

Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza

1.2 - World Heritage property details


1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Úbeda	38.011 / -3.371	4.2	90.3	94.5	2003
Baeza	37.996 / -3.467	4.8	85.4	90.2	2003
Total (ha)		9	175.7	184.7	

Comment

It is detected that, although the boundaries are well defined, the meters included in these spaces do not correspond to the information available in UNESCO: Update: -Úbeda: Property: 4.5055 Buffer Zone: 100.5988 -Baeza: Property: 4.760 Buffer Zone: 87.9100 Total: Property: 9.2655 Buffer Zone: 188.5088 For this reason, we undertake to carry out the necessary procedures for its update, following the steps indicated in the Operational Guidelines, as soon as possible.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza - maps of inscribed property	2003	

Comment

Maps have been updated according to the established guidelines and have been validated by the Ministry of Culture and Sport. By using the cartography of recent flights in ".dwg" format and superimposing the boundary lines of the inscription drawn in 2003, some measurement errors have been detected that have not been reflected in the maps submitted to the Ministry.

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

- [Ayuntamiento de Baeza \(only in Spanish\)](#)
- [Úbeda y Ebeza \(only in Spanish\)](#)
- [Ayuntamiento de Úbeda \(only in Spanish\)](#)
- [Consejería de Educación \(in Spanish\)](#)
- [Úbeda \(in Spanish\)](#)
- [Baeza \(in Spanish\)](#)
- [Ministerio de Educación \(in Spanish\)](#)

Comment

The official webs are: <https://www.turismodeubeda.com> <https://www.ciudadespatrimonio.org> <https://www.facebook.com/ubeda.turismo/> <https://twitter.com/Turismodeubeda> <https://www.ubedaybaezaturismo.com/> <https://www.jaenparaisointerior.es/fr/cultura/ubeda-baeza-patrimonio-de-la-humanidad> <https://www.andalucia.org/es/ubedabaeza> <https://www.ubeda.es> <https://www.baeza.net> <https://www.turismo.baeza.net> <https://www.facebook.com/aytobaeza> <https://www.instagram.com/aytobaeza> <https://twitter.com/AytoBaeza>

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?

No

2.4 - Do your national authorities intend to designate whole or part of the World Heritage property for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (The Ramsar List), if relevant, in the next three years?

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?

Not applicable

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?

Not applicable

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)

Úbeda and Baeza belong both to the Spanish Group of World Heritage Cities, since 2014, and to the Organization of World Heritage Cities

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

MEDITERRANEAN DIET: The traditional olive grove occupies 46,823.32 Ha. EVOO has endured through the centuries among regional gastronomic customs. FLAMENCO: It occupies a fundamental place in the cultural programming of the City Council of Úbeda. Flamenco associations organize events such as the "Flamencos y Mestizos" Festival ARTISAN LIME FROM MORÓN DE LA FRONTERA: Our system of using artisan lime maintains the process as our Arab and Roman ancestors did, being a living symbol of our heritage.

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

No

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 Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza lie in the two Andalusian cities of Úbeda and Baeza which are 9 km away from each other. The inscribed property in Úbeda is 4.2 ha and the property in Baeza is 4.8 ha. Both parts have buffer zones and the two towns are linked by a rural protection area of 44.2 km².

The respective monumental ensembles attained their most unique constructive expressions during the Renaissance period. Úbeda developed outstanding noble architecture; Baeza turned into an important ecclesiastic and educational centre.

The most complete example of their architectural identity is the Plaza Vázquez de Molina in Úbeda, surrounded by civil and religious buildings built from 1530 to 1580, with special mention to the funeral chapel of El Salvador and the Vázquez de Molina Palace (today's Town Hall). These form the greatest Renaissance architecture ensemble in Spain and one of the most important in Europe.

The main elements of the Baeza ensemble are the Cathedral and the Santa María Square, the old Seminary and the University. Known for its religious and educational uses, it became the site of the International University of Andalusia in the 1970s.

Úbeda and Baeza are early examples in Spain of the introduction of the Italian Renaissance design criteria. Furthermore, their considerable influence in Latin America has been well documented. The introduction of Renaissance interventions in an urban area originating from an Islamic period is also of interest.

The coexistence of cultures (Christian, Islamic and Jewish) favoured freedom and opening up to other influences, contributing an originality of artistic expression with great implications in Latin America.

This region has both Islamic roots and an intense medieval tradition in stonework. Stonemasonry was enriched by Andrés de Vandelvira, as described in the Libro de Traças de Cortes de Piedra ("Book of Stone-Cutting Designs"), written by his son Alonso, and considered the best compendium of Stereotomy in Europe until the end of the 17th Century. It had great influence on Latin American architecture.

The masters of Úbeda-Baeza greatly contributed to universal Renaissance culture, complementing Italian constructions with particular Islamic influences and the systematic use of stonemasonry.

Criterion (ii): The 16th-century examples of architectural and urban design in Úbeda and Baeza were instrumental in introducing the Renaissance ideas to Spain. Through the publications of Andréa Vandelvira, the principal project architect, these examples were also diffused to Latin America.

Criterion (iv): The central areas of Úbeda and Baeza constitute outstanding early examples of Renaissance civic architecture and urban planning in Spain in the early 16th century.

