

Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana

1.2 - World Heritage property details

1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	39.731 / 2.695	30745	78617	109362	2011
Total (ha)		30745	78617	109362	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Map of inscribed property - Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	2011	

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

1. [Serra de Tramuntana](#)

Comment

Please, correct the existing link: <https://serradetramuntana.net/> And add these: <https://www.facebook.com/serratramuntanaunesco>
<https://www.instagram.com/serratramuntanaunesco/> <https://twitter.com/SdeTramuntana>

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

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

		The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme	The World Heritage property (in whole or in part) <u>is not</u> designated and/or protected under this convention/programme
2.1.1	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

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?

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

2.5 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property as a Man and Biosphere Reserve (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

2.6 - Do your national authorities intend to apply for whole or part of World Heritage property to be designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark (if relevant) in the next three years?

No

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

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

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

2.9 - Are you aware of any elements associated with the World Heritage property that have been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage?

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

Chant of the Sybil on Majorca - Inscribed in 2010 (5.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity Art of dry stone walling, knowledge and techniques - Inscribed in 2018 (13.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. In this case, one of the attributes of UOV of WH is related to this Art.

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

Not aware

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

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 cultural landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana constitutes a significant example of the Mediterranean agricultural landscape, which, after centuries of transformations of the steep terrain morphology to exploit the scarce available resources and thanks to the specific orogenetic, climatic and vegetation conditions, has been made productive and well-adapted to human settlement. The system of terraces and cobbled road network, common to many Mediterranean landscapes, is here combined with an articulated network of devices for the management of water, revolving around farming units of feudal origins. Several villages, churches, sanctuaries, towers, lighthouses and small dry-stone structures punctuate the terraced landscape and contribute to its actual character.

Criterion (ii): The landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana eminently exemplifies the interchange between the Muslim and Christian cultures, which is representative of the Mediterranean area, in the combination of the Arabic water harvesting and management technology with the agricultural know-how and the territorial control system introduced by the Christian conquerors, who took over the island of Mallorca in 13th century AD. By this cultural interaction, a terraced agricultural landscape was created, featured by an articulated waterworks network, orchards, vegetable gardens and olive groves, which were earlier organised around small farm holdings, and later in large estates (posesiones) and which nowadays make up the physical and functional features of the Serra de Tramuntana.

Criterion (iv): The cultural landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana represents a spectacular, peculiar example of a terraced, farmed landscape which combines an interconnected and highly specialised system of waterworks for collecting and storing water, featuring qanats, that are underground channels to harvest and transport water, canals, ditches, storage basins, with a system of terraces supported by dry-stone walls so as to make possible the cultivation of vegetables as well as fruit and olive trees in the terraced plots and including a sophisticated drainage system to avoid soil erosion.

Criterion (v): The settlement pattern of the Tramuntana area bears significant witness to human adaptation to difficult environmental conditions, which has ingeniously made a region with scarce resources, both in term of land and water, suitable for farming and living. The feudal land subdivision system, applied to extreme orographic conditions, combined with the sophisticated waterworks technology of Arabic origins has resulted in complex farming units. Their land distribution and use pattern, comprising rocky areas on the tops of mountains, strips of woodland, slopes with terraces, extensive grazing land, fields for reaping, vineyards or fruit crops on flatter land, ensured over time the full exploitation of the existing resources. The Tramuntana area thus pays testimony to the continuous evolution of human settlement in a rugged and steep area of the island.

Integrity

The property is characterized by a high level of uniformity, in which the defining elements - the terraced land arrangements, the olive groves, the spatial organization in rural estates and the water supply network – retain their visual integrity to a considerable extent. The functional and socio-economical integrity, however, is today fragile due to the progressive increase of tourism and the possibly related development pressures. The entire Tramuntana district, witness to the same historical and development processes, acts as the buffer zone of the property. Today, the property does not seem to suffer from immediate development pressure, although the highly populated buffer zone may pose threats to the nominated property and these should be carefully monitored over time.

Authenticity

The property bears credible witness to the historical, cultural and socio- economical processes that have taken place in the Tramuntana area, gradually modifying the landscape to make it productive, and have shaped its actual aspect, although these traditional dynamic processes are declining in favour of tourism activities. The setting still exhibits a strong continuity with past layouts and the aesthetic qualities of this landscape have been appreciated by well-known artists and intellectuals who have contributed to amplify its evocative value. Traditional skills for the building and repair of the dry-stone structures have been consciously maintained through the establishment of a school of dry-stone masonry, to counter the changes brought by social and economic change.

