## Routes of Santiago de Compostela: Camino Francés and Routes of Northern Spain

## 1. World Heritage Property Data

## 1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Routes of Santiago de Compostela: Camino Francés and Routes of Northern Spain

## 1.2 - World Heritage property details

#### 1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
	0/0	?	?	?	
	0/0	?	?	?	
Chemin Primitif	43.333 / -6.4	0	1903.55	1903.55	2015
Chemin de la Côte	43.333 / -1.783	0	5723.87	5723.87	2015
Chemin de l'Intérieur	43.3 / -7.85	0	1187.43	1187.43	2015
Chemin de la Liébana	43.383 / -4.383	0	330.44	330.44	2015
Cathédrale San Salvador et Chambre Sainte	43.35 / -5.833	0.66	11.94	12.6	2015
Eglise et Monastère de San Salvador	43.4 / -6.15	0.56	3.97	4.53	2015
Cathédral de Lugo	43 / -7.55	0.5	2.6	3.1	2015
Remparts Romains de Lugo	43 / -7.55	1.78	44.15	45.93	2015
Collégiale de Ziortza	43.233 / -2.55	0.22	1.41	1.63	2015
Cathédrale de Saint Jacques Apôtre	43.25 / -2.917	0.31	1.07	1.38	2015
Eglise Santa Maria de la Asuncion	43.383 / -3.2	0.13	0.33	0.46	2015
Collégiale de Santa Juliana et son Cloître	43.383 / -4.1	0.25	0.14	0.39	2015
Eglise San Salvador	43.483 / -5.35	0.03	0	0.03	2015
Eglise Santa Maria de Soto de Luina	43.55 / -6.217	0.06	3.46	3.52	2015
Cathedrale de Mondonedo	43.417 / -7.35	0.29	3.1	3.39	2015
Monaster de Sobrado Dos Monxes	43.033 / -8.017	6.71	37.16	43.87	2015
Chaussée et Tunnel de San Adrian	42.933 / -2.317	2.53	23.05	25.58	2015
Cathedrale de Vitoria-Gasteiz	42.85 / -2.667	0.25	2.69	2.94	2015
Pont de Brinas sur le Fleuve Ebro	42.583 / -2.833	0.1	0.92	1.02	2015
Monastère de Santo Toribio de Liébana	43.15 / -4.65	0.2	0.29	0.49	2015
Total (ha)		14.58	9281.57	9296.15	

## 1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Route of Santiago de Compostela (Camino Francés) - Maps of inscribed property in 1993	2014	
Routes of Santiago de Compostela (Routes of Northern Spain: Primitive Road, Coast Road, Interior Road, Liébana Road) - Maps of inscribed extension in 2015	2015	

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

- 1. Biblioteca Jacobea de Carrión de los Condes (Palencia)
- 2. Jacobean Council (Consejo Jacobe)
- 3. Xacobe
- 4. Regional Government of Aragon
- 5. Patrimonio Cultural de Castilla y León (in Spanish)
- 6. Junta de Castilla y León
- 7. Regional Government of Navarra (in Spanish)
- 8. Web site of the Camino de Santiago in Navarre
- 9. Chemin de Saint-Jacques du nord
- 10. Camino de Santiago del Norte

### Comment

Delete nr.8 and 9 Change the link: -Biblioteca Jacobea de Carrión de los Condes (Palencia): https://bibliotecajacobea.org/ -Jacobean Council (Consejo Jacobeo):https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/consejo-jacobeo/presentacion.html -Regional Government of Aragon:

https://patrimonioculturaldearagon.es/rutas/ruta-camino-de-santiago-camino-frances/ Add: -Principado de Asturias. St James Way: https://acortar.link/MhqEC3 -Basque Country: https://www.euskadi.eus/camino-de-santiago/patrimonio-mundial-euskadi/web01-a1donjak/es/ -Galicia: https://www.cultura.gal/es/caminos-santiago

#### 2. Other Conventions/Programmes under which the World Heritage property is protected (if applicable)

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

The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is

designated and/or protected under this

convention/programme

The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) is not
designated and/or protected under this
convention/programme

2.1.1	International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection (1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.2	List of Cultural Property under Enhanced Protection (Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict)		×
2.1.3	The List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List) (Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention))	×	
2.1.4	World Network of Biosphere Reserves Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	×	
2.1.5	Global Geoparks Network UNESCO Global Geoparks	×	

#### 2.2 - Please provide comments on 2.1 if necessary

Biosphere Reserves: -Rio Eo, Oscos y Terras de Burron (2007) -Urdaibai Biosphere Reserve (1984) -Terras do Miño (2002) -Os Ancares Lucenses and Montes de Cervantes, Navia and Becerrea (2006) -Mariñas Coruñesas e Terras do Mandeo (2013) -Ribeira Sacra e Serras do Oribio e Courel (2021) RAMSAR: -Ria de Mundaka-Guernika and Txingudi in Basque Country (1993 & 2002) -Ría de Ribadeo (1994) -Marismas de Santoña (1994) Geoparks: -Basque Coast (2015) -Costa Quebrada (in process of declaration)

2.3 - Do your national authorities intend to request the granting of Enhanced Protection (if relevant) under the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict for the World Heritage property in the next three years?

- 2.4 Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?
- 2.5 Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?
- 2.6 Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

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

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

- 2.8 Please add any further comments on cooperation with the other designation(s)/programme(s)
- 2.9 Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

Yes

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

Along the different routes we can find churches where manual bell ringing is played and buildings made by art of dry stone walling.

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

Yes

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

-Liber Sancti Iacobi-Codex Calixtinus (2017) -The Decreta of León of 1188: the oldest documentary manifestation of the European parliamentary system (2013)

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

### Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

#### Brief synthesis

The Route of Santiago de Compostela is an extensive interconnected network of pilgrimage routes in Spain whose ultimate destination is the tomb of the Apostle James the Greater in Santiago de Compostela, in Galicia. According to Saint Jerome, the apostles were to be interred in the province where each had preached the gospel. The tomb believed to be that of James the Greater was discovered in Galicia in the 9th century, a period when Spain was dominated by Muslims. Its discovery was of immense importance for the Christian world, and Compostela soon became a place of Christian pilgrimage comparable in importance to Jerusalem and Rome.

The almost 1500-km-long network of four Northern Routes (Primitive, Coastal, Interior of the Basque Country-La Rioja, and Liébana) are at the origin of the Jacobean pilgrimage. They are directly linked to the discovery of the Apostle's tomb, and to its promotion by the Kingdom of Asturias. It was not until the 11th century that the Northern Routes were surpassed by the 738-km-long French Route, which was less difficult to traverse and became the primary Way of Saint James across the Iberian peninsula to Compostela.

The Route of Santiago has been a meeting place for its pilgrims ever since it emerged some eleven centuries ago. It has facilitated a constant cultural dialogue between the pilgrims and the communities through which they pass. It was also an important commercial axis and conduit for the dissemination of knowledge, supporting economic and social development along its itineraries. Constantly evolving, this serial property includes a magnificent ensemble of built heritage of historical importance created to fill the needs of pilgrims, including churches, hospitals, hostels, monasteries, calvaries, bridges, and other structures, many of which testify to the artistic and architectural evolution that occurred between the Romanesque and Baroque periods. Outstanding natural landscapes as well as a rich intangible cultural heritage also survive to the present day.

Criterion (ii): The Route of Santiago de Compostela played a crucial role in the two-way exchange of cultural advances between the Iberian Peninsula and the rest of Europe, especially during the Middle Ages, but also in subsequent centuries. The wealth of cultural heritage that has emerged in association with the Camino is vast, marking the birth of Romanesque art and featuring extraordinary examples of Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque art. Moreover, in contrast with the waning of urban life in the rest of the Iberian Peninsula during the Middle Ages, the reception and commercial activities emanating from the Camino de Santiago led to the growth of cities in the north of the Peninsula and gave rise to the founding of new ones.

Criterion (iv): The Route of Santiago de Compostela has preserved the most complete material registry of all Christian pilgrimage routes, featuring ecclesiastical and secular buildings, large and small enclaves, and civil engineering structures.

Criterion (vi): The Route of Santiago de Compostela bears outstanding witness to the power and influence of faith among people of all social classes and origins in medieval Europe and later.

#### Integrity

The property contains all the key elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of Route of Santiago de Compostela: French Route and Routes of Northern Spain, including the routes themselves and the ecclesiastical and secular buildings, large and small enclaves, and civil engineering structures necessary to sustain the act of pilgrimage. The serial property is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes that convey the property's significance, and it does not suffer unduly from adverse effects of development or neglect. An added layer of protection for this extensive serial property is provided by buffer zones.

## Authenticity

Route of Santiago de Compostela: French Route and Routes of Northern Spain is substantially authentic in its forms and designs, materials and substances, and use and function. The majority of the routes themselves follow their historic trajectories, and many retain their historical characteristics; along the five itineraries, the various built components included in this serial property are characterized by a high level of conservation. The property's function and use as a pilgrimage route has continued for more than a millennium. The links between the Outstanding Universal Value of the routes and their attributes are therefore truthfully expressed, and the attributes fully convey the value of the property.

## Protection and management requirements

Pursuant to the First Additional Provision of the Spanish Historical Heritage Act, Law 16/1985 of 25 June 1985, the Camino de Santiago was registered in the category of Historical Complex as a Property of Cultural Interest (Bien de Interés Cultural), the highest level of cultural heritage protection in Spain. In exercise of their competences, the Autonomous Communities through which the routes pass have each defined the protection of this serial property in their respective territories. The routes are Crown property, and the built components are under a mixture of private, institutional, and public sector ownership, as are the buffer zones. The serial property is managed by the Jacobean Council (Consejo Jacobeo), which was created for the purpose of collaborating on programmes and actions to protect and conserve it; to further its promotion and cultural dissemination; to conserve and restore its historical-artistic heritage; to regulate and promote tourism; and to assist pilgrims.

