

Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage property

Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy

1.2 - World Heritage property details


1.3 - Geographic information table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Sacro Monte o "Nuova Gerusalemme" di Varallo Sesia	45.819 / 8.255	5.4	26.1	31.5	2003
Sacro Monte di S.Maria Assunta di Serralunga di Crea	45.095 / 8.27	8.9	24.1	33	2003
Sacro Monte di San Francesco d'Orta San Giulio	45.798 / 8.411	14	7.5	21.5	2003
Sacro Monte del Rosario di Varese	45.86 / 8.793	14.6	32.6	47.2	2003
Sacro Monte della Beata Vergine, Oropa	45.629 / 7.978	15.4	49.6	65	2003
Sacro Monte della Beata Vergine del Soccorso, Ossuccio	45.975 / 9.17	3	9	12	2003
Sacro Monte della SS.Trinità, Ghiffa	45.964 / 8.615	11	210	221	2003
Sacro Monte Calvario, Domodossola	46.106 / 8.287	3.6	41.4	45	2003
Sacro Monte di Belmonte, Valperga Canavese	45.367 / 7.631	14.6	321.6	336.2	2003
Total (ha)		90.5	721.9	812.4	

Comment

The maps of the Sacri Monti have been updated, with only appropriate adjustments of the limits of the surfaces. They are currently under process of validation by UNESCO.

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy - inscribed properties	2003	

Comment

The maps of the Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy have been updated, due to a need of transcription and specification of the boundaries, paying attention to always remain within the cartographic interpretative margin that the original maps allowed, i.e. without inserting substantial and significant changes but only appropriate adjustments of the limits of the surfaces. As requested by the World Heritage Centre, they are currently under process of validation.

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

1. www.sacrimonti.net
2. [Sacri Monti \(in Italian\)](#)

Comment

up-to-date URL: www.sacrimonti.org (official website for the World Heritage property) up-to-date Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/SacriMonti>

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

The World Heritage property is in part protected under the MAB Programme and the UNESCO Global Geoparks. In details: - Sacri Monti of Varese, Orta, Domodossola and Ghiffa are included in the area of "Ticino Val Grande Verbano" Biosphere Reserve; - Sacri Monti of Varallo, Domodossola and Ghiffa are included in the area of "Sesia Val Grande" Geopark.

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

Not applicable

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

No

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

No

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

No

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

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

2.7.2	The World Heritage Site Manager occasionally communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.3	The World Heritage Site Manager regularly communicates with the Focal Point(s) of this designation/programme.	
2.7.4	The World Heritage Site Manager also manages this designation/programme.	

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

The WH Site Manager (Piedmont Region) has little information about the Focal Points of other Programmes at national level, but regularly communicates with managers of Ticino Val Grande Verbano Biosphere Reserve and Sesia Val Grande Geopark, having activated a coordination between designations under different Conventions/Programmes in Piedmont, following regional law n. 11/2018. The managing body of Piedmontese Sacri Monti participate to the governance of Ticino Val Grande Verbano reserve.

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?

No

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

2.9 Please note that a synergy with the Musical art of horn players has been noted on the site <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1068/> but this is probably a mistake with another piedmontese WH site, considering that this intangible art has effective connection with the Residences of royal House of Savoy.

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 property “*Sacri Monti*” or “Sacred Mountains of Piedmont and Lombardy” consist of a series of nine separate complexes located in the mountains of Northern Italy (Varallo, Crea, Orta, Varese, Oropa, Ossuccio, Ghiffa, Domodossola, and Valperga). Each complex includes a number of chapels and other architectural features, created in the late 16th and 17th centuries and dedicated to different aspects of Christian belief.

The phenomenon of *Sacri Monti* began at the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries with the aim of creating places of prayer in Europe as an alternative to the Holy Land (Jerusalem and Palestine). At that time, access to the Holy Land was becoming more and more difficult for pilgrims owing to the rapid expansion of Muslim culture. Initially, three different locations were proposed for the “New Jerusalem”: Varenallo in Valsesia, Montañone in Tuscany, and Braga in Northern Portugal. Locations were selected based on similarity of topography to the Holy Land. This phenomenon took root especially after the Council of Trent when the Church adopted the additional role of combating the influence of the Protestant Reformation.