Protection and management requirements

The property has been declared a "Picturesque Setting" and formally protected via a decree since 1972 (Decree 984/1972). Following the approval of the Spanish Historic Heritage Act (1985) and of the Balearic Historic Heritage Act (1998), the property has been further protected by designating a number of "Items of Cultural Interest" (Bien de Interes Cultural, BIC) according to the national and regional legislations. Further BIC declarations for Biniaraix, Ullarò and Galilea have been initiated and should be concluded. The Balearic Act (1991) governing natural spaces and urban planning regulations provides for the identification of areas to be protected for their ecological, geological and landscape values. The pivotal instrument for spatial planning is the Mallorca Spatial Plan (2004), which acknowledges the cultural and natural values of the Tramuntana Area and regulates the human settlement and land-use, taking into account heritage features, values and vocations of different areas, existing activities and the protection of the environment. Further plans related to specific areas in force are, i.e., the Plan for the Regulation of the Tramuntana Area's Natural Resources (2007) and the Special Plans for the Protection of the Historic Site of Archduke Ludwig Salvator's Estate (2002), of the Dry-Stone Route (2008), of Artà-Lluc Route (2008), of the Historic Artistic Architectural, Ecological and Scenic Value of the Municipality of Deià, of the Villages of Lluc, Escorca and of the Historic Centre of Pollença. Completion and enforcement of the other special plans for the protection of places with cultural values, especially of the water management systems and devices, should be envisaged.

The Consortium 'Serra de Tramuntana Paisatge Cultural' is the body established in 2010 for the management of the site and its buffer zone; it should be made fully operational. It is currently composed of the regional government of the Balearic Islands and the Council of Mallorca, and aims at coordinating all the different cultural and natural policies, which are being implemented in the Serra de Tramuntana. It also includes a coordinating institution for the involvement of local stakeholders.

The Management Plan for the property stems from the Mallorca Spatial Plan and has been conceived as a comprehensive instrument alternative to other plans for the area by which to establish strategies and coordinate all activities within. It should be approved by the Consortium "Serra de Tramuntana Patrimoni Mundial", responsible for the implementation of the Plan. Strategies to sustain the agricultural activities within the property and its buffer zone and to control the impact of the development of tourism activity should be envisaged to strengthen traditional agricultural activities, thus ensuring the sustainability of this landscape. Clarifications of responsibilities in monitoring are also advisable.

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	Mediterranean agricultural landscape with specific orogenetic, climatic and vegetation conditions, resulting from the interchange between the Muslim and Christian cultures.	✗			
3.2.2	Articulated and highly specialised system of waterworks for collecting and storing water, featuring qanats (underground channels to collect and transport water), canals, ditches, and storage basins.	✗			
3.2.3	System of terraced fields supported by dry-stone walls and cobble stone roads.	✗			
3.2.4	Settlement pattern based on possessions, complex farming units of Medieval origin, in which land is divided in different uses, such as orchards, vegetable gardens, vineyards and olive groves.	✗			

3.2.5	Traditional architecture: villages, churches, sanctuaries, towers, lighthouses and small dry-stone structures.	✕			
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



4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside






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

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

Positive 							
Negative 							

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


Modification no. 3 of the PTI (Insular Territorial Plan) of May 2023 proposes to declassify 5 large urbanisations within the Serra de Tramuntana area. The Possessió de Raixa is home to the Serra de Tramuntana Unesco World Heritage Cultural Landscape Centre, inaugurated in October 2021, which presents in a didactic and experiential way the reasons that made the Serra a WH site. The Tourist Accommodation Intervention Plan (PIAT) regulates the number of tourist places.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.2.2 - Underground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside










Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

The road network in the Serra de Tramuntana has not been modernised or extended in recent years, despite the increase in vehicle traffic. In recent years there have been complaints from residents about noise and environmental pollution caused by large motorbikes.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant













Relevant	 Not relevant
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4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant


 Not relevant

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant


 Not relevant

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

 Not relevant

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

Law 10/2019, of 22 February, on climate change and energy transition. Art 46. Priority development areas. Decree Law 4/2022, adopting extraordinary and urgent measures to alleviate the economic and social crisis caused by the effects of the war in Ukraine. Article 52 of Law 10/2019 is amended as follows: Art 52 Self-consumption 1. Everyone has the right to produce their own electricity from renewable sources and to consume it.


4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant


 Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant


 Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant


 Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant


 Not relevant

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant


 Not relevant

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

 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

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant












4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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












4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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











4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive ✕		✕	✕	✕			↗
➖ Negative							

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

As stated in the Indicator System (2010-2018), p. 135: "General trend in all municipalities but Selva, is a decrease of crops and an increase in forest areas". Consortium gives grants for the maintenance and recovery of the crop landscape in the whole WH site as well as the strategic project in Banyalbufar and Estellencs, which aims to improve cultivation areas and livestock. Forestry production and exploitation projects. Although not relevant in quantitative terms, there are hunting zones.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.3 - Oil and gas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕	✕		✕				↗

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

Overexploitation and lack of water resources, due to loss of rainfall and climate change in this WH site is a growing problem, especially in the high season. The problem does not only affect Serra de Tramuntana but the whole island of Mallorca.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.3 - Temperature

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕		✕	✕				📈

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.7.9 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.7 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

Overexploitation and lack of water resources, due to loss of rainfall and climate change in this WH site is a growing problem, especially in the high season. The problem does not only affect Serra de Tramuntana but the whole island of Mallorca.