Notwithstanding these arrangements, systematic actions will be needed to address the potential threats posed by industrial and urban growth and development, new transportation infrastructure such as motorways and railways, pressure from increased tourism and the number of pilgrims, and rural depopulation.

Enforcement of regulatory measures and legislation will be crucial, as well as the development of environmental and heritage impact studies for new construction. In addition, urban development schemes of the municipalities along the routes will need to ensure protection of the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

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

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	More than 2200-km-long network of four Northern Routes and Camino Francés		×		
3.2.2	Religious built heritage: churches and monasteries		×		
3.2.3	Network of historic hostels and hospitals for pilgrims	×			
3.2.4	Civil engineering structures necessary for the pilgrimage (i.e. bridges)	×			
3.2.5	Natural landscapes		×		
3.2.6					
3.2.7					
3.2.8					
3.2.9					
3.2.10					
3.2.11					
3.2.12					
3.2.13					
3.2.14					
3.2.15					

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

In the Aragonese section of almost 200 km, there are stretches that need to be restored and in some cases they have been affected by the construction of new roads and/or works of various kinds and the religious architecture associated with the Jacobean route is generally preserved, but as there are a large number of heritage elements, restoration programmes still need to be continued.

## 4. Factors Affecting the Property

## 4.1. Buildings and Development

## 4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

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

X Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×			×		→			
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×		<b>→</b>			

## 4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

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

× Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive									
Negative X	×			×			P		

## 4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant				ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative      ★	×			×		→	

## 4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				ot relevant			
	Impact Orig				Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			<b>/</b>
	×	×	×	×			,

#### 4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→			
Negative									

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

Autonomous Region of Asturias states that the building-related factors have a general and increasing negative impact, in terms of physical impact - through destruction or alteration by construction work - or visual impact on the Way, although the application of project control tools makes it possible to eliminate or minimise potential new impacts. In this region, the impact of visitor services is not relevant as they are planned and executed in accordance with the values of the property.

#### 4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

## 4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

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



## 4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant



## 4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

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

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant



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

In Asturias, land transport has a growing impact and is a potential threat. In Navarra, the section of the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago de Compostela which runs through Luzaide/Valcarlos goes on a road and is dangerous point. For this reason, the Government of Navarra is carrying out a diagnosis of the state of the Way and proposals for improvement.

## 4.3. Services Infrastructures

### 4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	<b>⇒</b> Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×		×		<b>→</b>	

#### 4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

* Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact Origin			in Trend of impact					
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	✓ Increasing		
O Positive X		×		×			7		
Negative X	×	×		×			P		

#### 4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

× Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
Negative X	×			×			7

## 4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

× Relevant	N	Not relevant						
	Impact Origin				Trend of impact	act		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive								
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×		<b>→</b>		

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

In Asturias, when it comes to non-renewable energy facilities, there is a major and increasing impact caused by dams and wind farms as well as power lines for the distribution of the energy generated. The assessment and monitoring of projects helps to contain and minimise potential impacts. A specific modification of the Logroño General Plan has been approved, which could have an impact in the future on the Pilgrims'Road to Santiago as it passes through Logroño (Autonomous Region of La Rioja).

## 4.4. Pollution

### 4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

### 4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

X Relevant	N	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
	×			×	8		

#### 4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

X Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×			×	<b>S</b>		

#### 4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

X Relevant			N	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive									
○ Negative X	×			×	Na Na				

#### 4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

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

In Asturias, air pollution and solid waste have a negative but decreasing impact, thanks to the measures implemented by the government to control air quality and the collection, classification and disposal of waste. The impact of surface water runoff in agricultural areas and surface aggregate exploitation is minimised by the application of control measures. In Galicia prior control of potential harmful activities and legal provisions ensure that protected areas are avoided.

## 4.5. Biological resource use/modification

#### 4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

Relevant X Not relevant

#### 4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

× Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			7
○ Negative X	×	×		×		→	

### 4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

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

× Relevant	N	ot relevant						
	Impact Origin				Trend of impact			
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			7	
		×		×		<b>→</b>		

### 4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant					Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current Potential		Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒Stable	Increasing		

O Positive X	×	×	×	×		,
		×		×		,

## 4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

#### 4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

#### 4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

#### 4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

X Relevant			!	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×			×			7
Negative X	×	×	×	×		<b>→</b>	

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

In Asturias, the main negative impact is generated by the execution of road network works related to land consolidation processes, which are on a drecreasing trend, due to the abandonment of agricultural and livestock farms, which is reflected in the increase of commercial forestry plantations. In Galicia, the negative effects of forestry are due to the proliferation of the exploitation of allochthonous species (eucalyptus), the homogenisation of the landscape and the use of machinery.

## 4.6. Physical resource extraction

## 4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

× Relevant			N	lot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
Positive							
○ Negative X	×			×		<b>→</b>	

#### 4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

X Relevant	N	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
	×	×		×		-	

## 4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

#### 4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

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

There are visual, environmental and acoustic impacts caused by quarrying in Asturias. In Galicia there are mining operations in some areas close to the property that have a certain impact on the landscape; although their activities do not directly affect the territory, they do affect its appreciation. At present, these activities have a future restoration plan that will allow measures to be taken for their correct integration when the regulated exploitation of the resources comes to an end.

## 4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

## 4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

× Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×		×		<b>→</b>	

## 4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

× Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
	×			×		$\rightarrow$	

#### 4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

X Relevant	N	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×			×			
Negative X	×	×		×			P

## 4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

× Relevant	N	ot relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X		×		×			,

#### 4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

X Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X		×		×			P

## 4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

X Relevant	N	Not relevant						
	Impact Origin				Trend of impact	act		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing	
O Positive X	×		×	×		<b>→</b>		
	×		×	×		<b>→</b>		

#### 4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

× Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×		×		<b>S</b>		

#### 4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

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

In Asturias, the negative impact of rain, wind and temperature is particularly noticeable. In Galicia, rain causes conservation problems on the roads, so maintenance and, sometimes, restoration work is carried out. Bedbugs have been reported in hostels. In Navarra, climate change is affecting the natural environment of the Way: high temperatures and heavy rains have caused fires and river flooding. Action protocols have been drawn up by councils and regional government.

## 4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

★ Relevant	N	ot relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		<b>→</b>	
		×		×			P

## 4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			ı	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			7
○ Negative X		×	×				P

## 4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

 $_{\bullet}$  Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			7		
	×	×	×	×			P		

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			N	Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact				
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing		
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			7		
○ Negative X		×		×		<b>→</b>			

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant				lot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			<i>P</i>
○ Negative X	×		×				-

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

There is agreement on a positive impact of tourism, which translates into all other economic activities but the possibility of tourist saturation exists and, consequently, a loss of the authenticity of the Camino experience. There is also a positive increase in property appreciation. It is worth highlighting Decree 77/2021 declaring the French Way of St. James in La Rioja as a Green Route, which has enabled actions to be carried out to improve the sections and hostels of the Way in this region

#### 4.9. Other human activities

## 4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside



## 4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X		×		×		<b>→</b>	

### 4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant × Not relevant

## 4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

## 4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant 

\*\* Not relevant

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

In Galicia, the greatest risk comes from fires, which are generally linked to neglect and lack of forest management in some areas.

## 4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

## 4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside



## 4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>▶</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X		×		×			7

## 4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

× Relevant			N	lot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×			P

## 4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

× Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X		×		×		→	

## 4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant	
-------------------------	--

## 4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

× Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×		×			P

## 4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Not relevant

Relevant

\*\* Not relevant

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

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

There is an impact caused by climate change. Droughts, high temperatures, floods and fires have an impact on the conditions of economic activities in the territories through which the Routes pass, but also on the attendance of pilgrims which is lower due to the high temperatures. This situation has repercussions on local economies.

## 4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

## 4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant	X Not relevant

### 4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relev	ant

#### 4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

#### 4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

× Relevant			N	lot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×		×		<b>%</b>		

#### 4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

× Relevant			N	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	<b>⇒</b> Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×			×		→	

## 4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			١	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	<b>⇒</b> Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×	×	×	×		<b>→</b>	

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

As a physical element, St James Way suffers a greater impact of natural erosive agents, which makes its conservation and repair necessary. Galicia and Asturias stand out for elements such as fire and droughts; the former can alter stretches along its route through rural areas and the latter can cause eventual restrictions on the availability of water for consumption.

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

#### 4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

X Relevant			No	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
	×		×	×	4		

## 4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

X Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×		×	×	<b>S</b>		

#### 4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

X Relevant				Not relevant				
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact			
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒Stable	Increasing	

O Positive					
	×	×	×	\$	

## 4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

#### 4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

X Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive							
○ Negative X	×		×		<b>S</b>		

#### 4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Not relevant

Relevant X Not relevant

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

In Galicia, talking about both terrestrial and freshwater species, there are invasive and exotic species, such as velutina pests or the intensive use of eucalyptus forestry production. In any case, their presence is decreasing due to control measures or forest management measures to prevent their further spread. As for rivers, there is also a generalised presence of exotic species to the detriment of autochthonous species, although this process is decreasing with habitat improvement measures.