The first example of this phenomenon in Italy was the Sacred Mountain of Varallo, in 1480. Supported by the Bishop of Milan and following ideas that developed from the Council of Trent, it became a model for other *Sacri Monti* that followed and was dedicated not only to Christ but also to cults devoted to the Virgin Mary, saints, the Trinity, and the Mysteries of the Rosary. Each “*sacro monte*” began with certain fundamental rules and standards for typology and architectural style but evolved with their own unique art and architecture. Each has a distinct theme or role. At Orta, for example, the complex is dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi with 21 chapels and a garden in a layout essentially unchanged since the 16th century. The *Sacro Monte* of the Blessed Virgin of Succour at Ossuccio contains 14 Baroque-style chapels on the slope of a mountain leading to a sanctuary at the summit. In the early 18th century, Michelangelo da Montiglio a monk, developed *Sacro Monte* of Belmonte, Valperga Canavese to recreate Biblical sites from the Holy Land with a circuit of 13 chapels symbolizing the principal incidents in the Passion.

In all of the Sacred Mountains, the greatest Piedmontese and Lombard artists of the period created paintings and sculptures representing the most edifying episodes of the life of Jesus, Mary, or the Saints, constituting a remarkable artistic heritage.

Criterion (ii): The implementation of architecture and sacred art into a natural landscape for didactic and spiritual purposes achieved its most exceptional expression in the *Sacri Monti* (“Sacred Mountains”) of Northern Italy and had a profound influence on subsequent developments elsewhere in Europe.

Criterion (iv): The *Sacri Monti* (“Sacred Mountains”) of Northern Italy represent the successful integration of architecture and fine art into a landscape of great beauty for spiritual reasons at a critical period in the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

Integrity

The site includes all the necessary elements to express its exceptional value and, in particular, both devotional architecture, characterizing the site and context in which they are inserted. An essential feature of the *Sacri Monti* is that they preserve intimate links with not only the natural landscape but also the neighbouring human communities. No threats to the sites have been identified.

Authenticity

The original symbolic layouts of the chapels, within the natural landscape, are still unchanged, retaining authenticity of form, design and setting. Moreover, traditions and authenticity of function have been retained as all the nine complexes are preserved as places of Christian pilgrimage, prayer and reflection, the purposes for which they were originally built.

Whilst modifications were carried out to certain ensembles and individual buildings during the 17th and 18th centuries, the chapels have largely retained their integrity in terms of materials and craft. Systematic conservation works of these groups of monuments started from 1980. All the restorations conform fully to modern principles of conservation and restoration theory. Attention was focused on the interiors and on the restoration of the paintings and sculptures.

Protection and management requirements

The nine complexes that form the *Sacri Monti* are found in several provinces across the two regions of Piedmont and Lombardy. Together these complexes cover a total of 90.5 hectares and each is protected by a buffer zone encompassing a total area of 721.90 hectares.

The property is subject to a series of Protection Acts which operate on several levels: national, regional and local. The national Law for the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage (D.lgs 42/2004) oversees every intervention relating to cultural heritage through the peripheral offices of the Ministry of the Cultural Heritage and Activities. The intervention on urban and country planning is regulated by the regional government of the territory.

The seven *Sacri Monti* located in Piedmont are regulated by the regional Law on Parks and Natural Reserves integrated with the urban plans of the surrounding municipalities.

On a local level, the work of religious orders (Friars Minor and Rosminian Fathers) and the Diocesan Curiae is very important in terms of the religious activities and traditions related to the Catholic Church that continue at the *Sacri Monti*.

A process for coordination has been put in place to manage the various groups involved in the site. The management system is formed by two bodies, organized on two levels. The first, the Permanent Conference, includes the various organizations with responsibilities relating to the management of the site (State, Regions, Municipalities and representatives of the Church). It provides coordination of technical and scientific activities and has a role of political guidance. The second, the Permanent Operative Working Group has an executive role and is composed of a fewer number of subjects. Moreover, this group is in charge of the definition of the technical and operating guidelines and the general management programs, together with the budgeting, auditing, monitoring and reporting activities on management and preservation.

Besides these two structures there is a Permanent Secretary which is in charge of the programming and execution of different management tasks, and of the Public Relations activities of the Permanent Conference. The management system is completed by the standing Permanent Centre for Studies and Documentation, dealing with research and information retrieval for the property.