Integrity

The Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza reflect the important transformations which occurred to these cities with their Islamic past and later Mudéjar tradition, during the 16th Century, with the advent of the Renaissance. Thus, they comprise an urban dimension, which along with the architectural one, are the essential attributes of their Outstanding Universal Value.

Úbeda and Baeza have retained a large part of their historic fabric. The walled town of Úbeda maintains the overall character of traditional housing developed since the Middle Ages; only the major streets were renovated in the 19th century, and, besides, most commercial activities have been undertaken outside the medieval walls. In Baeza, the eastern part of the old town is best preserved, while the western part has some recent constructions near the former Alcázar site which, like that of Úbeda, has remained vacant. The property includes leading Renaissance monumental elements.

Baeza Cathedral reflects the juxtaposition of different styles: the primitive mosque that has Gothic-Moorish elements and subsequent Renaissance influences of Vandelvira; the Church and particularly the Sacristy of El Salvador and the Palaces of Vázquez de Molina and Deán Ortega in Úbeda, also by Vandelvira, have been kept in their original state, except for necessary changes carried out for their present-day use. Most of the remaining buildings from different periods have the mark of the Renaissance style.

The condition of both ensembles is excellent, given their highly institutional character. In Úbeda, they are used for several administrative headquarters, religious purposes and a Parador (state-run hotel). In the ensemble of Baeza some buildings have been renovated to house the International University of Andalusia, such as the old Seminary and the marvellous Palace of Jabalquinto.

In addition to architectural integrity, there is the perfect urban planning of the public spaces that contain these buildings. Some of these spaces have been renovated

and redeveloped in keeping with the original work.

This area has low seismic hazard in absolute terms, though the risk is a little higher here than in the rest of the Spanish territory. Pollution problems from a nearby factory in Baeza are being resolved.

Authenticity

The importance of the Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza in their surrounding territories is an exceptional example of the complementary duality held by these two cities in the region of La Loma, since the 16th century (period of their socioeconomic growth).

This duality can be most clearly seen through their monumental ensembles, which are outstanding examples of the distribution of urban functions. Both monumental ensembles of Baeza (with public, ecclesiastic and educational functions) and Úbeda (with noble and palatial functions) have a Renaissance urban plan which has acquired its own identity and has continuing authenticity of form and design.

Material authenticity also stems from the historic buildings in the two inscribed areas. Belonging to different styles and periods (the Renaissance style prevailing), these possess a high degree of authenticity, which can be seen not only in their actual façades but also in their architectural style, representing the different social classes and explaining their building heritage.

Protection and management requirements

The existence of urban and heritage protection mechanisms ensures that the Outstanding Universal Value is maintained. The inscribed areas form part of zones which have been declared Historic Ensembles, and thus come under Special Protection Plans and Inventory. Moreover, individual buildings have the maximum level of protection existing in both regional and state Heritage Legislation, as they have been declared Property of Cultural Interest under the category of Monuments.

The Special Protection Plans and Inventory lay out the protection conditions for the maintenance of their urban and architectural structure and of their traditional urban image. These Plans have a broad urban content and not only protect the values using specific regulations but they propose urban restoration and recovery.

The Special Plans have been endorsed by the respective Local General Plans: Úbeda (1997 and 2009 Advance Review) and Baeza (2011 Review), which promote the value of these Monumental Ensembles as functional centres and symbolic spaces, as well as protecting the surrounding countryside. The planning respects the present-day use of the Monumental Ensembles and contemplates actions to improve the historic centres: a functional revival and improvement of conditions of access, pedestrian mobility and parking.

By means of the co-operation agreement of 1999, Úbeda and Baeza Town Councils coordinated and developed heritage management concerning conservation and restoration, culture and tourism, setting out sustainable interventions to recover their respective historic centres.

The respective historic centres (Úbeda 2005 and Baeza 2006) were declared State-aided Restoration Areas. This has led to many public interventions: improving urban planning of public spaces, restoring the city walls and unique buildings, restoring houses and associated infrastructure. Since March 2009, this liaison has been carried out by means of the "Association for Tourist Development of Úbeda and Baeza", through the Sustainable Tourism Plan "Úbeda/Baeza, the Open Renaissance Museum".

Different actions are necessary in each city, in particular the Comprehensive Plan of Accessibility, the creation of Park and Ride areas, traffic restrictions, urban development of public spaces, and heritage signposting. The Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza will thus become a heritage management model for other medium-sized Andalusian cities.