4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside











✕ Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔨 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
➕ Positive ✕	✕		✕			➡	
➖ Negative							

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant		Not relevant					
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		

Impact	 Current	 Potential	 Inside	 Outside	 Decreasing	 Stable	 Increasing
 Positive ✕	✕		✕				
 Negative							

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant











Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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

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

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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










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

4.8.6 - Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Outside

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

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

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

As stated in the Indicator System (2010- 2018), p. 48: "In the Serra de Tramuntana as a whole, there was a slight increase in the population during the period studied, although it should be noted that it has not been constant, as there have been years of growth and others of decline (concentrated in the period 2013-2016). The growth of the WH site, at 1.26%, is slightly lower than the 2.05% for the island of Mallorca as a whole".











4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- 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 positively

In recent years there have been complaints from residents about noise and environmental pollution caused by large motorbikes. The Agency for the Defence of the Territory of Mallorca (ADT) is an autonomous body of the Council of Mallorca, which is responsible for exercising its competence in the protection of urban planning law.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events











4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant











4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.10.4 - Desertification

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

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

4.10.1. Climate disasters have intensified in recent years, such as a tornado in South Tramuntana in 2020 or the squall "Juliette" in 2023. 4.10.6. The increase in natural disasters is attributed to climate change.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

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

Negative							
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Fire episodes in Serra de Tramuntana: As stated in the Indicator System (2010-2018), p. 109: In the period 2010-2018, there have been a total of 190 registered fires in the WH site area, an average of just over 21 fires per year. 2011 was the year with the highest number of registered fires in the WH site area. In terms of territorial distribution, the southern area accounts for more than 60% of the fires, with the municipalities of Andratx and Calvià standing out as the most affected.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.13. Management and institutional factors

4.13.1 - Management system/Management plan

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

4.13.2 - Legal framework

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


4.13.3 - Governance

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

4.13.4 - Management activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

4.13.6 - Human resources

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

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

4.13.8 - High impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (17/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant				✕ Not relevant			
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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

Governance: governing board, council majors board, participation council and permanent board, committee of experts. There is a current legal framework and a proposition of a whole Serra de Tramuntana World Heritage Cultural Landscape Act Indicators System (2010 - 2018) Annual Memories

4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table





Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
	⊖		🏠	⊕		→
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure	⊕	🏠		⊕		↗
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	⊕	🏠		⊕		↗
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
	⊖	🏠		⊕		↗
4.3 Services Infrastructures						
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	⊕		🏠	⊕		↗
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion	⊕	🏠		⊕		→
	⊖		🏠	⊕		↗
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	⊕	🏠		⊕		→
	⊖		🏠		🔄	→
4.5.5 Crop production	⊕	🏠		⊕		↘
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	⊕		🏠	⊕	🔄	↗
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.4 Water (extraction)						
	⊖	🏠		⊕		↗
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
	⊖		🏠	⊕		↗
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	⊕	🏠		⊕		→
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	⊕	🏠		⊕		↗
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
	⊖		🏠	⊕		↗
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
	⊖		🏠	⊕		↗
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	⊕	🏠			🔄	→
	⊖		🏠		🔄	↗

4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
	➖		🚩	📍		➡
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
	➖		🚩	📍		➡
4.10.3 Drought						
	➖		🚩	📍		➡
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)						
	➖		🚩	📍		➡
4.13 Management and institutional factors						
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	+	🚩		📍		➡
4.13.2 Legal framework	+	🚩		📍		➡
4.13.3 Governance	+	🚩		📍		➡
4.13.4 Management activities	+	🚩		📍		➡
4.13.5 Financial resources	+	🚩		📍		➡
4.13.6 Human resources	+	🚩		📍		➡
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities	+	🚩		📍		➡
Legend 🚩 Current 🚩 Potential ➖ Negative ➕ Positive 📍 Inside 🌿 Outside						



4.16. Assessment of current and potential positive and negative factors

4.16.1 - Assessment of current and potential negative and positive factors

4.1 Buildings and Development



Name		Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.1 Housing							
							
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
	Localised						
✕	Extensive						
	Widespread						
Temporal scale - Occurence of the impact							
	One off or rare						

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						

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

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major




Management response - Capacity of management to respond

✕	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure			
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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









4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities	+		📢	📍		↗





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

	No capacity and / or resources
Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion	 		
	 		

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals	 		
	 		






Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
✕	Localised

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.5 Crop production						

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread




Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
✕	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond	
	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing




4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.4 Water (extraction)	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted

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

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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

4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses	+	+		+		→

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage	+	+		+		↗

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
X	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
X	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

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

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





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

4.9 Other human activities




Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor						
	Restricted					
	Localised					
	Extensive					
	Widespread					
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact						
	One off or rare					
	Intermittent or sporadic					
	Frequent					
	On-going					
Impact - Impact on the attributes						

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

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.1 Storms						
						

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.3 Drought			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes

	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major



Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
✕	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.11.6 Fire (wildfire)			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic





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

4.13 Management and institutional factors

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.1 Management system/Management plan	+	!		+		→

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

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
✕	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
	Medium capacity
✕	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.3 Governance	 		




Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
✕	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact





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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - 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 - Development over the last 6 years	

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.5 Financial resources	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