## 4.13. Management and institutional factors

## 4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

× Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>G</b> Outside	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		<b>→</b>	
		×	×				1

## 4.13.2 - Legal framework

★ Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			P
Negative							

### 4.13.3 - Governance

× Relevant			N	ot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		<b>→</b>	
Negative							

## 4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

× Relevant			1	Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	→ Stable	
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			,
Negative							

### 4.13.5 - Financial resources

X Relevant					Not relevant					
	Impact Origin			in Trend of impact						
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing			
O Positive X	×	×	×	×		→				



#### 4.13.6 - Human resources



## 4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			1	lot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	<ul><li>Inside</li></ul>	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			,
Negative							

### 4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (23/07/2014):

• Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

X Relevant			N	lot relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	Current	Potential	Inside	<b>Outside</b>	<b>№</b> Decreasing	⇒ Stable	Increasing
O Positive X	×	×	×	×			P
○ Negative							

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

Asturias stresses that the current legislative framework guarantees the legal protection of the Way. It emphasises the work of the Jacobean Council as an example of good governance. Galicia points out the complexity of the management system & the confusion that can be generated by the confluence of rules and competences. Castilla y León indicates that more & more localities have a Special Plan for the Protection of the Way as it passes through the localitity, as an instrument for urban planning

## 4.14. Other factor(s)

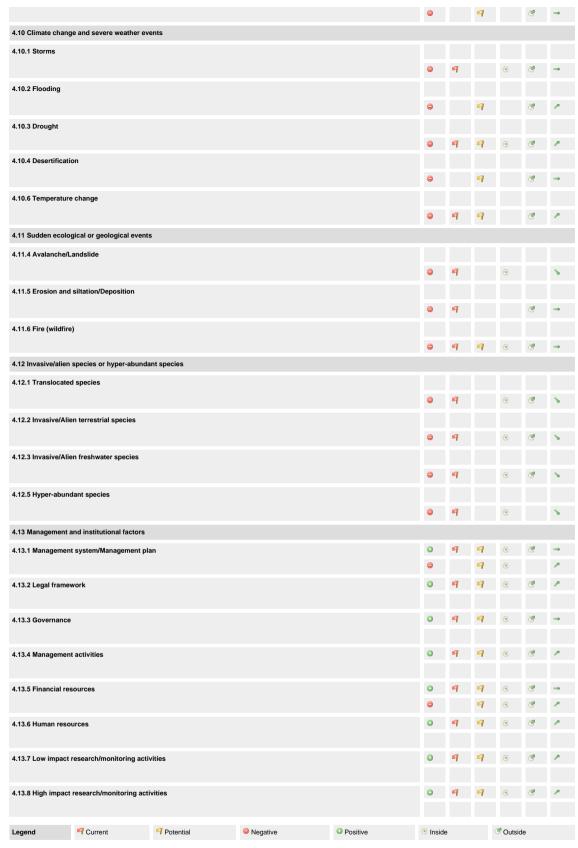
## 4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

## 4.15. Factors Summary Table

## 4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impac	t		Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing	0	q			Œ	$\rightarrow$
		q	4	•	<b>(</b>	$\Rightarrow$
4.1.2 Commercial development						
	•	q			Œ	-
4.1.3 Industrial areas						
		q			Œ	<b>→</b>
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	0	q	9	•	<b>G</b>	-
		q	9	•	<b>(</b>	1
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	0	9	9	•	<b>(</b>	$\rightarrow$
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure	0	q		•		-
		q	9	•	<b>(</b>	$\rightarrow$
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure	0	9			<b>(</b>	<b>→</b>
	•	q		•		•
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
		q	q		Œ	<b>→</b>
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.1 Water infrastructure						
		q	9		<b>G</b>	<b>→</b>
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	0				(E	7

		q			<b>(G</b>	7
4.3.4 Localised utilities		•				
4.3.4 Localised utilities		e/II			n/a	4
		4			G	
4.3.5 Major linear utilities						
		9		•	(F	<b>→</b>
4.4 Pollution						
4.4.3 Surface water pollution						
		q			C	•
4.4.4 Air pollution						
		9			F	•
4.4.5 Solid waste						
		q			F	<b>S</b>
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion	۵	eq.		<b>(a)</b>	<i>(</i> <b>@</b>	7
4.3.5 Calla Collegatori		q	•	9	CF	÷
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	0	n Cil	na)	<b>(a)</b>	10	<i>p</i>
4.3.4 Livestock farming/orazing of domesticated animals		-1	- <b>1</b>		<i>™</i>	<i>~</i>
		m <sup>CR</sup>			//4	
4.5.5 Crop production	<b>6</b>	4	4	©	· ·	
		m/D	-1		9	-
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	0	4			C.	
		9		•	F	<b>→</b>
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.1 Mining						
		q			C	$\rightarrow$
4.6.2 Quarrying						
		9	q		C	$\rightarrow$
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1 Wind						
	<u></u>	e a			100	<b>→</b>
ATORIAN LINES						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
		4			G	<b>→</b>
4.7.3 Temperature	0	9			<b>G</b>	
		9	9		C.	1
4.7.4 Radiation/Light						
			4		F	1
4.7.5 Dust						
			<b>F</b>		F	1
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)	<b>O</b>	q		•	CF	<b>→</b>
		<i>6</i> 7		<b>a</b>	100	<b>⇒</b>
4.7.7 Poolo	_	0			4	
4.7.7 Pests						
		4		<b>(</b> )		
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	0	9	9	•	<b>ઉ</b>	<b>→</b>
			9		<b>G</b>	-
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	0	9	9	•	<b>G</b>	1
			4	•		-
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	0	Ħ	•	•	F	1
		9		•	<b>(</b>	1
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	0	q		•	(F	1
					F	<b>→</b>
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	0	9	9	•	<b>ઉ</b>	1
		q		•		-
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
			q		Œ	<b>→</b>
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						

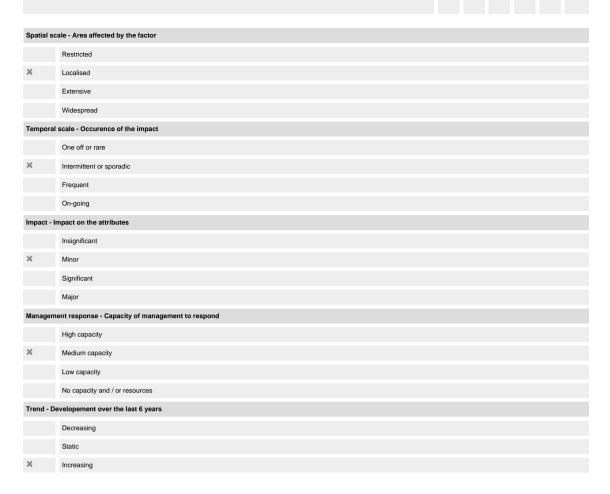


- 4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors
- 4.16.1 Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors
- 4.1 Buildings and Development

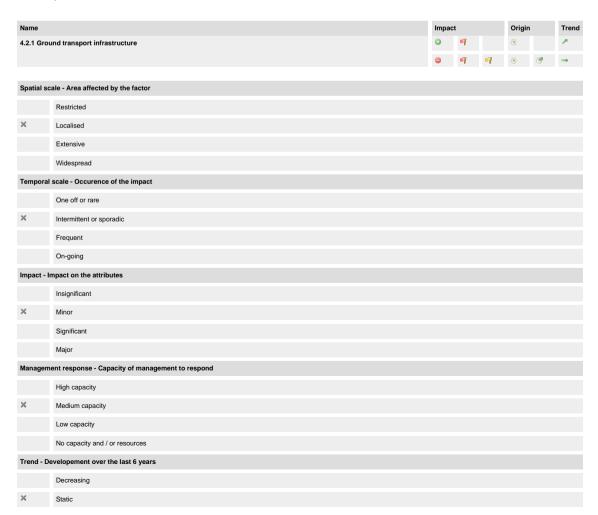
Name	Impact		Origin		1	Trend
4.1.1 Housing	o 9			F	<b>→</b>	
		q	9	•	Œ	$\rightarrow$
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
Restricted						

×	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
×	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - I	mpact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
×	Minor					
**	Significant					
Managan	Major					
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond					
~	High capacity					
×	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years					
	Decreasing					
×	Static					
	Increasing					
Name	anneid development	Impact		Origin		Trend
4.1.2 Con	mercial development		q		//G	a
			-1		Ġ	*
Spatial so	ale - Area affected by the factor					
×	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
Temporal	Extensive					
Temporal	Extensive Widespread					
Temporal	Extensive Widespread scale - Occurence of the impact					
Temporal	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic					
Temporal	Extensive Widespread scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent					
×	Extensive Widespread scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going					
×	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes					
× Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant					
×	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor					
× Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant					
X Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major					
X Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond					
× Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity					
X Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity					
× Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity					
× Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity and / or resources					
× Impact - I	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity  No capacity and / or resources  evelopement over the last 6 years					
× Impact - I × Managem	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity  No capacity and / or resources  evelopement over the last 6 years  Decreasing					
× Impact - I × Managem	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity  No capacity and / or resources  evelopement over the last 6 years  Decreasing  Static					
× Impact - I × Managem	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity  No capacity and / or resources  evelopement over the last 6 years  Decreasing					
X Impact - I X Managem X	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity  No capacity and / or resources  evelopement over the last 6 years  Decreasing  Static					
X Impact - I X Managem X Trend - D	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity  No capacity and / or resources evelopement over the last 6 years  Decreasing  Static  Increasing	Impact		Origin		Trend
X Impact - I X Managem X Trend - D	Extensive  Widespread  scale - Occurence of the impact  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent On-going  mpact on the attributes  Insignificant  Minor  Significant  Major  ent response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity  Medium capacity  Low capacity  No capacity and / or resources  evelopement over the last 6 years  Decreasing  Static	Impact	q	Origin	(e	Trend

Spatial	scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempo	ral scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact	- Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Manage	ement response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend -	Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impac	i n/l	q	Origin	/A	Trend
4.1.4 M	ajor visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure		9	9	0	G.	7
Spatial	scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
X	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempo	ral scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact	- Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manage	ement response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend -	Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name	terrestative and violation facilities	Impac	i eq	q	Origin	Œ	Trend ⇒
4.1.5 In	terpretative and visitation facilities		-7	7	•	G	_