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

	Brief identification of attribute	Preserved	Compromised	Seriously compromised	Lost
3.2.1	Chapels and other architectural features	✖			
3.2.2	Paintings and sculptures representing the most edifying episodes of the life of Jesus, Mary, or the Saints	✖			
3.2.3	Integration of architecture and fine art into the landscape	✖			
3.2.4	Devotional link with neighbouring human communities		✖		
3.2.5	Tradition of of Christian pilgrimage, prayer and reflection	✖			
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

Also referring to question 1.3, please note that geographic information needs minor revision. The maps of Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy have been updated without inserting substantial and significant changes but only appropriate adjustments of the limits of the surfaces. As requested by the World Heritage Centre, they are currently under process of validation.

4. Factors Affecting the Property

4.1. Buildings and Development

4.1.1 - Housing

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside

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

4.1.2 - Commercial development

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.1.3 - Industrial areas

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Outside

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

4.1.4 - Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕		✕	✕			➡	
🔴 Negative							

4.1.5 - Interpretative and visitation facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

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

	Impact		Origin		Trend of impact		
Impact	🔴 Current	🟡 Potential	🟢 Inside	🟢 Outside	📉 Decreasing	➡ Stable	📈 Increasing
🟢 Positive ✕	✕		✕	✕			📈
🔴 Negative							

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

Housing expansions and transformations of existing buildings outside Domodossola, Varallo, Ossuccio are potential risk factors; for Domodossola it would be desirable the mitigation of new buildings and new developmental measures for the buffer zone. A restaurant in Crea is inserted in a coherent and compatible way in the natural and historical setting. Redevelopment and reopening of facilities historically used as restaurants or accommodations is underway in Orta, Ghiffa and Varallo.

4.2. Transportation Infrastructure

4.2.1 - Ground transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

✕ 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 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant











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

4.2.3 - Air transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.2.4 - Marine transport infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant











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

4.2.5 - Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- 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

Public transportation and existing alternative access systems such as footpaths, historic railroads and funiculars could be improved in almost every component of the WH site to avoid the crowding of cars especially during the periods of greater tourist influx. Critical issues are reported for Domodossola, for intense traffic in the lower part of the site (buffer zone) and it would be desirable that the area adjacent the first chapels would become a pedestrian area.

4.3. Services Infrastructures

4.3.1 - Water infrastructure

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside










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

4.3.2 - Renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Outside

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

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

4.3.3 - Non-renewable energy facilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant











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

4.3.4 - Localised utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

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

4.3.5 - Major linear utilities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- 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

The diffusion of cell phone towers is increasing in the Piedmont area. Bodies entitled of protecting cultural heritage orient their actions towards avoiding or limiting the visual impact of the infrastructures closest to the site. In Varese parts of the site not protected by legal monumental safeguard, but merely subject to landscape protection, can have solar panels on roofs without any type of control and there is a large concentration of telephone antennas visible from the site.

4.4. Pollution

4.4.1 - Pollution of marine waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.2 - Ground water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.3 - Surface water pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.4 - Air pollution

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.5 - Solid waste

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.4.6 - Input of excess energy

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

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

4.5. Biological resource use/modification

4.5.1 - Fishing/collecting aquatic resources

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.2 - Aquaculture

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.5.3 - Land conversion

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Potential, Inside

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

4.5.4 - Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

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

4.5.5 - Crop production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.6 - Commercial wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.7 - Subsistence wild plant collection

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.8 - Commercial hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.9 - Subsistence hunting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.5.10 - Forestry/Wood production

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.5.10, the effect is positive on aspects pertaining to impacts on landscape, ecology and hydrogeology, but not significant on productive and economic ones. There is a need for constant maintenance of hedges, shrubs, walkways and trees close to the chapels in order to preserve the buildings. In Oropa the trees and shrubs visually separate the chapels from the Sanctuary, a common touristic destination, and it is therefore necessary that the sacred mountain is well signposted to visitors.

4.6. Physical resource extraction

4.6.1 - Mining

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.6.2 - Quarrying

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

	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 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.6.4 - Water (extraction)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- 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

DOMODOSSOLA: Outside the buffer zone there is mining activity.

4.7. Local conditions affecting physical fabric

4.7.1 - Wind

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.7.2 - Relative humidity

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- 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 (18/07/2014):

- 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 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.5 - Dust

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.6 - Water (rain/water table)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

4.7.7 - Pests

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.7.8 - Micro-organisms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

DOMODOSSOLA, GHIFFA, ORTA, VARALLO: There is evidence of a biological layer and microorganisms covering the architectural and artistic artifacts. CREA: Even if not related to specific events, the action of strong winds is one of the reasons for sporadic falls of older or higher trees that do not have deep roots due to the soil's characteristics. For the same reasons, rainflow may also become a factor of risk when rainwater is not properly controlled and it is a common reason for rising humidity.