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	Systematic use of stonemasonry, as exemplified by the buildings designed by the architect Andrés de Vandelvira and his son's treaty on stonecutting.	✗			
3.2.2	Renaissance monumental architecture and excellent state of conservation. In Úbeda: Vázquez de Molina Palace, Deán Ortega Palace, Marqués de Mancera Palace, Chapel of El Salvador and Basilica of Santa María de los Reales Alcázares. In Baeza: Cathedral of the Nativity of Our Lady, Tall Council Houses, Old Seminary of San Felipe Neri, University and Jabalquinto Palace.	✗			
3.2.3	Medieval and Renaissance urban planning. In Úbeda: walled town, Vázquez de Molina Square and traditional housing developed since the Middle Ages. In Baeza: Santa María Square, well-preserved old town (particularly eastern part) and Alcázar remains.	✗			
3.2.4	Coexistence of cultural manifestations: Christian, Islamic and Jewish.	✗			
3.2.5	Complementary urban profile of both cities and integration into the surrounding landscape.	✗			
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

The Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza continue to preserve a large part of their historical fabric, reflecting the important humanist transformations. The walled towns maintain the character of traditional housing, in an excellent state of conservation and a high degree of authenticity. Thus, they comprise an urban dimension, which together with the architecture and its integration into the landscape are the essential attributes of its 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
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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):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Outside

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

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ 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

With the World Heritage Interpretation Center in Baeza and the "Andrés de Vandelvira" Interpretation Center in Úbeda, knowledge of the declared property, its limits and the most significant aspects is specifically promoted, with the support of other exhibition spaces. In addition, there are different resources in both cities such as intelligent tourist sign posts or urban typhological models that add to the dissemination of our properties.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside, Outside

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

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

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Outside

Relevant

✕ Not relevant











4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

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							

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

The A-32 dual carriageway means an increase in the flow of visitors and an improvement in the sustainable mobility of the access roads. Measures have been adopted in both declared ensembles, based on studies on ground transport (Sustainable Mobility Plan and others): restriction of access to road motor traffic, reduction of roadways to 0.5%, parking lots dissuasive, adapted ones and implementation of a time control for loading and unloading actions. There are small parking lots in the property.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

In Úbeda and Baeza, the Special Protection Plans are applied, which expressly indicate limitations on the installation of solar panels. In Úbeda, a specific Ordinance has been developed to regulate the installation of photovoltaic panels in the property and in the buffer zone. In both cities, the possibility of installing a photovoltaic farm outside the area of influence is being studied to supply it.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

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

- Not relevant

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

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

- Not relevant

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

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not relevant
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4.4.7 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.4 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

A reorganization of the garbage collection systems is proposed. The lighting is adequate, since a sustainable renovation of all the lighting has been carried out. There are homes that use fossil fuels for energy, something that tends to disappear.

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

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

- Not relevant

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

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



- Not relevant

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

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

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

- Not relevant











Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.5 - Crop production

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Outside

✕ Relevant	Not relevant
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	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
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4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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4.5.11 - Please comment as necessary on how the factors selected as relevant in 4.5 are affecting the property either negatively or positively

The traditional olive grove occupies a planted area of 46,823.32 hectares in Úbeda and Baeza. The traditional agricultural and rural use is maintained, which favors the integration of the complementary urban profile of both cities in the surrounding landscape.

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

4.6.3 - Oil and gas

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

Traditional quarries are exhausted or abandoned. Only one remains in the municipality of Baeza. In a complementary way, local sandstone from earthworks and excavations is used. This allows the management of waste in an environmentally sustainable way by using it as material to replace stonework and ashlar elements.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant







4.7.2 - Relative humidity

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 ✕	✕		✕				











4.7.3 - Temperature

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 ✕	✕	✕		✕			

4.7.4 - Radiation/Light

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.5 - Dust

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

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)
















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 							

4.7.7 - Pests

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

- Not relevant

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

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

The water table and relative humidity are important sources of pathologies related to watertightness, to the stability of the structure and, above all, to the permeability of stone in historic buildings. The injuries caused by sudden changes in temperature and prolonged exposure to the sun favor the disintegration of the volumes, also causing high degrees of erosion, cracks and fissures.

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, Outside

 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):

- Not relevant

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

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

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

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside, Outside

 Relevant	Not relevant						
	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):

- Not relevant

✕ Relevant				Not relevant			
	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):

- Not relevant

✕ 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

The use of religious and institutional buildings is appropriate and contributes to their maintenance. Heritage spaces favor their appreciation, knowledge and enjoyment. There is greater involvement, participation and integration of the city. New technologies have helped to better understand our heritage. The historical ensembles continue to maintain their local identity thanks to their neighbors. Tourist activities positively affect historic centers and allow spaces to be recovered.

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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
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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

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

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

- Not relevant

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

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

- Not relevant

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

4.10.3 - Drought

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 ✕	✕	✕		✕			

4.10.4 - Desertification

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

- Not relevant

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

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

- Not relevant

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

4.10.6 - Temperature change

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 ✕	✕	✕		✕			

4.10.7 - Other climate change impacts

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

- Not relevant

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

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

The irrigation program of the tree masses integrated into the protection zone may be affected by drought and changes in temperatures. This would generate heat islands and the modification in the design of the gardens and the projected shade. The strong changes in temperature and the prolonged exposure of the monuments to high levels can cause the disintegration and exfoliation of the stone, causing it to lose its contour and final deterioration.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

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

- Not relevant

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

4.11.2 - Earthquake

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

- Not relevant

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

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

- Not relevant

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

4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

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

- Not relevant

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

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

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

- Not relevant

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

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

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

- Not relevant

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

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

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):

- Not relevant

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

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

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			
	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔥 Current	🔥 Potential	📍 Inside	📍 Outside	↘ Decreasing	→ Stable	↗ Increasing
➕ Positive							
➖ Negative ✕	✕	✕	✕	✕		→	

4.12.6 - Modified genetic material

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

- Not relevant

Relevant	✕ Not relevant
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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

Due to the rapid growth of the ailanthus (*Ailanthus Altissima*) in open spaces in the monumental area, resources are increased to combat its spread. Pigeons (*Columba Livia*) invade rooftops, cornices of historic buildings, and surrounding public spaces. The excrement causes its deterioration (blockage of the downspouts), in addition to affecting the stone itself.