	One off or rare
	Intermittent or sporadic
✕	Frequent
	On-going

Impact - Impact on the attributes





	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

	High capacity
✕	Medium capacity
	Low capacity
	No capacity and / or resources

Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.13.6 Human resources	 		



Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

	Restricted
✕	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

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

	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.17. 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	Mediterranean agricultural landscape with specific orogenetic, climatic and vegetation conditions, resulting from the interchange between the Muslim and Christian cultures.	✕			
4.18.1.2	Articulated and highly specialised system of waterworks for collecting and storing water, featuring qanats (underground channels to collect and transport water), canals, ditches, and storage basins.	✕			
4.18.1.3	System of terraced fields supported by dry-stone walls and cobble stone roads.	✕			
4.18.1.4	Settlement pattern based on possessions, complex farming units of Medieval origin, in which land is divided in different uses, such as orchards, vegetable gardens, vineyards and olive groves.	✕			
4.18.1.5	Traditional architecture: villages, churches, sanctuaries, towers, lighthouses and small dry-stone structures.	✕			

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

The buffer zone has the same importance as the core zone of the World Heritage. The extension of the buffer zone is being planned to include fragmented farms and elements of heritage value.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

The entire property is included in the Picturesque Site that has been under formal legal protection via a decree since 1972 (Decree 984/1972). Following the approval of the Spanish Historic Heritage Act (1985) and of the Balearic Historic Heritage Act (1998), the Site has been declared an Item of Cultural Interest (BIC in the Spanish acronym) as an historic site.

Additional levels of protection are ensured by other legal tools on the basis of which several areas have been delimited and protected for their natural and cultural values. Two cultural routes are recognised by the European Route Network: the Dry Stone Route and the Artà- Lluc Route. Several sites, ensembles and individual properties have been declared Items of Cultural Interest (BIC) for their historical, archaeological, ethnological and technological value, The Balearic Act (1991) governing natural spaces and urban planning regulations provides for the identification of areas to be protected for their ecological, geological and landscape values. The Act also foresees that planning regulations be established for areas protected under its provisions.

Other relevant legal instruments include several Acts concerning urban and spatial planning, the conservation of nature, flora and fauna, and the management of rural land and of the environment. The pivotal instrument for spatial planning is the Mallorca Spatial Plan (2004). This plan provides for regulations concerning the human settlement, land-use on the basis of features, values and vocations of different areas, activities and protection of the environment. The Plan acknowledges the cultural and natural values of the Tramuntana Area and identifies seven areas with differing land-use regimes: Natural Areas with High Level of Protection (AANP) Natural Areas of Special Interest (ANEI), Rural Areas of Scenic Interest (ARIP), Rural Areas of Scenic Interest – Woodlands (ARIP-B), Areas of Agricultural Interest – Olive Groves, Settlement Areas in Landscape of Interest (AAPI) and Areas of urban or developable land. Almost 99% of the area of the property is classified within the most protected categories (AANP, ANEI, ARIP, ARIP-B), in which new construction is almost completely prohibited. The last two categories allow new building activity but this is strictly controlled under protective regulations established for historic heritage. For natural resources specific regulations are in place, whilst at the urban level, apart from the Mallorca Spatial Plan, each municipality is covered by urban planning provisions. Further plans related to specific areas are: the Plan for the Regulation of the Tramuntana Area's Natural Resources (2007) and the Special Plans for: the Protection of the Historic Site of Archduke Ludwig Salvador's Estate (2002), for the Dry-Stone Route (2008), for the Protection of Artà- Lluc Route (not approved yet), for the Historic Artistic Architectural, Ecological and Scenic Value of the Municipality of Deià, for the protection of the Village of Lluc, for the protection of the Village of Escorca and of the Historic