4.8. Social/Cultural uses of heritage

4.8.1 - Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside












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

Positive 							
Negative 							

4.8.2 - Society's valuing of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

4.8.3 - Indigenous hunting, gathering and collecting

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.8.4 - Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Potential, Inside, Outside

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

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

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Potential, Inside

 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 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

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

DOMODOSSOLA, GHIFFA, ORTA, VARALLO: The diminishing knowledge of traditional local building techniques is a potential risk for the conservative restoration work on architectural artifacts (especially in regards to constructing and restoring stone rooftops). The management authority of Piedmontese sacri monti and Confartigianato, the most representative Italian organization of crafts and micro and small enterprises, is paying attention to this issue (MAIN10ANCE project). see 4.17 for more

4.9. Other human activities

4.9.1 - Illegal activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.2 - Deliberate destruction of heritage

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

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

4.9.3 - Military training

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.4 - War

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.5 - Terrorism

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.9.6 - Civil unrest

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- 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

4.9.2 In the past years in the Sacro Monte of Oropa episodes of vandalism and theft occurred. Affection for the site should be improved.

4.10. Climate change and severe weather events

4.10.1 - Storms

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

4.10.2 - Flooding

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.3 - Drought

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- 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 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.5 - Changes to oceanic waters

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.10.6 - Temperature change

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- 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 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

DOMODOSSOLA, GHIFFA, ORTA, VARALLO: Sudden atmospheric phenomena could damage the architectural structures and vegetation. Long lasting droughts also put existing vegetation at risk. CREA, BELMONTE: Droughts and extended dry seasons could considerably change the soil conditions, contributing to localized subsidence of the chapels' foundations. 4.10.7 reports the impact of gusts of wind.

4.11. Sudden ecological or geological events

4.11.1 - Volcanic eruption

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.2 - Earthquake

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

4.11.3 - Tsunami/Tidal wave

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant






4.11.4 - Avalanche/Landslide

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Potential, Inside

✕ Relevant

Not relevant

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

4.11.5 - Erosion and siltation/Deposition

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.11.6 - Fire (wildfire)

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

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

DOMODOSSOLA, GHIFFA, ORTA, VARALLO: The extremely rich vegetation of the area amplifies the risk of spontaneous fires. The constantly decreasing precipitations enhance this risk. CREA: At the Sacri Monti of Crea, occasional and localized landslides were detected close to some of the chapels, due to bad soil conditions and to unstable slopes; the events did not cause any building collapse, but they induced localized damages to the chapels, which were subjected to precise interventions.

4.12. Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species

4.12.1 - Translocated species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.2 - Invasive/Alien terrestrial species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.3 - Invasive/Alien freshwater species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.4 - Invasive/Alien marine species

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

Relevant

✕ Not relevant

4.12.5 - Hyper-abundant species















Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Negative, Current, Inside

✕ 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 (18/07/2014):

- Not relevant

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

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

4.12.5 For Piedmont hyper-abundant species are ailanthus, Japanese knotweed, curly maple, wild boars, popilia japonica.

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 (18/07/2014):

- Relevant, Positive, Current, Inside

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

4.13.5 - Financial resources

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

4.13.6 - Human resources

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

4.13.7 - Low impact research/monitoring activities

Previous answer Cycle 2 (18/07/2014):

- 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 (18/07/2014):

- 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

4.13.1 the management system is stable and operating, the management plan might need an update. 4.13.2 Legal framework is increasing considering Piedmont Region adopted its Landscape Plan (03/10/2017) and is updating its territorial plan, while Lombardy region updated the Regional territorial Plan (November 29, 2022). Specifically, with reference to the environmental and landscape protection and preservation priorities, UNESCO sites were introduced as a particularly relevant topic.




























4.14. Other factor(s)

4.14.1 - Other factor(s)

There are problems of fires (Belmonte) resulting from poorly conducted agricultural practices or even actual arson.