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, Potential, Inside, Outside

✕ 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):

- Not relevant

✕ 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
----------	----------------

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















Legal framework: Law 16/1985 on Spanish Historical Heritage and Law 14/2007 on Andalusian Historical Heritage. Protection instruments: PGOU, PECH and PEPRI. The local and provincial commissions are responsible for the management systems. There is an inter-municipal consortium for management that is not operational, but there are collaboration agreements. Public and private financing. Monitoring of visitors through surveys and counting systems. The Management Plan is under review.

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						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						

4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.5 Crop production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.2 Quarrying						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.3 Temperature						
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						
4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.3 Drought						
4.10.6 Temperature change						
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species						
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species						
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species						
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
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						

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

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

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor									
✕	Restricted								
	Localised								
	Extensive								
	Widespread								
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	<div> <div>+</div> <div>!</div> <div>!</div> </div>	<div> <div>!</div> <div>!</div> </div>	<div> <div>!</div> <div>!</div> </div>

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

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




4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.6.2 Quarrying			

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 - Developement over the last 6 years	
	Decreasing
	Static
✕	Increasing

4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
						

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 - Developement over the last 6 years	
✕	Decreasing
	Static

	Increasing
--	------------

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.7.3 Temperature			
			
			







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
4.7.6 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
	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
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	  	 	

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
4.8.5 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





4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.6 Temperature change						
						








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

4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.12.2 Invasive/Alien terrestrial species			
	  	 	






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
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species			
	     	 	

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
X	On-going
Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
X	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
4.13.4 Management activities	  	 	

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

Both components are affected equally.

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	Systematic use of stonemasonry, as exemplified by the buildings designed by the architect Andrés de Vandelvira and his son's treaty on stonecutting.	×			
4.18.1.2	Renaissance monumental architecture and excellent state of conservation. In Úbeda: Vázquez de Molina Palace, Deán Ortega Palace, Marqués de Mancera Palace, Chapel of El Salvador and Basilica of Santa María de los Reales Alcázares. In Baeza: Cathedral of the Nativity of Our Lady, Tall Council Houses, Old Seminary of San Felipe Neri, University and Jabalquinto Palace.	×			
4.18.1.3	Medieval and Renaissance urban planning. In Úbeda: walled town, Vázquez de Molina Square and traditional housing developed since the Middle Ages. In Baeza: Santa María Square, well-preserved old town (particularly eastern part) and Alcázar remains.	×			
4.18.1.4	Coexistence of cultural manifestations: Christian, Islamic and Jewish.	×			
4.18.1.5	Complementary urban profile of both cities and integration into the surrounding landscape.	×			

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 the management authority **but are not known** by local communities/landowners

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

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

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

The buffer zones of the World Heritage property **are known and recognised** by the management authority **but are not known** by local communities/landowners

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

The boundaries of the buffer zones are amply sufficient. Those bordering elements whose characteristics contain identical values to the attributes and contribute to the correct understanding of the declaration criteria should be incorporated into the property.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

- Special Plans and protection Catalogues for historical towns of Úbeda and Baeza have been applied/ Buffer Zones. Special Plan of Úbeda, 1989 and Special Plan of Baeza, 1990. It should be advisable to update them.
- The nominated area of Úbeda is 37.2 ha and Baeza 26.2 ha. There are protection zones outside the core areas: Úbeda 62.4 ha and Baeza 78.3 ha. Both towns are included in a landscape protection zone extending over 44.2 km². The properties are subject to several legal provisions regarding their protection. These include the Spanish Cultural Heritage Law (1985) and the equivalent statute of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia of Andalusian Historic Heritage Act (1991). Úbeda was protected as a historic area in 1955, and Baeza in 1966. The protected areas are subject to strict controls over any form of intervention, which must be authorised by the Provincial Historic Heritage Commission. In Úbeda, within the old town and outside the walls, there are eleven buildings listed as national monuments. In Baeza, these are eight.

Source: Advisory Body Evaluation; Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

Comment

The nominated area of Úbeda and Baeza is 9.0000 ha. The buffer zone: 175.7000 ha. We have PGOU and PECH and Local Historical Heritage Commissions. Outstanding buildings have the highest level of protection, in Úbeda there are eleven BICs and in Baeza nine. Interventions must be authorized by the Provincial Historical Heritage Commission. The art. 33 of Law 14/2007 establishes the authorization regime. Archaeological activities are regulated in accordance with Decree 168/2003.