Comment

The PIAT (Tourist Accommodation Intervention Plan) (9th July 2020) aims to: organise tourist activity; propose tourist infrastructures and facilities; establish densities and limits; promote the improvement of the tourist industry; reduce seasonality as far as possible, diversifying the offer; and recognise areas that require integral renovation. - The territorial tourism system of the Serra de Tramuntana is defined as a functional unit with unique identity features and socio-economic dynamics. It regulates the conditions of tourist use in the villages and limits the capacity of tourist accommodation. It regulates cycling and hiking routes to reduce tourist pressure on the Serra de Tramuntana. The establishment of interpretation centres is proposed (Sóller - Olive Oil Museum. PHSDT Centre in Raixa, already built. Dry Stone Museum in Selva. Centre of Possessions of Serra in Galatzó, Calvià). Territorial balance measures are proposed for the management and protection of the cultural landscape of the Serra. - Provisional delimitation of areas suitable for the commercialisation of tourist stays in habitats in Mallorca (27th July 2018), in which this activity is not permitted on protected rural land and is very limited to most of the urban centres on the northern slopes of the Serra de Tramuntana. Modification no. 3 of the PTI (Insular Territorial Plan) of May 2023 proposes to declassify 5 large urbanisations in the WH area. The objective of the Plan is to organise and protect the attributes of the Serra de Tramuntana as a World Heritage Site and a new planning figure is created: the Area of Landscape Intervention - AIP-VI "Serra de Tramuntana". It covers the entire area of the Serra de Tramuntana UNESCO World Heritage Site (core area and buffer zone). It foresees the drafting of a special management plan for the protection of the values of integrity and authenticity of the cultural landscape: traditional water collection and management systems, the agricultural landscape on the land, dry stone constructions, protected heritage assets, traditional activities, and the rest of the ecosystemic, ethnological and identity elements. - New instruments are envisaged for the deployment of the Council's landscape policy: Landscape Strategy, Landscape Catalogue of the Serra de Tramuntana with the determination of quality objectives and Landscape Guidelines, of a regulatory nature. - Change of classification from urban land to rustic land of 5 action units. It implies the suppression of the possibility of urban transformation of the land and the construction of new dwellings or new tourist accommodation establishments. In total, some 73,000 m² of urban land has been removed and the possibility of building 234 new dwellings and 274 new tourist places. In the municipalities of Alaró: 14,800 m², 170 dwellings; Deià: 23,000 m², 44 dwellings; Pollença (Cala Sant Vicenç) 25,000 m², 274 tourist places; Sóller: 10,000 m², 20 dwellings). - Modification of the urban planning of Valldemossa (29th May 2020). Change of classification from urban land to rustic land of the UA-1 action unit: removal of 40,000 m² and 35 dwellings. At the moment, the municipalities of Puigpunyent and Lloseta are in the process of classifying urban land into rustic land. Sectoral master plan for commercial facilities in Mallorca (1st April 2019). Among other aspects prohibits the implantation of commercial facilities on rural land. In the urban nuclei of the Serra de Tramuntana it limits the maximum surface area to 700 m². It also regulates the conditions for the integration of these facilities into the landscape in terms of volume, finishes, advertising elements, etc., and the precautions to be taken in areas that enjoy any kind of heritage protection regime, such as the Serra de Tramuntana. Law 13/2018, of 28 December, on public footpaths and hiking routes in Mallorca and Menorca was approved, which, among other aspects, regulates the protection of public footpaths and the ethnological elements that make them up, as well as the creation and organisation of hiking routes.

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

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

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

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

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?

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

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 a very complex, dispersed and sectorial legislative framework that affects both the World Heritage area and its surroundings.

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

The articles of the draft Serra de Tramuntana Law cover all the issues not dealt with in the general and sectoral laws: citizen participation, greater protection of attributes and sustainable economic development. The law has been in the pipeline since 2021. The drafting has been carried out through an important participatory process with all economic and social actors and town councils and other competent institutions in different fields. It is currently pending in the regional Parliament.

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Public management system joint regional/local

If 'Other', please specify

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

A statutory Management Plan or zoning plan for the property.

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

Mechanisms to promote equal participation among and within groups, including different levels of authority, local communities, indigenous people, women and men, and other specific groups


A management plan

An environmental management framework

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

There is a Management Plan approved along with the UNESCO nomination and Statutes (BOIB 19/04/2011, amended on 30/05/2019), which establishes the legal and technical guiding principles for the protection of the Property. They are developed by the entity created for its protection, the Serra de Tramuntana Consortium, formed by the Balearic Government, the Consell de Mallorca, and two representatives of the Council Majors Board (Mesa de Alcaldes) of the municipalities integrated in the property.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Title	Status	Available	Date	Link to source
Management Plan - Cultural Landscape of the Serra de Tramuntana	N/A	Available	2010	

Comment

The Management Plan approved along with the UNESCO nomination in 2011 includes the restorative principles, objectives, and technical development of the property. Statutes of the Serra de Tramuntana Consortium published in the official gazette (BOIB 19th April 2011, modified on 30th May 2019), which establish the legal, juridical, and technical guiding principles for the protection of the property.

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.

The Recommendations on the Historic Urban Landscape have been taken into account in the elaboration of the following laws that affect the whole of the territory of Mallorca and therefore affect the property: - Insular Territorial Plan of Mallorca (PTI) Approved by the Plenary of 13 December 2004 (BOIB 188 of 31 December 2004). - Modification n. 3 of the Insular Territorial Plan of Mallorca (PTI). Approved on 11 May 2023.

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

Some use has been made of the World Heritage Policy for Climate Change

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

Climate change policy has been used in awareness-raising and training activities, workshops and seminars.

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?

The management system is being **only partially implemented**

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

An annual work/action plan **exists and many of its activities are being implemented**

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

		Not applicable	No mechanisms for participation	Some participation	Direct participation	Transformative participation in all relevant decision processes
5.3.15.1	Local communities				✕	
5.3.15.2	Local authorities					✕
5.3.15.3	Landowners in the property and the buffer zone				✕	
5.3.15.4	Indigenous peoples	✕				

5.3.15.5	Women	×				
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups				×	
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify	The Committee of Experts is a participatory body made up of university professors and technical experts competent in matters related to the WH. As well as environmental protection organisations, economic, cultural, agricultural and heritage sectors of the Permanent Bureau.				

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	Environmental protection organisations, economic, cultural, agricultural and heritage sectors				

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

Agricultural policy and maintenance of agricultural activity to preserve biodiversity. Development of actions for local and zero-kilometer agricultural consumption.