#### 4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

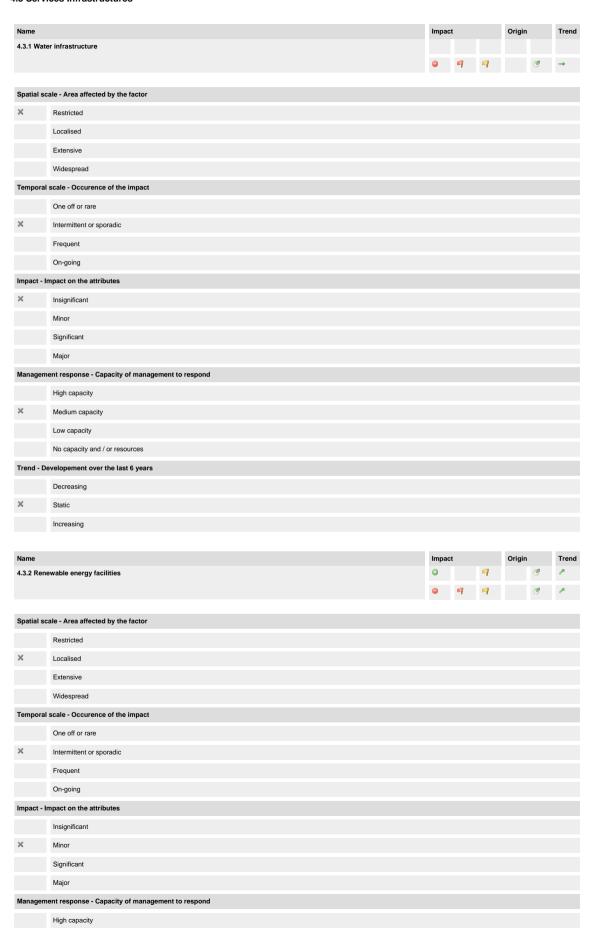


Increasing 0 9 → 4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure 93 Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor × Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare X Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going Impact - Impact on the attributes Insignificant × Minor Significant Major Management response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity X Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources Trend - Developement over the last 6 years Decreasing × Static Increasing Origin 4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor Restricted × Localised Extensive Widespread Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare X Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going Impact - Impact on the attributes Insignificant × Minor Significant Major Management response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity × Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources

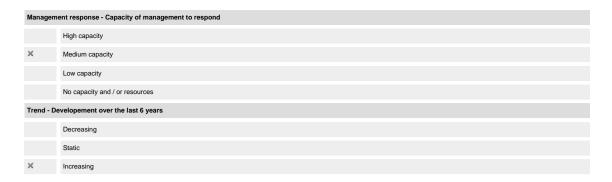
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
×	Static
	Increasing

#### 4.3 Services Infrastructures



×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
~							
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac			Origin		Trend
	alised utilities	iiipac			Origin		rrenu
			q			<b>E</b>	_
Spatial se	ale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempora	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - I	mpact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managen	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac	:t		Origin		Trend
4.3.5 Maj	or linear utilities						
		0	q	9	•	E	$\rightarrow$
Spatial se	ale - Area affected by the factor						
**	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempora	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - I	mpact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						



## 4.4 Pollution



×	Insignificant					
	Minor					
	Significant					
	Major					
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond					
	High capacity					
×	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - D	velopement over the last 6 years					
×	Decreasing					
	Static					
	Increasing					
Name		Impac	t	Origin		Trend
4.4.5 Soli	waste					
			9		<b>(</b>	
Spatial so	ale - Area affected by the factor					
×	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact					
×	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - I	ppact on the attributes					
.mpaot - I	Insignificant					
	morgimiouni.					
×	Minor					

## X Medium capacity

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

Low capacity

High capacity

No capacity and / or resources

## Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

X Decreasing
Static
Increasing

Major

## 4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name		Impac	t		Origin		Tren
4.5.3 Lar	d conversion	0	9	4	•	F	1
			9	9		<b>G</b>	<b>→</b>
Spatial s	cale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempora	I scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						

	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact -	Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manager	nent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impa	:t		Origin		Trend
4.5.4 Liv	estock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	0	9	4	•	<b>(</b>	-
				4		(F	<b>→</b>
Spatial s	cale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
rempora	I scale - Occurence of the impact						
**	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going On-going						
Impact -	Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manager	nent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impa	:t		Origin		Trend
4.5.5 Cro	p production	0	q	4	•	Œ	-
				9		<b>(</b>	-
C	and Area offered development						
Spatial s	cale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
_							

	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - I	npact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name	estry/Wood production	Impact	q		Origin	<b>(</b> 4	Trend
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			e p	•	( <b>G</b>	<b>→</b>
			•	•	9	9	
Spatial sc	ale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact - II	npact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						

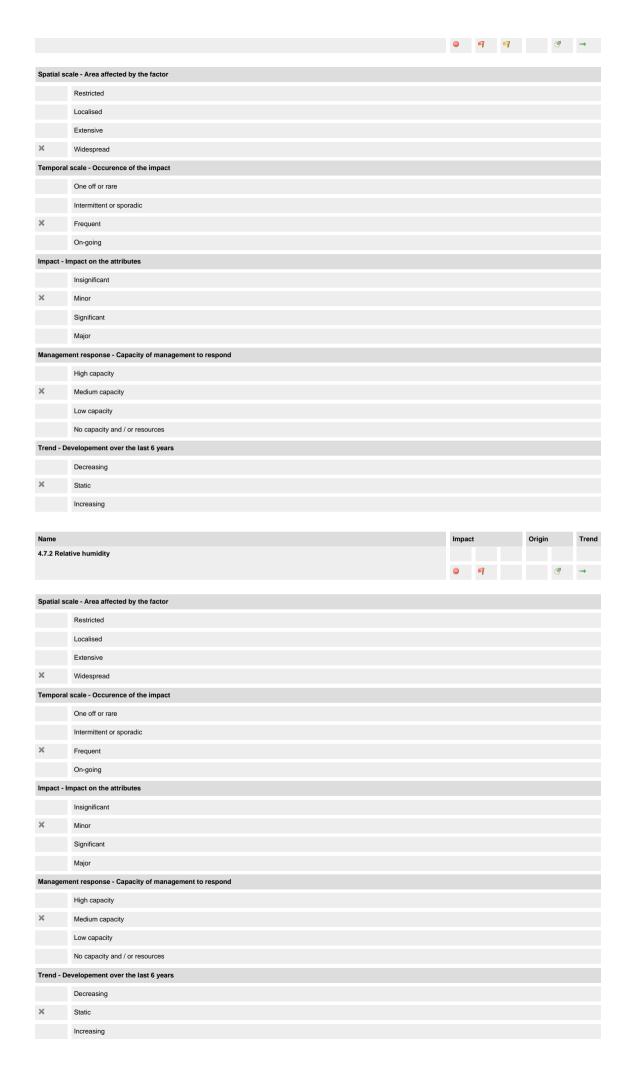
## 4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name		Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.6.1 Mi	ning						
			9			Œ	<b>→</b>
Spatial	scale - Area affected by the factor						
×	Restricted						
	Localised						

	Fortesting						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempo	oral scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact	t - Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manag	gement response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend -	- Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
	notating						
Name					Origin		Trend
		Impac	t				
4.6.2 Q	Quarrying	Impac	t				
4.6.2 Q	Quarrying	Impac	e eq	व		G	<b>→</b>
4.6.2 Q	Quarrying			q		Œ	<b>→</b>
	Quarrying al scale - Area affected by the factor			4		<b>G</b>	<b>→</b>
				q		<b>©</b>	<b>→</b>
Spatial	Il scale - Area affected by the factor			q		<b>E</b>	<b>→</b>
Spatial	Il scale - Area affected by the factor  Restricted			q		E	<b>→</b>
Spatial	Il scale - Area affected by the factor  Restricted  Localised			q		<b>ઉ</b>	<b>→</b>
Spatial ×	Il scale - Area affected by the factor  Restricted  Localised  Extensive			q		Œ	<b>→</b>
Spatial ×	Il scale - Area affected by the factor  Restricted  Localised  Extensive  Widespread			q		<b>ઉ</b>	<b>→</b>
Spatial ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  Doral scale - Occurence of the impact			q		<b>(</b>	<b>→</b>
Spatial ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  oral scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare			q		<b>G</b>	-
Spatial ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  oral scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic			q		<b></b>	т
Spatial X	Restricted  Localised  Extensive  Widespread  One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On-going			q		·	•
Spatial X	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes			q		<b></b>	→
Spatial ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  oral scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant			q		<b></b>	-
Spatial X	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor			q		<b>.</b>	-
Spatial ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  oral scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant			q		<b>.</b>	-
Spatial × Tempo ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  Oral scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major			q		<b></b>	-
Spatial × Tempo ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major gement response - Capacity of management to respond			q		<b>.</b>	-
Spatial ×  Tempoo ×  Impact ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going tt - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major gement response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity			q		<b>.</b>	-
Spatial × Tempo ×	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  Oral scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major gement response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity			q		<b></b>	
Spatial ×  Tempo  X  Impact	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread  One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major gement response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity Low capacity  Low capacity			q		<b>.</b>	
Spatial X  Tempo X  Impact X	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread Onal scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major gement response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity and / or resources			9		<b></b>	
Spatial X  Tempo X  Impact X	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread Oral scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major gement response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources - Developement over the last 6 years			q		<b>.</b>	
Spatial X  Tempo X  Impact X	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread Onal scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major gement response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity and / or resources			q		<b></b>	
Spatial X  Tempo X  Impact X	Restricted Localised Extensive Widespread Oral scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going t - Impact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major gement response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources - Developement over the last 6 years			q		<b>.</b>	

## 4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.1 Wind			





Increasing 4.7.5 Dust **○ □** Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised × Extensive Widespread Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic × Frequent On-going Impact - Impact on the attributes Insignificant × Minor Significant Major Management response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity X Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources Trend - Developement over the last 6 years Decreasing × Static Increasing Origin ●●●●● 4.7.6 Water (rain/water table) Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive × Widespread Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic × Frequent On-going Impact - Impact on the attributes Insignificant × Minor Significant Major Management response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity X Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources Trend - Developement over the last 6 years