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

1985 / Ley 16/1985, de 25 de junio, del Patrimonio Histórico Español / National Law /

2007 / Ley 14/2007, de 26 de noviembre, de Patrimonio Histórico de Andalucía / Regional Law /
2021 / Ley 7/2021, de 1 de diciembre, de impulso para la sostenibilidad del territorio de Andalucía / Regional Law /
1987 / Decreto 276/1987, de 11 de noviembre, por el que se aprueba el reglamento para la aplicación de la Ley del Patrimonio de la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía / Regulatory Law /
1995 / Decreto 19/1995, de 1 de febrero, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de Protección y Fomento del Patrimonio Histórico de Andalucía / Regulatory Law /
2009 / Decreto de 4 de febrero de 1955 por el que se lleva a cabo la Declaración del Conjunto Histórico de Úbeda / Regulatory Law /
2022 / Decreto 550/2022, de 29 de noviembre, por el que se aprueba el reglamento general de la Ley 7/2021 / Regulatory Law /
1996 / Plan General de Ordenación Urbanística del municipio de Úbeda / Regulatory Law /
1989 / Plan Especial de Protección del Centro Histórico del municipio de Úbeda / Regulatory Law /
2003 / Decreto 168/2003, de 17 de junio, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de Actividades Arqueológicas / Regulatory Law /
1997 / Plan General de Ordenación Urbanística del municipio de Baeza / Regulatory Law /
1990 / Plan Especial de Protección, Reforma Interior y Mejora Urbana y Catálogo del Centro Histórico de Baeza / Regulatory Law /

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are external (rustic) areas to the declared and buffer spaces, in which applying urban discipline is complicated in specific cases. We also have to specify that some powers are delegated to the competent Ministry (Junta de Andalucía) in matters of Historical Heritage and assisted by state regulations, which makes the corresponding authorizations difficult and slows down.

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

We have PGOU and PECH and Local Historical Heritage Commissions. Singular buildings with the highest level of protection, in Úbeda there are 11 BICs and in Baeza 9. Interventions must be authorized by the Provincial Historical Heritage Commission (art. 33, Law 14/2007). Regulated archaeological activities (Decree 168/2003). It is necessary to update and review the aforementioned regulations, as well as a study approach for the specific expansion of both Monumental Ensembles.

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 national/ 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.
Other forms of statutory or non-statutory plans (e.g. strategic plans)
Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
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 annual work plan or business plan
A disaster, climate or conflict risk management plan
A visitor/visitation management plan
An environmental management framework

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

The City Councils of Úbeda and Baeza created in 2009 a common body for comprehensive heritage management, the Úbeda-Baeza World Heritage Consortium, which is currently inactive. To this day, the Joint Management System is based on good practice exercises related to dissemination, tourism, culture and conservation. The Management Plan is being reviewed and monitoring commissions for joint actions are being implemented.

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

Governance mechanisms that promote and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses: Activities of municipal areas: approval of specific ordinances related to land use. Urban Forums of EDUSI and the Urban Agenda. Treatise on traditional construction systems. Accessibility Plans. Maintenance Program for Municipal Heritage Buildings in Baeza. Baeza Local Construction Sector Council Sector Council of Tourism and Heritage, Úbeda and Baeza.

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.

Supervision of projects with an impact on the conservation of the urban environment and/or surroundings of Properties of Cultural Interest by the municipal technical commissions. Recommendations of the systems and construction elements essential for the understanding of the urban landscape and its conformation. Drafting of planning documents with contents of mandatory ordinances for the preservation of the southern cornices of the cities of Úbeda and Baeza.

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:

Environmentally sustainable systems are being used in all historic buildings to air-condition them. The objective is to obtain a better energy rating and reduce CO₂ emissions. The results are monitored through approved energy efficiency certificates before and after installation. Likewise, measures have been used to eliminate and control motor traffic with fuel in the protected area and in part of the buffer zone, reducing NO_x and CO₂ emissions.

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

Some 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

There is a Plan for the Prevention, Security and Extinction of Fires in the Historic Sites of Úbeda and Baeza. The Municipal Emergency Plans are under review, waiting for the Andalusia Territorial Emergency Plan to be updated, where the effects of climate change will be considered and implemented in the protected environment. Security agents receive training to act in case of disaster.

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 **fully 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	CUCULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS, RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND TOURISM COMPANIES
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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	CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS				

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

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

The conclusions or recommendations related to the property's management system come from the studies carried out by the political and technical managers of the different Municipal Areas involved. In addition, the contributions of citizens have been taken into account through the different participation tools.

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.)	10 %	4 %
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)	18 %	20 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	9 %	7 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	23 %	21 %
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.)	10 %	5 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	4 %	13 %
6.1.1.12	Other	26 %	30 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

Since 2015, we are requesting and receiving grants from European Funds. The "Others" section corresponds to works carried out by private initiative

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

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

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

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

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

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	45 %	0 %
6.1.6.2	Women	55 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 0 %

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

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

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

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

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

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?

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

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

Both the Úbeda and Baeza local governments have technical staff for the management of the World Heritage Property. Since 2003 human resources have increased significantly and are adequate to the needs of the property. 18 people in Úbeda and 10 in Baeza. It would be necessary to have experts in heritage management, either through the incorporation of personnel with a specific profile, or through training the personnel that the municipalities have in heritage matters.