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

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

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

		Project costs	Running costs
6.1.1.1	Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc.)	0 %	0 %

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

The whole budget is provided by Majorca Island Council (Consell de Mallorca).

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

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

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

The existing sources of funding are **secure over both the medium- and long-term**

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

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	79 %	51 %
6.1.6.2	Women	21 %	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	Good
Risk preparedness	Not available
Capacity development and education	Good
Administration	Good
Research and monitoring	Fair
Awareness raising and public information/communication	Good
Marketing and promotion	Fair
Interpretation	Good
Visitor management/tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Not applicable

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

Conservation	Poor
Environmental sustainability	Poor
Community participation and inclusion	Good

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

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

No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building

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

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

There is **no site-based** capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred

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

6.1.6. The estimation adds up the entire organisation chart of the Serra de Tramuntana Consortium, including civil servants and members of the (voluntary) participation bodies. 6.1.12.1. The Consell de Mallorca is promoting a dry-stone masons' school project. Agricultural and livestock training is provided in secondary schools in Majorca.

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 **small amount of research, but it is not planned**

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

Research results **are shared with local communities and some national agencies**

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

The first edition of the Serra de Tramuntana Awards (2023), promoted by the Consortium, leads a programme of grants for research in different fields of study.

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	Good
Local/municipal authorities	Good
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Good
Women	Not applicable
Youth/children	Fair
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Poor
Tourism industry	Good
Local businesses and industries	Good
NGOs	Good
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 and effective education and awareness programme for children and youth that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

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

Local communities

Landowners

Youth/children

Local Visitors

Tourism industry

Local 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	Good
Site museum	Good
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Good
Printed information materials	Good
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

The 'Learning and Service' educational innovation programme, in collaboration with Regional Department of Education, works on concepts of the heritage of the Serra de Tramuntana while performing a service to the property. During the 22/23 academic year, the seventh uninterrupted edition was held. The "Serra de Tramuntana World Heritage" distinctive is an initiative of the Serra de Tramuntana Consortium to highlight products, shops, hotels, restaurants, cultural managers and landmark buildings.

9. Visitor Management

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

122.269 (2022) Hotel occupancy survey only in Sóller / 67.790 (2021) Hotel occupancy survey only in Sóller / no data (2020) / 125.295 (2019) Hotel occupancy survey only in Sóller / 126.720 (2018) Hotel occupancy survey only in Sóller /

80.390 (2017) Hotel occupancy survey only in Sóller / 87.268 (2016) Hotel occupancy survey only in Sóller / 87.589 (2015) Hotel occupancy survey only in Sóller /

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

Other

Regional statistical office: <https://ibestat.caib.es/ibestat/estadistiques/illa-xifres>

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

One day (no overnight stay)

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

https://ibestat.caib.es/ibestat/estadistiques/614884d6-737a-401d-a8c3-a35519b8fec9/b721d169-405f-420d-a300-323d4e76d7e1/es/1208013_m030.px There is no segregated information on the territory declared WH. The information corresponds to the municipality of Sóller, the largest in terms of hotel accommodation in the Property, and which is located entirely in the WH. These are the results of the hotel occupancy survey collected by the official statistics body of the regional government for Sóller.

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

\$40 / \$26,74 / \$22,78 / \$3,31 (sustainable tourism tax) / \$20,67 / \$13,98 /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

https://ibestat.caib.es/ibestat/estadistiques/f58f0937-c64f-469d-bad5-99f29bbb59ce/8dcba641-0159-4d51-8ced-2d0d38e5ea33/es/l208004_n003.px
https://ibestat.caib.es/ibestat/estadistiques/f58f0937-c64f-469d-bad5-99f29bbb59ce/db2e560e-ef71-4241-a8a2-a24a9b8f51e7/es/l208004_n001.px This estimate of expenditure by tourist for the Balearic Islands is extracted from the database of the regional government's statistical body. There is no segregated information on the Property.

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 it is **not implemented**

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

The Serra de Tramuntana management plan is divided into 5 programmes. Programme 5, entitled Visitor Management, proposes a strategy that has yet to be implemented.

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?

No

If a different system, please specify

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No fees are collected

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Sustainable tourism tax and other legislation.

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Sustainable tourism tax

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

9.14. The regional government manages a sustainable tourism tax for all overnight stays (3 euros on average in 2022). The amount is earmarked for environmental and cultural projects. The Serra de Tramuntana interpretation centre in Raixa was financed with this tax (€500,000). Although the property remains in a generally good state of conservation, in the future it is important to be aware of the potential threats of tourism overload in the Cultural Landscape.

