m">https://www.stevnsklint.com/da/om-os/alle-os-der-arbejder-m</a>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>