#### 4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage



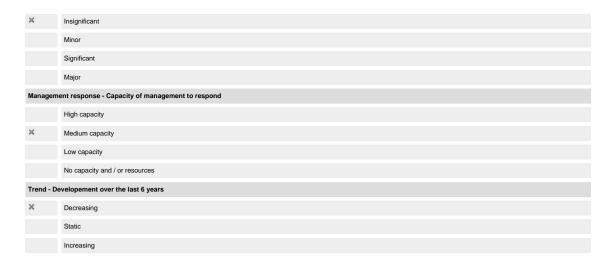
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac	t -a	-79	Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Soc	ety's valuing of heritage		4	9	•	<b>F</b>	7
		_		•			
Spatial se	ale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempora	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - I	npact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managen	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac	t	-73	Origin		Trend
4.8.4 Cha	nges in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	<b>O</b>	eq eq	9	•	G.	1
			•	,	9	3	•
Spatial se	ale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempora	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - I	npact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managon	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						

	High capacity						
	Medium capacity						
×	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend -	Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Ide	entity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	<ul><li></li></ul>	4	9	•	E E	<i>&gt;</i>
Spatial	scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
×	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempor	al scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
×	Frequent						
	On-going On-going						
Impact -	Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Manage	ment response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend -	Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac	t		Origin		Trend
4.8.6 lm	pacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	0	9	9	•	F	-
			q		•		
Spatial	scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Tempor	al scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact -	Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						

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

#### 4.9 Other human activities





## 4.10 Climate change and severe weather events



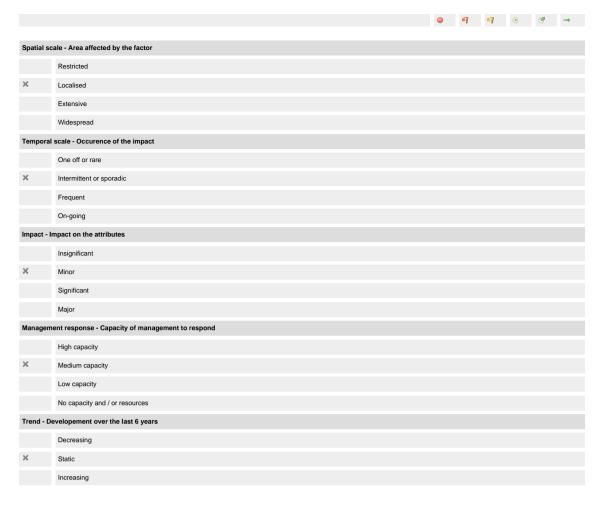
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Ir	spact on the attributes						
×	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	nt response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impac	:t		Origin		Trend
4.10.3 Dro	ıght						
			9	4	•	<b>G</b>	1
Spatial sc	ile - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
×	Localised						
	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
×	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
	On-going						
Impact - Ir	apact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
×	Minor						
	Significant						
	Major						
Managem	int response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - De	velopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac	:t		Origin		Trend
4.10.4 Des	1.10.4 Desertification						
				9		Œ	<b>→</b>
Snoticl -	ollo - Area affected by the factor						
opaudi SC	le - Area affected by the factor  Restricted						
	IVEORITOIEU						
	Localized						
×	Localised  Extensive						

One off or rare  Intermittent or sporadic  Frequent  On roles			
X Frequent			
- 1 March			
On going			
On-going			
Impact - Impact on the attributes			
X Insignificant			
Minor			
Significant			
Major			
Management response - Capacity of management to respond			
High capacity			
Medium capacity			
X Low capacity			
No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years			
Decreasing			
× Static			
Increasing			
Name	Origin	1	Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change			
		F	1
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
X Restricted			
Localised			
Extensive			
Widespread			
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact			
One off or rare			
Intermittent or sporadic			
Frequent			
On-going			
Impact - Impact on the attributes			
X Insignificant			
Minor			
Significant			
Major			
Management response - Capacity of management to respond  High capacity			
Medium capacity			
Low capacity			
No capacity and / or resources			
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years			
Decreasing			

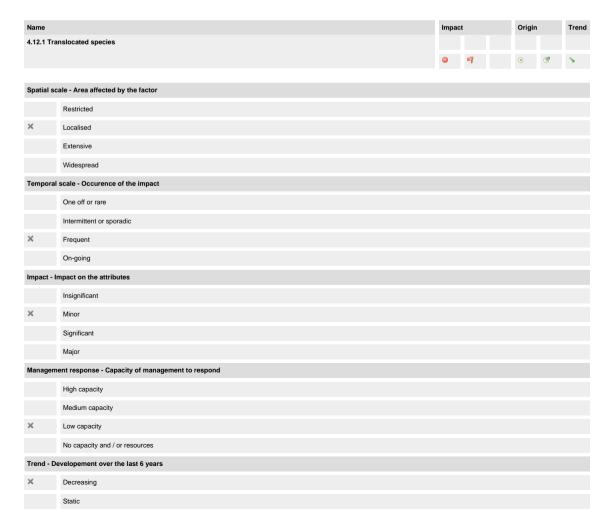
#### 4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impac	ot O		Origin		Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
		4		•		•
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						

×	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact					
×	One off or rare					
**	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - I	npact on the attributes					
	Insignificant					
×	Minor					
	Significant					
	Major					
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond					
	High capacity					
×	Medium capacity					
	Low capacity					
	No capacity and / or resources					
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years					
×	Decreasing					
	Static					
	Increasing					
Name		Impac	t	Origin		Trend
4.11.5 Ero	sion and siltation/Deposition					
			9		<b>G</b>	$\rightarrow$
Spatial co	ale - Area affected by the factor					
Opuliui 30	Restricted					
×	Localised					
^	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact					
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
×	Frequent On-going					
	Frequent					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going					
	Frequent On-going npact on the attributes					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond					
Impact - I	Prequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity					
Impact - I	Prequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources					
Impact - I	Frequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity No capacity and / or resources evelopement over the last 6 years Decreasing					
Impact - I	Prequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity Low capacity and / or resources evelopement over the last 6 years Decreasing Static					
Impact - I	Prequent On-going mpact on the attributes Insignificant Minor Significant Major ent response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity Low capacity Low capacity and / or resources evelopement over the last 6 years Decreasing Static	Impac		Origin		Trend



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



Increasing 4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor Restricted × Localised Extensive Widespread Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare X Intermittent or sporadic Frequent On-going Impact - Impact on the attributes Insignificant × Minor Significant Major Management response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity Medium capacity X Low capacity No capacity and / or resources Trend - Developement over the last 6 years **X** Decreasing Static Increasing Origin 4.12.3 Invasive/Alien freshwater species Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor Restricted Localised Extensive × Widespread Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact One off or rare Intermittent or sporadic × Frequent On-going Impact - Impact on the attributes Insignificant × Minor Significant Major Management response - Capacity of management to respond High capacity

No capacity and / or resources

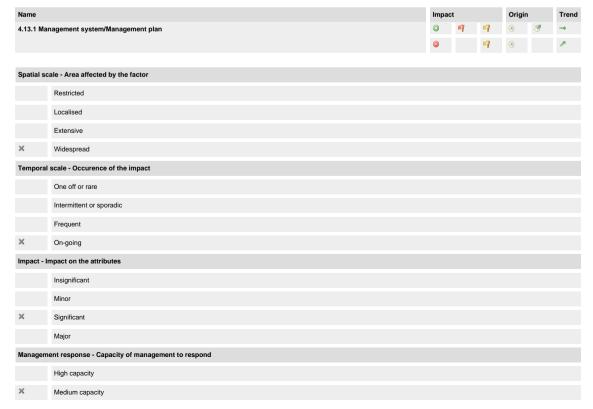
Trend - Developement over the last 6 years

Medium capacity

Low capacity



#### 4.13 Management and institutional factors



	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impac	t	_	Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Le	gal framework	<b>O</b>	Щ		•	(F	7
Spatial s	cale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
×	Widespread						
Tempora	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact -	mpact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Managen	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
×	Static						
	Increasing						
Name		Impac		q	Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Gc	vernance	<b>O</b>	4	4	•	F	<b>→</b>
Spatial s	cale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
×	Widespread						
Tempora	scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact -	mpact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
×	Significant						
	Major						
Managen	ent response - Capacity of management to respond						

	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend -	Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 I	Management activities	0	9	4	•	F	
Spatial	scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
×	Widespread						
Tempo	ral scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact	- Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
×	Major						
Manage	ement response - Capacity of management to respond						
	High capacity						
×	Medium capacity						
	Low capacity						
	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend -	Developement over the last 6 years						
	Decreasing						
	Static						
×	Increasing						
Name		Impact		~3	Origin	0.00	Trend
4.13.5 F	Financial resources		<b>F</b>	<b>9</b>	•	E	<b>→</b>
		ŭ		٠			
Spatial	scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted						
	Localised						
	Extensive						
×	Widespread						
Tempo	ral scale - Occurence of the impact						
	One off or rare						
	Intermittent or sporadic						
	Frequent						
×	On-going						
Impact	- Impact on the attributes						
	Insignificant						
	Minor						
	Significant						
×	Major						

Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond				
	High capacity				
×	Medium capacity				
	Low capacity				
	No capacity and / or resources				
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years				
	Decreasing				
	Static				
×	Increasing				
Name		Impact		Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Hu	man resources	0 9	q	<b>(9</b>	7
Spatial so	ale - Area affected by the factor				
	Restricted				
	Localised				
	Extensive				
×	Widespread				
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact				
	One off or rare				
	Intermittent or sporadic				
	Frequent				
×	On-going				
Impact - I	mpact on the attributes				
	Insignificant				
	Minor				
	Significant				
×	Major				
Managem	ent response - Capacity of management to respond				
	High capacity				
×	Medium capacity				
	Low capacity				
	No capacity and / or resources				
Trend - D	evelopement over the last 6 years				
	Decreasing				
	Static				
×	Increasing				
Name 4.13.7 Lo	w impact research/monitoring activities	Impact	q	Origin	Trend
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Spatial so	ale - Area affected by the factor				
	Restricted				
	Localised				
×	Extensive				
	Widespread				
Temporal	scale - Occurence of the impact				
	One off or rare				
	Intermittent or sporadic				
**	Frequent				
×	On-going				
Impact - I	mpact on the attributes				
	Insignificant				
	Minor				



- 4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)
- 4.17.1 If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor
- 4.18. Prediction of the state of conservation at next cycle of Periodic Reporting.
- 4.18.1 Please predict what the state of conservation of each attribute will be approximately 6 years from now (at the time of the next cycle of Periodic Reporting)

	Attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
4.18.1.1	More than 2200-km-long network of four Northern Routes and Camino Francés	×			
4.18.1.2	Religious built heritage: churches and monasteries	×			
4.18.1.3	Network of historic hostels and hospitals for pilgrims	×			
4.18.1.4	Civil engineering structures necessary for the pilgrimage (i.e. bridges)	×			
4.18.1.5	Natural landscapes	×			

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

#### 5.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

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

The boundaries do not limit the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved

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

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

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

The buffer zones do not limit the ability to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value but they could be improved

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

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

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

Regarding Q5.1.1. there is no consensus among the territories; the overall impression is that the boundaries are adequate to maintain the property's OUV but Aragón states that they could be improved. Regarding buffer zones. Galicia states that the one of the northern sections could be improved for the assessment of potential landscape impacts.