10. Monitoring

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

There is **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 **adequate and key indicators have been defined** for measuring the state of conservation and **are being used in monitoring** of how the Outstanding Universal value of the property is being maintained

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

	Extend of indicators	Not applicable	No indicators	Indicators have been defined but are not yet in use	Indicators are in place and in use since the last Periodic Reporting cycle
10.3.1	State of conservation				✗
10.3.2	Effectiveness of the management system	✗			
10.3.3	Character of governance				✗

10.3.4	Appropriate synergy with other conservation designations		×		
10.3.5	Contribution to sustainable development				×
10.3.6	Capacity development	×			

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

Following the indications of ICOMOS during its visit to the WH in 2018, a system of indicators was developed to show the evolution of the property since 2010. The first indicator system was published in 2021. The Consell de Mallorca and the committee of experts of the Serra de Tramuntana participated in the data collection and analysis. The next one will be published in 2024.

<https://serradetramuntana.net/documents/8935369/9197304/Sistema+Indicadors+ST.pdf/4235301f-b473-c051-9cd1-4c025510adf0?>

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	Not applicable
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	

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

No relevant Committee recommendations to implement

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

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

Following the indications of ICOMOS during its visit to the WH in 2018, a system of indicators was developed to show the evolution of the property since 2010. The first indicator system was published in 2021. The Consell de Mallorca and the committee of experts of the Serra de Tramuntana participated in the data collection and analysis. The next one will be published in 2024.

<https://serradetramuntana.net/documents/8935369/9197304/Sistema+Indicadors+ST.pdf/4235301f-b473-c051-9cd1-4c025510adf0?>

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.2	Protective Measures	
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	×
5.2.4	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	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	×
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	Some use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.9	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	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	

5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does provide ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants) 	X
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	X
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
6.1.12	There is no site-based capacity building plan or programme in place; management is implemented by external staff and skills are not transferred	
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is a small amount of research in the World Heritage property but it is not planned	X
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is not implemented	X
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	X
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	

Please select 0 more issues.

☒ Please save this question to reflect changes

12. Summary and Conclusions

12.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

12.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

4.1	Buildings and Development						
4.1.1	Housing	No key attributes are affected.	Modification no. 3 of the PTI (Insular Territorial Plan) of May 2023 proposes to declassify 5 large urbanisations within the Serra de Tramuntana area.	The legal framework is to be applied.	Permanent.	Majorca Island Council.	No.
4.2	Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.5	Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure	No key attributes are affected, although the soundscape is adversely affected for residents and visitors.	Over the last four years, a commission consisting of traffic, regional and local authorities has met to deal with the noise problem on the Ma10 road.	The problem could not be solved as the legislation on motor vehicle noise is a state competence.	4 years	State government and Majorca Island Council.	The growing influx of noisy motorbikes has been a social problem in some towns and cities, which has led to the mobilisation of affected residents.
4.5	Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3	Land conversion	It affects the Agricultural Landscape attribute because of the increasing trend towards abandonment of cultivation.	The Consortium impulse grants in order to maintenance and recovery the crop landscape in the whole WH site as well as the strategic project in Banyalbufar and Estellencs which aims to improve the cultivation area and livestock.	The protected agricultural landscape is valued annually thanks to subsidies. The strategic project is currently under development.	Grants: annual periodicity Strategic project in Banyalbufar and Estellencs: underway since 2021, under development.	Serra de Tramuntana Consortium.	No.
4.6	Physical resource extraction						

4.6.4	Water (extraction)	No key attributes affected.	Water saving policies in force on the island of Mallorca.	Overexploitation and lack of water resources due to loss of rainfall and climate change in the world's heritage is a growing problem, especially in the high season. The problem does not only affect World Heritage but the whole island of Mallorca.	Permanent	Regional and local governments.	No.
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	No key attributes affected.	Water saving policies in force on the island of Mallorca.	Overexploitation and lack of water resources due to loss of rainfall and climate change in the world's heritage is a growing problem, especially in the high season. The problem does not only affect World Heritage but the whole island of Mallorca.	Permanent.	Regional and local governments.	No.
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	It affects the Agricultural Landscape attribute because of the increasing trend towards abandonment of crops. It affects Human adaptation to difficult environmental conditions as ways of life are modernised and traditional occupations are set aside.	Within programme 3 of the Management Plan, actions are developed to raise awareness and publicise traditions, heritage elements and tangible and intangible values.	The Mallorcan population has increased its level of knowledge about world heritage thanks to the Consortium's cultural, educational and economic actions.	Permanent.	Serra de Tramuntana Consortium.	No.
4.8.5	Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community	The Serra de Tramuntana has undergone population changes in the same way as the island as a whole. These changes have led to a progressive abandonment of traditional uses, replaced by an increase in the service sector.	Consortium actions in order to improve the knowledge and rating of WH: - Educational activities - Cultural visits - Editions of guides and maps of cultural routes. - Support for cultural projects on the WH. - Other.	Communication actions in support of the activities carried out.	Permanent.	Consortium.	No.
4.8.6	Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation	No key attributes affected. Anyway, in the future it is important to be aware of the potential threats of tourism overload in the Cultural Landscape.	Programme 5 of the management plan: visitor management.	Tourism policies in force on the island of Mallorca.	Permanent.	Mallorca Council and regional government.	No.
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.3	Drought	No key attributes affected.	Water saving policies in force on the island of Mallorca.	Overexploitation and lack of water resources due to loss of rainfall and climate change in the world's heritage is a growing problem, especially in the high season. The problem does not only affect World Heritage but the whole island of Mallorca.	Permanent.	Regional and local governments.	No.
4.11	Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.6	Fire (wildfire)	It affects the Agricultural Landscape.	The Consortium subsidies include agricultural recovery measures (deforestation of invaded areas) for agricultural recovery and to prevent fires.	The protected agricultural landscape is valued annually thanks to subsidies.	Annual periodicity.	Serra de Tramuntana Consortium.	No.