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 **adequate**

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 **considerable research** but it is **not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value**

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

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

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

There are scientific studies related to the property and its attributes. Tourist-cultural and architecture guides have been published. The Provincial Council of Jaén and the town halls launch a publication on local stonework. Baeza has the UNIA and Úbeda has the Center for Renaissance Studies with a vocation for training and scientific research aimed at improving the understanding of heritage. We have published the book: "Portrait of an anniversary: Úbeda, World Heritage, 20 years later".

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	Poor
Local/municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Non-existent
Women	Poor
Youth/children	Poor
Researchers	Fair
Local visitors	Poor
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industries	Poor
NGOs	Non-existent
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 **limited and ad hoc** education and awareness programme for children and/or youth

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

Local communities

Youth/children

Local Visitors

National/international tourists

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

Visitor centre	Fair
Site museum	Not needed
Information booths	Fair
Guided tours	Fair
Trails/routes	Fair
Printed information materials	Fair
Online (website, social media, etc.)	Fair
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

Although there is patrimonial awareness, it is necessary to carry out a greater dissemination of the property and of the OUV, both in educational centers and among the general public. The World Heritage interpretation centers must complete their contents in relation to the OUV. Since 2014, there has been an educational program for schoolchildren called "Heritage Classroom" where information and awareness about the World Heritage Property is provided.

9. Visitor Management

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

100.389 / 56.675 (Pandemic) / 39.043 (Pandemic) / 103.972 / 99.883 /

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

Visitor surveys

Other

HOTEL OCCUPANCY SURVEY OF THE INE AND TOURISM OFFICE

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

Two overnight stays

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

ÚBEDA AND BAEZA TOURIST OFFICE

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

55 USD / 25 USD / 12 USD / 0 / 0 / 15 USD /

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

ÚBEDA AND BAEZA TOURIST OFFICE

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

We are working on the Destination Tourism Sustainability Plan 2021-2025 where it is intended to create an Action Plan for the tourism sustainability of each city.

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

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

Yes, using a different system

If a different system, please specify

ÚBEDA AND BAEZA SECTOR TOURISM COUNCIL. VISITOR FLOW CONTROL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Destination Tourism Sustainability Plans 2021-2025 for Úbeda and Baeza

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

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CONSERVATION BENEFITS

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

The number of visits is in no way a risk factor for the integrity of the site. However, to anticipate the overcrowding that tourism is generating in other tourist destinations, work is being done on a visitor management plan within the Úbeda and Baeza Tourism Sustainability Plan. In recent years, collaboration with the tourism industry has improved, making an impact on the transmission of OUV values to visitors and guaranteeing the authenticity of the property.

10. Monitoring

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

There is a **small amount of monitoring**, but it is not planned

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** but **monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved**

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

Conservation indicators: - Number of protected buildings in historical centers - Rehabilitation needs - State of conservation and occupation of the historic sectors: number of inhabitants, occupied and empty homes, buildings to be rehabilitated, abandoned or unused buildings... Tourism and Trade Indicators: - Evolution of: visitors, establishments, commerce, the tourism sector, public management in tourism and commerce - Those included in the Sustainable Tourism Initiative

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

World Heritage managers/coordinators and staff	Fair
Local/municipal authorities	Fair

Local communities	Poor
Indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Landowners	Poor
Women	Poor
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Poor
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

This Periodic Report has been prepared with the local governments and municipal technicians responsible for the management of the property, as well as from meetings with local associations with an impact on the attributes of the property and involved in World Heritage, especially scheduled for this Periodic Report exercise. We are working on updating the Management Plan and developing new indicators not considered up to now, as well as updating existing ones.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones	
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners	✗
5.1.4	The buffer zones of the World Heritage property are known and recognised by the management authority but are not known and recognized by local communities/landowners	
5.2	Protective Measures	
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	Some 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	✗
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	✗
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	✗
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
7	Scientific Studies and Research Projects	
7.2	There is considerable research in the World Heritage property but it is not directed towards management needs and/or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value	
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme for children and/or youth	✗
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	
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	✗

9.12	The presentation and interpretation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is acceptable but improvements could be made	
10	Monitoring	
10.1	There is a small amount of monitoring at the World Heritage property, but it is not planned	✕
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	✕

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

4.6	Physical resource extraction						
4.6.2	Quarrying	Criterion (iv) Systematic use of stonework, Monumental Renaissance architecture and Medieval and Renaissance urbanism	Conservation and protection of existing historic quarries	Control of earth movements in construction sites	4 years	Local governments of Úbeda and Baeza, Regional Ministry of Environment and landowners	Training and dissemination to landowners
4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.2	Relative humidity	Criterion (iv) Monumental Renaissance architecture and Medieval and Renaissance urbanism	Gradual establishment of corrective systems for pathologies derived from relative humidity	Control of humidity levels and evolution of injuries caused by relative humidity (digital monitoring)	10 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza and property owners	The corrective systems that will be implemented must have the corresponding authorizations and specific quality control plans.
4.7.3	Temperature	Criterion (iv) Monumental Renaissance architecture and Medieval and Renaissance urbanism	Implementation of actions aimed at the recovery of plant systems and other natural elements in the property. Establishment of temperature correction systems.	Control of sudden changes in temperatures and deterioration or erosion produced (digital monitoring)	10 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza, European Institutions, Regional Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge and property owners	The corrective systems that will be implemented must have the corresponding authorizations and specific quality control plans that may be validated by the European authorities.
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	Criterion (iv) Monumental Renaissance architecture and Medieval and Renaissance urbanism	Establish an action protocol to gradually eliminate the pathologies caused by water seeping into the stone. Dehumidification installation and apparatus. Improvement of building envelopes.	Monitoring of the levels of tightness and stability of the construction structures and verification of damage caused by water.	10 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza and property owners.	The problems derived from rain and the water table cannot be definitively eliminated. All those actions that are taken in the affected properties will be of a palliative nature, in order to eliminate the maximum of pathologies.
4.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.3	Drought	Criterion (iv) Complementary urban profile of both cities and integration into the surrounding landscape.	Comprehensive actions to recover the urban environment and its surroundings.	Placement of rain gauges with sensors (rain, temperature and environmental humidity). Data analysis on specialized pages (State Meteorological Agency).	10 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza and Regional Ministry of the Environment	Once the results of the samples are obtained, regeneration measures will be implemented.