#### 5.2. Protective Measures

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

- Law 3/1996 of 10 May, which protects the Route of Santiago de Compostela in Galicia. (DOG, no 101, of 23 may 1996).
- Pahis Plan 2004-2012 of the Castilla y León Historical site approved via the 37/2005 agreement, dated the 31st of March (Bocyl, nº 65, 06/04/2005). http://www.patrimoniocultural.jcyl.es/web/jcyl/PatrimonioCultural/es/Plantilla10 0/1284184946800
- Regional Decree 140/2005, of 5th December, which approves the regulation planning for Navarra Touristic Hostels. (BON no 152, 21/12/2005). http://www.navarra.es/NR/rdonlyres/FBA25FC5-86AC-4EF6-9976-6272482B44C6/71094/De cretoForal1402005.pdf
- Decree 58/2013, of 29th August, which modifies the Decree 24/2006 of 20th April which created the Commission of the Routes to Santiago de Compostela in Castilla y León (Comisión de los Caminos a Santiago por Castilla y León).

http://bocyl.jcyl.es/boletines/2006/04/26/pdf/BOCYL-D-26042006-1.pdf

- Decree 37/2007, of 19th April, which approves the Regulation in order to preserve the cultural heritage of Castilla y León. http://bocyl.jcyl.es/boletines/2007/04/25/pdf/BOCYL-D-25042007-2.pdf
- Decree 46/2007, of 8th March, which regulates the Route of Santiago de Compostela Advisory Committee (Comité Asesor del Camiño de Santiago).
   http://www.xunta.es/dog/Publicados/2007/20070326/AnuncioA536 es.html
- Order 2118/2007, of 20th December, which regulates the Comisariado de los Caminos a Santiago por Castilla y León, technical group to offer counselling and support http://bocyl.jcyl.es/boletines/2008/01/08/pdf/BOCYL-D-08012008-1.pdf
- Royal Decree 1431/2009, of 11 September (BOE of 29 September 2009), which seeks to adapt the composition of the Council of St. James (Consejo Jacobeo) to the new structure of the Spanish Central Administration and the Autonomous Communities involved, as well as introducing changes to its organisation and operation. https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2009/09/29/pdfs/BOE-A-2009-15444.pdf
- Decree 225/2010, of 30th December, which modifies Decree 46/2007, of 8th March, that regulated the composition and functioning of The Route of Santiago de Compostela Advisory Committee (Comité Asesor del Camiño de Santiago). (DOG num. 13 dated 20.01.2011) http://www.xunta.es/dog/Publicados/2011/20110120/Anuncio21AA es.html
- Decree 227/2011, of 2nd December , which sets the limits of the Route of Santiago de Compostela starting in Pedrafita do Cebreiro municipality up to the O Pino municipal district with the exception of the stretch between Amenal and the limits of Lavacolla airport.

  http://www.xunta.es/dog/Publicados/2011/20111214/AnuncioCA03-051211-9523\_es.html /li>
- Decree 144/2012, of 29th June, which sets the limits of the Route to Santiago de Compostela between O Amenal and the limits of Lavacolla airport.

http://www.xunta.es/dog/Publicados/2012/20120712/AnuncioG0164-100712-0001\_es.htm I

- Decree 247/2012, of 22nd November, which sets the limits of the Route of Santiago de Compostela in the Santiago de Compostela Council. http://www.xunta.es/dog/Publicados/2012/20121207/AnuncioG0164-291112-0001 es.htm |
- Decree 58/2013, of 29th August, which changes Decree 24/2006, of 20th April. http://bocyl.jcyl.es/boletines/2013/09/04/pdf/BOCYL-D-04092013-1.pdf

Source: Periodic Reporting Cycle 1; Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

#### Comment

Delete: Law 3/1996 Decree 46/2007 Modify link: Decree 140/2005: http://www.lexnavarra.navarra.es/detalle.asp?r=28108

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

2016 / Law 5/2016, of 4 May, on the cultural heritage of Galicia / Law / https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2016/BOE-A-2016-5942-consolidado.pdf

2017 / Decree 93/2017, of 14 September, regulating the composition and functioning of the Territorial Councils of Cultural Heritage of Galicia, the Advisory Council of the Pilgrims' Routes to Santiago and the Technical Commission of Archaeology. / Decree / https://www.xunta.gal/dog/Publicados/2017/20171009/AnuncioG0164-031017-0001\_es.html

2014 / Decree158/2014, of 27 November, approving the delimitation of the Camino de Santiago del Norte, Ruta de la Costa. / Decree / https://www.xunta.gal/dog/Publicados/2014/20141223/AnuncioG0164-161214-0003 es.html

2012 / Decree 267/2012, of 5 December, approving the delimitation of the Camino de Santiago del Norte, inland route, also known as Camino Primitivo or Camino de Oviedo. / Decree / https://www.xunta.gal/dog/Publicados/2012/20121231/AnuncioG0164-141212-0008\_es.html

2001 / Law 1/2001 of 6 March 2001 on Cultural Heritage (Asturias) / Law / https://www.boe.es/buscar/pdf/2001/BOE-A-2001-10676-consolidado.pdf

2006 / Decree 63/2006, of 22 June, which establishes and delimits the historical complex of the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago de Compostela in the Principality of Asturias, and determines its provisional protected environment (Inland Route and Coastal Route). / Decree /

https://www.boe.es/diario\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2006-14505

2007 / Decree 3/2007, of 25 January, partially redrafting Annex I of Decree 63/2006, of 22 June, which establishes and delimits the Historic Route of the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago de Compostela in the Principality of Asturias and determines its provisional protected environment (Inland Route and Coastal Route). / Decree / https://www.boe.es/diario\_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2007-5823

2020 / Decree 87/2020, of 13 November, on the second amendment of Decree 63/2006, of 22 June, establishing and delimiting the historical complex of the Pilgrims' Route to Santiago de Compostela in the Principality of Asturias and determining its provisional protected environment (inland route and coastal route). / Decree /
https://www.boe.es/diario\_boe/kt.php?id=BoE-A-2020-16510#:-:text=A%2D2020%2D16510-Decreto%2087%2F2020%2C%20de%2013%20de%20noviembre%2C%20de%20segunda.y%20ruta%20de%20la%20Costa)

1988 / Regional decree 290/1988, of December 14, which definitively defines the road to Santiago as it passes through Navarre and establishes its protection regimen / Decree /

http://www.lexnavarra.navarra.es/detalle.asp?r=28784

1993 / Regional Decree 324/1993, of October 25, which definitively defines the territorial scope of the road to Santiago, as it passes through Navarre, in order to supplement the declaration as a historical-artistic complex mad by decree 2224/19 62, September 5 / Decree /

http://www.lexnavarra.navarra.es/detalle.asp?r=28605

2005 / Regional law 14/2005, of November 22, on the cultural heritage of Navarre / Decree /

http://www.lexnavarra.navarra.es/detalle.asp?r=4509

2021 / Decree 77/2021, of 15 December, declaring the French Way of Saint James in La Rioja as a Green Route and the Special Plan for the Way of Saint James in La Rioja / https://web.larioja.org/normativa?n=3136

1999 / Law 3/1999, of March 10, 1999, on the Aragonese Cultural Heritage /

https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-1999-8270

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is no consensus among the territories about Q5.2.6. Most of the territories agrees that there is adequate capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but Aragón states that some deficiencies of enforcement remain. Anyway, in the event that interventions on the property are necessary, control and evaluation mechanisms are in place in all territories, according to the different regional legislations.

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

Galicia points out that a future challenge is to implement heritage impact analyses according to the methodologies that have been developed in recent years. According to Aragon, the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage collaborates with government areas of Territorial Planning, Urban Planning and the Environment in order to prescribe the necessary measures to avoid the negative impact of any intervention on the cultural property and its protected environment.

#### 5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

#### If 'Other', please specify

Competences are distributed at national, regional and local level, mostly at regional level

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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

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

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property

A code of practice developed by local communities or other groups

A management plan

An annual work plan or business plan

An environmental management framework

A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

#### 5.3.4 - Management Documents

#### Comment

Guide of good practices for actions on the roads to Santiago de Compostela (Galicia):

https://ficheiros-web.xunta.gal/cultura/publicacions/guia\_boas\_practicas\_actuacions\_camino\_santiago.pdf White Paper on the Pilgrims' Road to Santiago de Compostela in the Principality of Asturias https://www.asturias.es/Asturias/descargas/PDF\_TEMAS/Cultura/patrimonio/20161103\_Libro\_Blanco\_Camino\_Santiago\_Principado.pdf

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

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

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

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

No use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

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

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

No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties

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

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

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved

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

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

#### 5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

No management system is currently in place

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

No annual work/action plan exists despite an identified need

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

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

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

		Not applicable	Non-existent	Poor	Fair	Good
5.3.16.1	Local communities				×	
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					×
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	×				
5.3.16.4	Landowners				×	
5.3.16.5	Women				×	
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					×
5.3.16.7	Researchers					×
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists					×
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists					×
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					×
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries					×
5.3.16.12	NGOs				×	
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups					×
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Associations of Friends of the Wa James	y of Saint James, Association of	Municipalities	along the Way	of Saint

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

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

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

In Galicia, actions are oriented to the integration of values such as equality, social inclusion, local development and cultural diversity in all cases and as a main premise and these aspects are strengthened with specific actions and programmes. In Aragon all projects are analysed and evaluated objectively. This management system provides equality for all social groups when it comes to developing actions that affect the property of cultural interest or its protected environment.