4.15. Factors Summary Table

4.15.1 - Factors Summary Table

Name	Impact		Origin		Trend	
4.1 Buildings and Development						
4.1.1 Housing						
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure						
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
4.2 Transportation Infrastructure						
4.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
4.2.3 Air transport infrastructure						
4.2.5 Effects arising from use of transportation infrastructure						
4.3 Services Infrastructures						

4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities						
4.3.4 Localised utilities						
4.5 Biological resource use/modification						
4.5.3 Land conversion						
4.5.4 Livestock farming/Grazing of domesticated animals						
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						
4.6 Physical resource extraction						
4.6.2 Quarrying						
4.7 Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1 Wind						
4.7.2 Relative humidity						
4.7.3 Temperature						
4.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
4.7.7 Pests						
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						
4.8 Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.1 Ritual/Spiritual/Religious and associative uses						
4.8.2 Society's valuing of heritage						
4.8.4 Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system						
4.8.5 Identity, social cohesion, changes in local population and community						
4.8.6 Impacts of tourism/Visitation/Recreation						
4.9 Other human activities						
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage						

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events						
4.10.1 Storms						
	⊖		⚡	⊕	↻	➔
4.10.3 Drought						
	⊖		⚡	⊕		➔
4.10.6 Temperature change						
	⊖		⚡	⊕	↻	➔
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
	⊖		⚡		↻	➔
4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events						
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
	⊖	⚡	⚡	⊕		➔
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant 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
4.1.1 Housing							
		⊖		⚡	⊕	↻	➔
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor							
	Restricted						
✕	Localised						
	Extensive						

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

Name	Impact			Origin	Trend
4.1.4 Major visitor accommodation and associated infrastructure					





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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						

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

4.2 Transportation Infrastructure






Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.2.1 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
4.2.3 Air 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

4.3 Services Infrastructures

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.2 Renewable energy facilities			
	 	 	

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted











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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.3.4 Localised utilities			
	<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

4.5 Biological resource use/modification

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.5.3 Land conversion	  	 	
	 		

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor

✕	Restricted
	Localised
	Extensive
	Widespread

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes





✕	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
	Major

Management response - Capacity of management to respond

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






Trend - Development over the last 6 years

	Decreasing
✕	Static
	Increasing

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

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor






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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.5.10 Forestry/Wood production						

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

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

4.6 Physical resource extraction

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.6.2 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
4.7.1 Wind						

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
4.7.2 Relative humidity						

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
4.7.3 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						

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.7.7 Pests						

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
4.7.8 Micro-organisms						

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

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

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

4.9 Other human activities

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.9.1 Illegal activities						
						

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





Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
------	--------	--------	-------

4.9.2 Deliberate destruction of heritage							
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent						
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going						
Impact - Impact on the attributes							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Insignificant						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Minor						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significant						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Major						
Management response - Capacity of management to respond							
<input type="checkbox"/>	High capacity						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Medium capacity						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Low capacity						
<input type="checkbox"/>	No capacity and / or resources						
Trend - Development over the last 6 years							
<input type="checkbox"/>	Decreasing						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Static						
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increasing						

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.1 Storms			
Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Localised		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Extensive		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Widespread		
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact			
<input type="checkbox"/>	One off or rare		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent or sporadic		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Frequent		
<input type="checkbox"/>	On-going		

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.10.3 Drought						
						



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

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




Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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

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

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

Name	Impact	Origin	Trend
4.10.7 Other climate change impacts			
			

Spatial scale - Area affected by the factor	
	Restricted
	Localised
✕	Extensive
	Widespread
Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
	One off or rare
✕	Intermittent or sporadic
	Frequent
	On-going

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





4.11 Sudden ecological or geological events

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.11.4 Avalanche/Landslide						
						

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
4.12.5 Hyper-abundant species			
			
			




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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.2 Legal framework						

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.3 Governance						



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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
	Significant
✕	Major

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.4 Management activities						

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






Temporal scale - 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
4.13.5 Financial resources						

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.6 Human resources						






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

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

Impact - Impact on the attributes	
	Insignificant
	Minor
✕	Significant
	Major

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

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

Name	Impact			Origin		Trend
4.13.7 Low impact research/monitoring activities						

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

Temporal scale - Occurrence of the impact	
---	--

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

4.17. Serial inscriptions (national or transnational)

4.17.1 - If your property is a serial inscription (national or transnational) please identify which components of the property are impacted by each factor

4.8 it's very important to guarantee the traditional religious practices to avoid disaffection of local communities and a negative impact on the number of visitors and tourists to the site. In Oropa, the great affection to the Sanctuary (local communities, tourists, pilgrims) should be extended to the adjacent chapels of Sacro Monte, which are less known and frequented. In Varese the municipality aims to undertake action for develop social cohesion for the enhancement of the site.