4.10.6	Temperature change	Criterion (iv) Monumental Renaissance architecture and Medieval and Renaissance urbanism	Implementation of actions aimed at the recovery of plant systems and other natural elements in the property. Establishment of temperature correction systems.	Control of sudden changes in temperatures and deterioration or erosion produced (digital monitoring)	10 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza, European Institutions, Regional Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge and property owners	The corrective systems that will be implemented must have the corresponding authorizations and specific quality control plans that may be validated by the European authorities
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4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.2	Invasive/Alien terrestrial species	Criterion (iv) Monumental Renaissance architecture and excellent state of conservation	Action protocol and chemical control for the elimination of this invasive plant, the <i>ailanthus</i> . Systemic herbicide between May and July and reapplication between September and October.	Regular monitoring and treatment of signs of regrowth is essential to prevent reinfection.	3 consecutive years with the same treatment	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza and landowners	Due to its rapid spread, treatment will be persistent.
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4.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	Criterion (iv) Monumental Renaissance architecture and Medieval and Renaissance urbanism	Protocol not to feed the pigeons. Systems with technologies based on high frequencies.	Periodic monitoring of the site	Every 8 months	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza and Regional Ministry of the Environment	Control of the illegal breeding of pigeons in private homes
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Summary - Factors affecting the Property **completed**

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.1	Boundaries and Buffer Zones				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.1.2	The boundaries of the World Heritage property are known by the management authority but are not known by local communities/landowners	A dissemination program of the boundaries of the property will be implemented, aimed at local, landowners and educational communities	First quarter of each year	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza	The public participation of citizen associations and local educational centers will be essential for the dissemination of the boundaries of the property

5.2	Protective Measures				
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	Reinforcement of personnel to cover specific positions, among whose tasks is the application of urban discipline. Review of urban planning.	4 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza and Regional Ministry of the Environment and Territorial Planning.	There are external (rustic) areas to the declared and buffer spaces, in which applying urban discipline is complicated in specific cases. Some powers are delegated, which makes it difficult and slows down the corresponding authorizations.

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	Improvement of collaboration between local, regional and state entities, through the implementation of the consortium or other legal figures	3 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza	After 20 years of effective joint work by both administrations, it is necessary to provide it with a specific legal framework.
5.3.13	The management system at the property is only being partially implemented	Multidisciplinary contents and actions will be implemented in the future updated Management Plan	2 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza	Local administrations must bet on the complete implementation of the management system, which will be accompanied by a specific budget allocation.

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	Carry out real financial economic studies of the costs derived from the projects and conservation plans drawn up for each of the elements that make up the property, as well as their dissemination and interpretation.	3 years	Town Halls, Regional Ministries, Ministry of Culture and European Institutions	External commitments and support are essential. We have declared properties with a large area that require strong investments. In contrast, the resources applied to the maintenance of the property represent a great effort for small administrations.
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	Complete the specific disciplines that manage the maintenance and interpretation of the OUV	4 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza	Although there are human resources from all disciplines that affect the management of the property, and after the current tools and methodologies, it is necessary to modernize, provide and/or expand the qualified personnel of both municipalities
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building				
8.2	There is a limited and ad hoc education and awareness programme for children and/or youth	Local education and awareness programs oriented to the communities will be implemented.	Annual	Town Halls of Úbeda and Baeza and Education Centers	Although there are educational programs in common with other cities (Group of World Heritage Cities of Spain), it is necessary to reinforce participation among the local educational community.
9	Visitor Management				
9.11	There is limited cooperation between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation	Include in the revision of the Management Plan the increase in the participation and collaboration of the tourism industry, as an active agent in the interpretation of the property. An awareness program will be implemented, aimed at tourism entrepreneurs, so that they use the Outstanding Universal Value of the property with authenticity criteria	2 years	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza, tourism industry and Regional Ministry of Tourism	The public participation of the tourism and hospitality associations will be fundamental for the awareness of the sector in the valuation and understanding of the World Heritage property
10	Monitoring				
10.1	There is a small amount of monitoring at the World Heritage property, but it is not planned	An annual report on the management of the property will be prepared in which its implementation will be evaluated.	Last quarter of each year	Municipalities of Úbeda and Baeza	The annual property management report will include a balance of the activities, contents and proposals carried out and planned in the different lines of action of the Management Plan, whose updating is expected in the next two years.
10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is adequate and key indicators have been defined but monitoring of the status of indicators could be improved	We are working on updating the Management Plan and developing new indicators not covered up to now, as well as updating existing ones.	2 years	Ayuntamientos de Úbeda y Baeza	There are no comments