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

Regarding Q5.3.13., we can state that there is no general management plan of the property. Some of the territories have implemented a regional plan but others have not developed or implemented a specific one and the actions developed on the Routes are included in their government annual heritage, culture or tourism plans. A general plan should strengthen relations

between the parties and improve participation mechanisms, especially for local communities and local development managers.

#### 6. Financial and Human Resources

#### 6.1. Funding

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

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.3	World Heritage Fund (International Assistance)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.4	Contribution from other conventions and programmes	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.5	International donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.6	Governmental (national/federal)	2 %	2 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	90 %	90 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	7 %	8 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	1 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	0 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

In Galicia, most of the costs for projects and staff are assumed by the regional government. The municipalities provide technical staff mostly dedicated to authorisation of interventions on the property, cultural visits and attention to tourists. In La Rioja, the main funding is also provided by regional gov. but they also received European funding through the Network of Green Routes & Associated Assets and national fundings for religious buildings such as St Domingo Church or Logroño Cathedral

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

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

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

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

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

The funding of the property is secured over the long and medium term as most of it comes from the regional governments. Some projects along St James Way have been also funded by NextGeneration Funds (for example in Navarra) and national government provides funding through National Heritage Plans. It is remarkable that most of the staff working on the Routes to Santiago are civil servants or public employees from the regional and local administrations.

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

		From local communities %	From elsewhere %	
6.1.6.1	Men	54 %	51 %	
6.1.6.2	Women	46 %	49 %	
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %	

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

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

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

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

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

Conservation	Fair
Environmental sustainability	Fair
Community participation and inclusion	Poor

Risk preparedness	Poor
Capacity development and education	Fair
Administration	Fair
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Fair
Marketing and promotion	Poor
Interpretation	Fair
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Fair

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

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

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

Asturias is the only Spanish Autonomous Region that has used the Strategy. One of the objectives of this strategy is the inclusive approach of communities in the conservation and management of heritage. In relation to this objective, Asturias highlights the work of the Commission of the Way of St. James of Asturias, which includes various social and institutional actors collaborating in the management of the Jacobean routes and associated heritage assets.

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

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

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

Regarding Q6.1.12, we must point out that some of the regions have no site-based capacity building plan or programme but others have fully implemented it, so we have recognised their work in the answer. In relation with this, Galicia have developed an optimal training programme although states that training in emergency management or in social involvement and participation could be improved. On the contrary, Navarra states that more capacity building and training would be advisable.

#### 7. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

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

Knowledge about the values and attributes of the World Heritage property is acceptable for most key areas but there are gaps

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

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

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

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

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

Regarding Q7.2 and 7.3, there is no consensus between the regions as some develop deep and planned research whose results are broadly shared and others don't.In Galicia, the Way is the subject of many research projects at universities. In Aragon, the research carried out is linked to the archaeological excavations of some of the sites (Santa Cristina de Somport), and to studies linked to emblematic assets (Cathedral of Jaca). In Navarra some studies will be carried out through the NextGen Funds

#### 8. Education, Information and Awareness Building

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

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

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

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

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

Local communities	
Local/municipal authorities	

downers	
men en e	
xth/children	
searchers	
al Visitors	
ional/international tourists	
urism industry	
al businesses and industries	

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

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

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

In Galicia there is a great awareness of local communities, with specific projects and didactic units on both cultural values and relations between visitors and local communities. In Asturias there are educational programmes aimed at children and young people. Likewise, they develop activities that contribute to inform and raise awareness about the property. Awareness-raising, sensitisation and dissemination activities are carried out in Aragon, but there is no coordinated and stable programme.

#### 9. Visitor Management

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

268589 / 117828 / 36109 / 224659 / 220277 /

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

Other

Pilgrim Office in Santiago de Compostela. Those are the pilgrims who ask for the Compostela, but the number of those who walk the Routes to Santiago is supposed to be much higher

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

More than four overnight stays

#### 9.4 - Please provide the source of information

The minimun distance required to get the Compostela is 100 km. If the pilgrim goes down St James Way by horse or on foot, a minimum of 4 nights in Galicia are required. Asturias, La Rioja and Navarra also record more than 4 overnights in their territories. Navarra source:

https://turismoprofesional.navarra.es/es/observatorio-turistico/estudios-propios?lugar=&actividades=9698241&subactividades=&pagina=1&resultados=9. Aragon states that pilgrims state 1-2 nights regarding the data from hostels.

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

23/28/3/3/10/7/

#### 9.6 - Please provide the source of information

https://www.eixoatlantico.com/images/SIE/181129-sie-turismo-barcelos/informe\_estudio\_camino\_santiago-esp\_laura-dopeso.pdf Hostels statistics

https://www.visitnavarra.es/documents/8257989/9672341/Estudio+del+Perfil+del+Peregrino+en+Navarra+%282018%29.pdf/9941fb14-1d81-1dc9-c86c-7989396b5090?t=1628232958722 https://www.elcaminoconcorreos.com/es/blog/cuanto-cuesta-hacer-el-camino-de-santiago

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

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

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

There is no consensus in Q9.7 as only some regions have developed strategies: -Master Plan for the Pilgrims' Roads to Santiago in Galicia 2022-2027 (revision of the previous one 2015-2021): https://www.turismo.gal/osdam/filestore/8/0/2/8/0\_127a74e87537cb1/80280\_3281445b30ed41f.pdf -Navarra:

https://gobiernoabierto.navarra.es/sites/default/files/3211\_plan\_estrategico\_de\_turismo\_de\_navarra\_2018-2025.pdf But other regions as Asturias or La Rioja has no strategy.

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

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

#### 9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

#### If a different system, please specify

The Tourism Agency of Galicia uses the Master Plan indicated. Navarra counts with an Interdepartmental Commission of the Way of St. James. Aragón carries out the checking of the local tourist entities

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

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

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

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

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

In many locations, but not easily visible to visitors

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

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

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

Yes

#### If 'Yes', please specify

https://galiciaturismorural.es/destacado/casa-rurales-camino-de-santiago

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

Yes

#### If 'Yes', please specify

In Galicia there are small local businesses run almost entirely by local residents and dedicated to the specific attention to pilgrims. In Asturias, the very existence of small local businesses providing tourist services to visitors to the site translates into benefits for them but also, indirectly, for the communities in which they are registered. Navarra states that tourism helps local economic development and the fight against depopulation. Aragon also states that the benefits revert to the territory.

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

Regarding question 9.14, the only territory where fees are collected is Navarra. In Galicia the use and enjoyment of the Routes to Santiago is related to the pilgrimage and the activities and services that complement this activity. In Asturias the implementation of eco-counters is foreseen, which will allow a more detailed knowledge of the impact in terms of users/pilgrims. Aragon states that there is no coordination between cultural and touristic managers, so it is not easy to obtain the data.

#### 10. Monitoring

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

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

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

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done

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

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

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

Navarra has noted that it has no indicators and La Rioja that it does not apply. However, in those points where a region has noted that indicators are in place and in use, this option has been selected, whereas when this option does not apply and indicators have been defined but are not yet in use, it is this option the one selected. Galicia has pointed out that there are no indicators in 10.3.2/3/4, although indicators have been defined but are not yet in use in 10.3.1/5/6.

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Local communities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Fair
Women	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Poor
Other specific groups	Poor
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	Industries

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

Implementation is underway

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

Asturias indicates that ongoing application is defined as the surveillance of the property, monitoring of its state of conservation, potential impacts, management and protection measures must be kept active over time, as it is, in order to ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

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

Galicia states that it is considered appropriate to agree on a set of indicators within the framework of the overall management of the World Heritage property and a commitment to share them among the different governance actors, as well as to disseminate the joint results more widely.

#### 11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

#### 11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	×
5.2.6	There is acceptable capacity/resources to enforce legislation and/or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies of enforcement remain	×
5.3	Management System/Management Plan	
5.3.5	Some use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	×
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	×
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	×
5.3.12	The management system/plan is only partially adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
5.3.13	There is currently <b>no management system</b> in place at the property	
5.3.14	There is no existing annual work/action plan for the property despite an identified need	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	×
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.10	Some use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	×
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but there are some deficiencies in implementation	
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	
9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is considerable monitoring at the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	×
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done	×
Plea	se select 0 more issues.	
□ Pl	ease save this question to reflect changes	

#### 12. Summary and Conclusions

#### 12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

#### 12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.5	Biological resource use/modification								
4.5.10	Forestry/Wood production	Natural landscapes and routes	Administrative control of actions related to this factor, especially changes from agricultural to forestry use and the way in which forestry activities such as felling and replanting are carried out.	Constant monitoring and implementation of a system to control compulsory authorisations through a digital platform.	These actions to monitor the potential impact of the factor are constantly being implemented.	Regional and local governments	No comments		
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric								