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	Chapels and other architectural features	✕			
4.18.1.2	Paintings and sculptures representing the most edifying episodes of the life of Jesus, Mary, or the Saints	✕			
4.18.1.3	Integration of architecture and fine art into the landscape	✕			
4.18.1.4	Devotional link with neighbouring human communities	✕			
4.18.1.5	Tradition of of Christian pilgrimage, prayer and reflection	✕			

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

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

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

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

The buffer zones 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 both** the management authority and local communities/landowners

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

5.1.2. in some sacri monti the awareness and knowledge of boundaries and buffer zones by local communities can be improved. 5.1.3 The bodies in charge of the protection of cultural heritage (Soprintendenze - peripheral bodies of the Ministry of culture), appropriately involved for the activity of periodic reporting, suggest a

possible revision of some of the buffer zones. Both issues reported above will be the subject of reflection by the authorities involved in site management.

5.2. Protective Measures

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

As historic, artistic, and architectural properties all the Sacri Monti are subject to the provisions of the main Italian protection Laws D.Lgs. No 42/2004 and its subsequent modification. No interventions of any kind may be made to these properties without the authorization of the relevant Soprintendenza, which are the regional agencies of the Ministry of Cultural Properties and Activities in Rome. In addition, various forms of legal protection are extended at Regional level to each of the properties:

- Varallo: A Special Nature Reserve (Piedmont Regional Law No 30 of 28 April 1980).
- Crea: A Natural Park and Protected Zone (Piedmont Regional Law No 5 of 28 January 1980).
- Orta: A Special Nature Reserve (Piedmont Regional Law No 30 of 28 April 1980).
- Varese: A natural park (Lombardy regional law No 17 of 19 March 1984)
- Oropa: The Santuario di Oropa (Sanctuary of Oropa) is defined legally as an "autonomous lay religious organization."
- Ossuccio: A legally recognized ecclesiastical organization.
- Ghiffa: A Special Nature Reserve (Piedmont Regional Law No 7 of 28 April 1987).
- Domodossola: A Special Nature Reserve (Piedmont Regional Law No 65 of 27 December 1980).
- Valperga: A Special Nature Reserve (Piedmont Regional Law No 30 of 28 April 1980).

The objectives of all the Regional reserves cover the protection of natural, landscape, architectural, archaeological, cultural, and art-historical values, encouragement of appropriate agricultural and silvicultural activities, and development of research.

Source: Advisory Body Evaluation, Periodic Reporting Cycle 2

Comment

Piedmont has approved two new regional laws which repealed the previous laws: L.R. 19/2009 on natural areas and biodiversity; L. R. 19/2015 Reorganization of the management system of regional protected areas and new regulations on Sacri Monti; and adopted its Landscape Plan with DCR n. 233 - 35836 del 03/10/2017. Lombardy updated the Regional Territorial plan by D.C.R. no. 2578 dated November 29, 2022, which also contains the regional landscape plan, and L.r 28/2016 on natural areas.

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

2016 / Regional policies on culture / Law No. 25 - Lombardy region / Article 18, The Lombardy Region supports the promotion and enhancement of regional sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List /

2018 / Regional policies on culture / Law n. 11 - Piedmont region / Art. 19 , Piedmont region promotes and enhance the cultural and natural heritage of the regional sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, in the networks of MaB Biosphere Reserves and Global Geoparks, as well as in the other lists established under the UNESCO programmes. /

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

In Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan, Sacri Monti are recognised as WH regulated by article 33 of the attached rules and by the regional laws 19/2009 and 19/2015; Lombardy territorial plan too introduces WH sites as a relevant topic in regards to the cartographic and regulatory level (regional law12/2005). At national level, the areas of sacri monti are protected following leg. decree 42/2004 (article 142).Some areas or monuments are also subjected to protection of decree 42/2004, articles 10-12

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

For the site of Varese the body in charge of protection of cultural heritage suggests the creation of an indirect protection of broader scope that would allow better control on some interventions such as the placement of solar panels. The regulatory process in this regard is responsibility of the Ministry of Culture, but the latter would be helped by the municipality, park and region. Piedmont's Sacri Monti managing institution carries out restoration operations according to scheduled work plan