Summary - Management Needs completed

12.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The state of conservation of the property is good. Significant improvement actions have been carried out in public spaces (paving restoration and infrastructure replacement) and in singular buildings: rehabilitation of the Basilica of Santa María in Úbeda. Also in the buffer zone: Baeza Town Hall. Currently, conservation projects are being carried out in the Vázquez de Molina Palace, Marqués de Mancera Palace, Tall Council Houses and Fountain of Santa Maria, in the property area.

13. Impact of World Heritage Status

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

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	No impact
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Positive
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Positive
Infrastructure development	Very positive
Funding for the property	Very positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal/Policy framework	Very positive
Advocacy	Not applicable
Institutional coordination	Positive
Security	No impact
Gender equality	Positive
Provision of ecosystem services/ benefits to local communities	Positive
Social inclusion and equity, and improvement of opportunities for all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status	Positive
Fostering inclusive local economic development and enhancing livelihood	Positive
Contributing to conflict prevention, including respect for cultural diversity within and around heritage properties	Positive
Other	Not applicable
If 'Other', please specify	

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

The property is kept in good condition, carrying out the necessary maintenance works in monumental buildings and public spaces. Likewise, legal protection measures are maintained. Joint management is carried out between the two City Halls which, with the support of other public administrations, has been very effective in initiatives related to tourism promotion, culture and education. This has meant improvements in the property and buffer zones, and subsidies to the private initiative.

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

Identification of the property and its dissemination: - Úbeda and Baeza Intelligent Signage for Tourists Plan. - Guided tours of a technical nature by the managers of the property and aimed at residents. - Music in monumental spaces: Úbeda Music Festival, "Music and Heritage" section; The Ancient Music Festival of Úbeda and Baeza. The Music Season of the World Heritage Cities Group of Spain, by the Albéniz Foundation. - The book "Portrait of an anniversary: Úbeda World Heritage, 20 years later" has been published. Conservation: - Drafting of documents for the conservation of stonework and Manuals of traditional construction solutions. - Significant improvement actions in public spaces in the property (paving restoration and infrastructure replacement) and in unique buildings, such as: the Basilica of Santa María, Vázquez de Molina Palace and Marqués de Mancera Palace, in Úbeda; and Tall Council Houses and Santa María Fountain, in Baeza. Also, in the buffer zone, such as the Baeza Town Hall. Protection: - Plan for the prevention, safety and extinction of fires in the historic center of the World Heritage Cities of Úbeda and Baeza. - Conferences and training sessions on environmental and landscape protection for construction, environmental and business sectors. Management: -Multidisciplinary technical tables prior to urban controls and Municipal Heritage Commissions. - Local Action Plans of the Urban Agenda for both

cities have been drawn up, reflecting the heritage management of some areas included in the property and buffer zones - Tourism Sustainability Plan in Destinations of Úbeda and Baeza - We are working on updating the Management Plan

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

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
Governance
Capacity Building

15. Assessment of the Periodic Reporting Exercise

15.1. Relevance of Periodic Reporting

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

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

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

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

15.2. Use of Data

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

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

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

The report that has been made by each city belonging to the "Group of World Heritage Cities of Spain" will be the basis for carrying out a joint report at the national level, which culminates, in turn, in an individualized Management Plan. The cities of Úbeda and Baeza have approved their respective Urban Agenda Action Plans in order to access European funding. At the same time, another joint Action Plan is being drafted.

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
Local communities

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

990 / 80 / 400 /

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

It would be interesting to make the report in shorter periods, every 5 years

15.5. Training and Guidance

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

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

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

UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Good
State Party Representative (national Focal Point)	Good
UNESCO other sectors (e.g. field office)	Poor
National Commission for UNESCO	Good
ICOMOS International	Poor
ICCROM International/regional	Poor
ICOMOS national/regional	Poor
IUCN national/regional	Poor
IUCN International	Poor

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

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: It is detected that, although the boundaries are well defined, the meters included in these spaces do not correspond to the information available in UNESCO: Update: -Úbeda: Property: 4.5055 Buffer Zone: 100.5988 -Baeza: Property: 4.760 Buffer Zone: 87.9100 Total: Property: 9.2655 Buffer Zone: 188.5088 For this reason, we undertake to carry out the necessary procedures for its update, following the steps indicated in the Operational Guidelines, as soon as possible.

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: Maps have been updated according to the established guidelines and have been validated by the Ministry of Culture and Sport. By using the cartography of recent flights in ".dwg" format and superimposing the boundary lines of the inscription drawn in 2003, some measurement errors have been detected that have not been reflected in the maps submitted to the Ministry.

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

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

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

As it is a serial property managed jointly by two Municipalities, the Periodic Report has been useful to update aspects that can be improved and are necessary for coordination and management between both institutions. For its development, meetings have been held with the political and technical managers responsible for the management of the property, as well as with the main agents involved.

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