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
5.2.3	An adequate legal framework for maintaining of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are some deficiencies in implementation	Existing laws affect both the WH and the island as a whole and affect heritage, agriculture, land-use planning, the tourist and commercial facilities plan (see section 5.2.1). The proposed Serra de Tramuntana Law aims to organise and harmonise it.	Permanent.	Consortium. Island, regional and state institutions.	no
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	Existing laws affect both the WH and the island as a whole and affect heritage, agriculture, land-use planning, the tourist and commercial facilities plan (see section 5.2.1). The proposed Serra de Tramuntana Law aims to organise and harmonise it.	Permanent.	Consortium. Island, regional and state institutions.	No.
5.2.5	An adequate legal framework exists for the broader setting of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, but there are some deficiencies in implementation which undermine the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and/or Integrity of the property	Existing laws affect both the WH and the island as a whole and affect heritage, agriculture, land-use planning, the tourist and commercial facilities plan (see section 5.2.1). The proposed Serra de Tramuntana Law aims to organise and harmonise it.	Permanent.	Consortium. Island, regional and state institutions.	No.
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	Legal resources have increased in recent years, especially in urban planning, with specific regulations for the WH. There is currently a bill pending approval by the regional parliament.	Permanent.	Serra de Tramuntana Consortium and Mallorca Council.	No.
5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
5.3.11	There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies involved in the management of the property, but it could be improved	The Consortium has a good coordination with the state party. The Consortium has a regular and stable Mayors' Board. Relations with the regional Government are sporadic and sporadic at the request of the actors.	Permanent.	Consortium.	No.

5.3.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a limited manner, the management system of the World Heritage property does provide ecosystem services/benefits to the local community (e.g. fresh air, water, food, medicinal plants) 	The Consortium incorporates the perspective of sustainable economic development through the Distinctive Serra de Tramuntana programme to promote products, services and establishments committed to the conservation of the WH.	Permanent.	Consortium.	No.
6.1	Funding				
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Human resources could be increased to improve the management of grants and subsidies in addition to other programs.	Temporary and indefinite contracts for public officials.	Mallorca Council.	No.
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects				
7.2	There is a small amount of research in the World Heritage property but it is not planned	Organization and granting of 5 research grants about topics related to WH.	Annual periodicity.	Serra de Tramuntana Consortium.	No.
9	Visitor Management				
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is not implemented	Although the Consortium is not responsible for visitor management, awareness-raising actions and best practices aimed at visitors are carried out.	Permanent.	Serra de Tramuntana Consortium.	No.
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	World Heritage accounts for almost 30% of the territory of the island of Mallorca, therefore, any strategy related to mobility and visitor flow is the responsibility of the Council of Mallorca and the regional government.	Permanent.	Council of Mallorca and the regional government.	No.

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

The Authenticity of the World Heritage property **has been preserved**

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

The Integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

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

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

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

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

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

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Very positive
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Research and monitoring	Positive
Management effectiveness	No impact
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	No impact
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Positive
Advocacy	No impact
Institutional coordination	No impact
Security	Not applicable
Gender equality	Not applicable
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	Not applicable
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Very positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Not applicable
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

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

GOVERNANCE. Serra de Tramuntana is a living cultural heritage, with over 160,000 people living within the core and buffer zone. Thus, the instruments of participation are key to the articulation and coordination between the managing entity of the WH and the different social and economic sectors as well as residents within the Serra de Tramuntana. The manager of the WH has contemplated in its own legislation the importance of the resident population and its participation formulas. Thus, its statutes include instruments for this coordination. there is a council majors board for coordination between the manager of the property and the 20 municipalities that make up the cultural landscape. There is a committee of experts made up of experts from various fields and on behalf of the University of the Balearic Islands, of the competent institutions in matters of heritage, environment, urban planning and others. The participation council brings together all social sectors and economic, representative entities of the residents that is the plenary, on the other hand there is the permanent board representing the plenary of the participation council with the most representative social and economic entities that meet bimonthly with the manager of the property and where the information is shared. making decisions that affect the property.

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

Synergies
Governance

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
Management effectiveness to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value

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

State Party	Good
Site Managers	Good
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Fair

Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Good
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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

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

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

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

Gender balance is explicitly considered and effectively implemented in the process.

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

Yes

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

20 / 3 / 25 /

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

No hay datos segregados para la Serra de Tramuntana en referencia al punto 9.

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	Not applicable
UNESCO (other sectors/field offices)	Not applicable
UNESCO National Commission	Good
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)	Not applicable
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Not applicable

National Commission for UNESCO	Good
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?

Yes

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

15.6. Actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

15.6.1 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

No item were proposed for update

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

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

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