5.3. Management System/Management Plan

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

Other

If 'Other', please specify

Public management system joint national/regional/local

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

Governance mechanisms that foster and respect traditional practices, knowledge and uses of the property
Agreed 'Memorandums of Understanding' between different managing institutions, groups or others, including documents agreed with local communities for management
A management plan
An annual work plan or business plan
An environmental management framework
An assessment of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem services provided by the property
A joint approach to management of cultural and natural heritage

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

Please refer to <https://www.sacrimonti.org/en/i-sacri-monti-e-l-unesco>. In addition to the coordinated management system of WH site, Piedmont Region has set up a specific management body for the 7 sacred mountains of Piedmont which are protected areas, while Varese Sacro Monte and Ossuccio Sacro Monte are managed by the religious bodies also owners of the properties and are regulated by a Protocol agreement concerning the management of the sites, signed by Lombardy Region and Ministry of Culture

5.3.4 - Management Documents

Comment

The property has a management plan adopted in 2012.

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?

No use has been made of the 2011 Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is **adequate coordination** between all bodies/levels involved in the management of the property

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

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

5.3.13 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully implemented and monitored**

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				X	
5.3.15.6	Other specific groups	X				
	If you selected, 'Other specific groups' please specify					

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			X		
5.3.16.2	Local/Municipal authorities					X
5.3.16.3	Indigenous peoples	X				
5.3.16.4	Landowners					X
5.3.16.5	Women	X				
5.3.16.6	Youth/Children					X
5.3.16.7	Researchers					X
5.3.16.8	Local Visitors/Tourists				X	
5.3.16.9	National/International tourists				X	
5.3.16.10	Tourism Industry					X
5.3.16.11	Local businesses and industries				X	
5.3.16.12	NGOs				X	
5.3.16.13	Other specific groups	X				
	If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify					

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					X
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)	X				
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					X
5.3.17.4	The management system of the property integrates a human rights-based approach					X
5.3.17.5	The management system of the property contributes to fostering inclusive local economic development, and to enhancing livelihood	X				
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	X				

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 management body of the sacred Piedmontese mountains, in compliance with regional law 19/2015, must adopt specific management plans as they are identified as special regional reserves, that connect with the management plan of the WH site. The management plan of the WH site should be updated in the next years.

6. Financial and Human Resources

6.1. Funding

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

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

6.1.1.2	Bilateral international funding	10 %	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)	5 %	0 %
6.1.1.7	Governmental (regional/provincial/state)	35 %	60 %
6.1.1.8	Governmental (local/municipal)	15 %	40 %
6.1.1.9	In-country donations (NGOs, foundations, etc.)	15 %	0 %
6.1.1.10	Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, toilets, parking, camping fees, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.11	Commercial activities (e.g. merchandising and catering, filming permit, concessions, etc.)	0 %	0 %
6.1.1.12	Other	20 %	0 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

6.1.1.2 Bilateral international funding: Such as Interreg 6.1.1.12 Other: Funding sources derive also from bodies that own the sacred mountains such as parish and ecclesiastical bodies.

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

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

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

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

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

6.1.4. Piedmont Region secured the running costs for the management body of piedmontese sacri monti within the regional laws 19/2009 and 19/2015 and has a specific article dedicated to support of UNESCO programmes (art. 19) within the regional framework law on the subject of culture (law 11/2018), which can activate funding; Lombardy Region has law 25/2016 dedicated to the support of projects and interventions related to WH sites on the basis of which it activates calls for funding.

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	40 %	20 %
6.1.6.2	Women	60 %	80 %
		Total 100 %	Total 100 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

The copious bibliography concerning the Sacri Monti is now published and constantly updated on the website <https://www.sacrimonti.org/bibliografia>, where it can be easily consulted. The Documentation Center for the European Sacri Mounti, Calvaries and Devotional Complexes, since its foundation in 2005, has actively contributed to foster and increase the studies on the matter, promoting the publication of conference transcripts and monographic volumes dedicated to the different themes concerning the sacred mounts.

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	Fair
Women	Good
Youth/children	Good
Researchers	Good
Local visitors	Fair
National/international tourists	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair

Local businesses and industries	Fair
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Not applicable
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please describe	

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

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

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

Local communities
Local/municipal authorities
Youth/children
Researchers
Local Visitors
National/international tourists
Tourism industry

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

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

A digital teaching platform will be financed by state funds, aimed at expanding the already active Sacri Monti Educational page(www.sacrimonti.org/web/educational/). There is a partnership between management body of piedmontese sacri monti and the Unesco Club of Turin for training courses for teachers/schools. A project for the implementation of information and approach signs, financed with state funds, is being defined. There is a project ongoing with musical schools of Piedmont and Lombardy.