4.7.1	Wind	can affect all five of the above indicated attributes. On natural elements, the wind affects through falling trees or landslides and as	ctions such as consolidating, eaning, cutting down ranches, building inforcement structures, etc. he state of preservation of esets and routes must be	Regular technical inspe- technical specialists, pr of diagnosis sheets and implementation of appr- corrective measures. O checks after strong gale verify damage and take appropriate measures.	eparation I opriate ccasional es to	Control measure: carried out on a c basis. Establishm timetable of actio the urgency of th interventions.	continuous nent of a ns based on	Regional and local governments		No more comments
4.7.2	Relative humidity	Network of routes, religious built heritage, civil engineering structures and natural landscapes	The state of preservation of assets and routes must be checked regularly.	Periodic review of the attributes involved, as occasional review episodes of heavy rato verify the absence affection or to take the appropriate corrective measures if this is no case.	as well pass well pass after an ainfall in a	These actions to m potential impact of t are constantly being implemented.	he factor	Regional and local governments		No more comments
4.7.4		Radiation/Light								
4.8	Social/Cultural uses	s of heritage								
4.8.1	Ritual/Spiritual/Religiou and associative uses	Religious built heritage and Network of historic hostels and hospitals for pilgrims	Pilgrims' assessment of the motivations for their activity and their personal appreciation of their trip	Pilgrim surveys	Continu	uous		and local ents. Pilgrim's Office		ation can also be taken from the hostels and nents.
4.11	Sudden ecological	or geological events								
4.11.5	Erosion and siltation/Deposition	Network of routes, religious built heritage, civi engineering structures and natural landscapes		f Periodic review of attributes involved as occasional reviduring episodes of rainfall or gales to the absence of affir or to take the approprietive measure is not the case.	, as well ews heavy verify ectation opriate	These actions to n potential impact of are constantly bein implemented.	the factor	Regional and local governments		No comments
4.12	Invasive/alien spec	ies or hyper-abundant speci	es							
4.12.3	Invasive/Alien freshwater species	Routes and natural landscapes	Environmental maintenance activities on the Routes	Permanent review state of conservation		Permanent		gional government of icia	activitie recover autocht agricult	ration with research s and promotion of the y and maintenance of honous species in ure and forestry. Fight rural abandonment.
4.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	Natural landscapes	Monitoring changes from agricultural to forestry use and the way in which forestry activities are carried out, especially felling and replanting.				Regi Galid	onal government of cia	certai	orium on the planting of n tree species lyptus)
4.13	Management and in	stitutional factors								
4.13.1	Management system/Management plan	Routes and natural nt landscapes	Common activities for th interpretation of cultural as a World Heritage site	values	activities	5 years	National governm	and regional ents	activitie appreci aspects	e the number of s related to the ation of the cultural s common to all the es and their rities.
4.13.5	Financial resources	Routes and natural landscapes	Increased private capital participation.	Investments in the a the Routes and thei immediate environn	r	Permanent	go (or	tional and regional vernment of Galicia lly Galicia marked this tor as negative)	increa partici of spe	ised incentives to se private capital pation in the framework cific initiatives or rate social responsibility.

# 12.2. Summary - Management Needs 12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures									
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment					
5.2.4	An adequate legal framework in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Incorporate measures for the assessment of the heritage impact of actions, projects or installations which, due to their size, have an impact on the territory.	5 years	National and regional governments	No comments					

5.2.6		There is acce capacity/res to enforce legislation an regulation in i World Heritag property but a deficiencies of enforcement	ources of early or the th ge imsome of	f the proper ach of the order to join the differen	erty to share m develop in ntly and effici t intervention	ifferent managers the actions that the territory in ently coordinate is for the ural property.	actions sl programm needs an with the a	le of short, medium and long-term nould be established in order to ne interventions according to the d demand of the property, always im of guaranteeing the values of ty and exceptionality.	The agents are varied, both public (N regional and local governments) and (hotels, commerce, leisure companie	private	No comments
5.3	N	Management	System/Man	nagement	t Plan						
5.3.5	n L F d b	Some use hat made of the Horizontal Landscommenda develop policionest practices protection of the property	listoric situate situa	uation to a plemented idelines a corporate	assess the m d in the territor nd recomment the specific a dation in the l	s of the current easures to be ory, applying all the ndations. Ispects of the neritage impact	Recon	they know about the nmendation, the competent nments can use it.	All public and private agents involved in the conservation, dissemination, leisure, tourism, trade, etc. of the Routes.	Recom about i aligned the pro	of the regions have not used the imendation because they didn't know it but government policies are usually d with it by developing practices for tection of heritage and its lable management
5.3.7	n E Ir C	No use has be made of the P Document on mpacts of Clin Change on We Heritage Property	rolicy of the character resortd record ass	the potent ange on the sources of	tial repercuss he heritage e f the Route. I ations of the	s and assessment sions of climate lements and tourist ncorporate the Document in this	5 year	S	National, regional and local governments. Citizenship must be also aware of the impact of climate change and collaborate to curb it.	Docum it but g to mitig The cli	of the regions haven't used the nent because they didn't know about overnment policies prioritise actions gate the effects of climate change. mate of the Northern routes is more ole in summer than Camino France
5.3.9	n S F fr V F	No use has be made of the Strategy for Reducing Risk rom Disasters World Heritage Properties at to property	the Co	e Pilgrims' ompostela terion. Co	Roads to Sa . Establish a ntact with Civ ty forces to ra	risk assessment for intiago de consensual study vil Protection and aise awareness of	projec	s. La Rioja plans to carry out a pilot t for risk control in a World Heritage tty over the next four years	National, regional and local governments, including Civil Protection, State Security Forces and Corps and Environmental Authorities	Strateg but gov reduce	of the regions haven't used the gy because they didn't know about it vernment policies prioritise actions to disaster risks to assets through the pment of plans and protocols.
5.3.11	c b o b tt	There is coordination between the reproduction or administration of administration of administration of the management of the property, I could be imp	the ange col vive Ward in Increment of Jacobut it	e administ llaboratior ay, such a	rations involved on with other a as association entire effectivenes	e the coordination of red and to intensify gents involved in the is, universities, etc. s of actions in the	Ongoi	ng	National, regional and local governments. Associations, Universities, private agents	No cor	mments
6.1		Funding	I								
6.1.3	The available budget is for the implementation of acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property		ion of the improveme	rovement		National, regional and local governments. Funding from European Commission funding Programmes should be also a regular source as well as collaborations with private partners.		Aragon states that there are a large number of promoters who invest in individual actions but there is a lack of joint planning that has a greater impact on the cultural property and the territory.			
6.1.10	made of the W		the World Strategy for ment at the	Strateg of train	gy should be ing could be	legree of knowledge carried out and differ established in the ar nost necessary.	ent lines	5 years	National, regional and local govern Some associations linked to the Ca develop training programmes to be volunteer hospitaleros and recently plan for Camino guides has been d	mino come a training	No comments
10	Monitoring	g									
10.1	There is considera monitorin. World Heri property bi directed to manageme and/or imp understanc Outstandin Universal V	g at the itage ut it is not owards ent needs proving ding of	In several rethere are monitoring programmes oriented to it needs of the property and permanent of with the age involved but seems nece to update the assessment Routes to idid and renew it criteria for monitoring.	s he e d contact ents e it essary e e of the lentify	5 years	Regional and local governments. Collaboration with associations and private agents		nning in the Galicia region is under de ss://www.turismo.gal/osdam/filestore/8.	nder development: sstore/8/0/2/8/0_127a74e87537cb1/80280_3281445b 30ed41f.pdf		d41f.pdf
10.2	Information values of the Heritage production of the sufficient key indicathis has no done	the World property is to define ators, but	Galicia is developing a strategic pla its objective monitor the aspects incluit. Navarra n to implemen indicators to measure the of preservation	in and is to uded in needs it	5 years	Regional governments		ategic Plan of the Routes to Santiago i s://www.turismo.gal/osdam/filestore/8.	o in Galicia: /8/0/2/8/0_f27a74e87537cb1/80280_3281445b 30ed41f.pdf		

#### 12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property has been preserved

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

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is intact

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

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been maintained.

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

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

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

Galicia communicates that they believe that the challenge for future planning is to achieve a better and more efficient transmission and dissemination of the cultural values of the property and the integration of environmental policies that will inevitably involve the introduction of infrastructures to eliminate dependence on traditional energy sources.

#### 13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

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

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

Asturias and La Rioja affirm that WH status has boosted and reinforced the site. Administrations have paid more attention to its protection, conservation, research, management and dissemination. It has also an important social, cultural and educational impact and has favoured the economic development of local communities. The prospect is that it will be sustained over time and it is advisable to work in the future on lines such as: accessibility, environmental sustainability...

- 14. Good Practice in the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
- 14.1 Example of good practice in World Heritage protection, identification, conservation or management at the property level
- 14.2 Define which topics are covered by this example of best practice at the property level
- 15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise
- 15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and/or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and/or Authenticity
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting

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

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

#### 15.2. Use of Data

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

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

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

In Galicia the data from the Reporting helps to focus and objectify the process of updating the management system, and to frame more precisely the study parameters and the framework of the actions to be carried out. In Asturias the Reporting process motivates the review and updating of the situation of the property. The information gathered allows the detection of sensitive points or challenges for the future. In Navarra, priorities for action will be identified through the analysis of the data

#### 15.3. Timing and resources

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

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
Responsible persons for local designated sites under other international conventions/ programmes
UNESCO National Commission
Local communities

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

Gender balance has been explicitly considered in the process but there are still deficiencies in the implementation.

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

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

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

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

#### 15.4. Format and content of the Periodic Report

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

Most required information was accessible.

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

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

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

Some questions are complicated to assess due, it is understood, to the generic nature of the questionnaire, i.e. its unique design to assess a wide range of heritage assets. Clearer examples about the questions and more explanations for the development of the additional information are requested.

#### 15.5. Training and Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

Not applicable (i.e. I did not use these resources)

- 15.5.4 If you found that the online training resources were not adequate, what changes would you like to see implemented?
- 15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee
- 15.6.1 Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

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

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

Galicia has no comments or recommendations. The process is seen as useful as a self-assessment for future planning, and to draw attention to aspects that may have been neglected. Asturias states that the evaluation process for Periodic Reporting motivates the review and updating of the situation of the World Heritage property. The data obtained allow us to confirm the preservation of the exceptional values of the property and to define the challenges to be faced.

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