9. Visitor Management

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

161.000 (Piedmontese Sacri monti) and 188.491 (Varese and Ossuccio) / 118.000 (Piedmontese Sacri monti) and 128.698 (Varese and Ossuccio) / 76.000 (Piedmontese Sacri monti) and 77.307 (Varese and Ossuccio) / 147.000 (Piedmontese Sacri monti) and 211.237 (Varese and Ossuccio) / 135.000 (Piedmontese Sacri monti) and 347.000 (Varese and Ossuccio) /

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

Accommodation establishments
Other
Piedmont regional tourism observatory; Tourism Observatory Polis Lombardia, Research Department of Como and Lecco Chamber of Commerce, and Statistics and Orientation to Work and Professions Office of Varese Chamber of Commerce

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

One to three hours

9.4 - Please provide the source of information

9.1 The data are collected by the regional tourism observatories of Piedmont and Lombardy and since there is no suitable instrument for recording visitors attendance, the number is based on arrivals in the towns where the Sacri Monti are located . 9.3. Since there is no suitable instrument for recording visitors attendance of the Sacri Monti, the option selected is mandated by the structure of the individual sites and an assumption of average length of stay.

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

9.6 - Please provide the source of information

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

Piemonte and Lombardia Regions promote touristic strategies for the UNESCO sites, but it is still difficult to monitor the response to these policies and to structure a site-specific visitor counting system since the sites are located within open areas (parks) that can be freely entered and explored. The permanent operational working group in charge of managing the UNESCO site means revisit the topic of visitor management, including building on previously funded studies.

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

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

9.10 - Is the effectiveness of tourism management regularly monitored?

No

If a different system, please specify

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

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

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

The Outstanding Universal Value of the property is **adequately presented and interpreted**

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

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

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

No fees are collected

9.15 - Are there locally driven sustainable tourism initiatives?

Yes

If 'Yes', please specify

Cycle and walking path that connect various sacred mountains starting from the already known paths are being structured and developed

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

9.14 Sacred mountains are open areas and the issue of an entrance ticket is under debate, possibly applicable to events.

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 **comprehensive, integrated programme of monitoring**, which is relevant to management needs and/or improving understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value

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

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

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

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

10.3.6	Capacity development		X		
--------	----------------------	--	---	--	--

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

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	Fair
Women	Fair
Researchers	Fair
Tourism industry	Fair
Local businesses and industry	Poor
NGOs	Fair
Other specific groups	Fair
If you selected 'Other specific groups', please specify	ecclesiastic institutions

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

The Piemonte Region gives instructions to the Sacri Monti management authority every three years. The region monitors the achievement of goals. More in-depth studies will be carried out on the subject, defining key indicators that can be linked to each goal.

11. Identification of Priority Management Needs

11.1 - Identification of Priority Management Needs

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	No use has been made of the Historic Urban Landscape Recommendation to develop policies and best practices for the protection of the property	
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	X
5.3.9	No use has been made of the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties at the property	
5.3.12	The management system/plan is only partially adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value	
6.1	Funding	
6.1.3	The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to fully meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	X
6.1.10	No use has been made of the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Development at the World Heritage property	
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	X
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building	
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	X
9	Visitor Management	
9.7	There is a strategy to manage visitors, tourism activity and its derived impacts on the World Heritage property but it is not implemented	X
9.9	Visitor use of the World Heritage property is managed but improvements could be made	
10	Monitoring	

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

Please select 4 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

4.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
4.7.1	Wind	The wind above the threshold of 75 km/h is capable of breaking large branches and overturning entire plants. At the same time the intense wind causes damage to the roofs and to the site principals and scaffolding.	The Management Authority of piedmontese sacri monti has set up a system of anemometers connected to alarms to allow users to be kept away during intense windy events.From the elaboration of data collected, a risk reduction strategy is being launched	In the last 10 years there has been an increase in very intense wind events and a device has been installed that records the wind constantly so as to be able to correlate damage to harmful events.	in progress	Management Authority of piedmontese sacri monti	no
4.7.3	Temperature	The increase in temperatures is causing: burns and deterioration of plants suitable for normally milder climates, with the death of trees or more fragile hedges; summer interruption of construction sites.	The Management Authority of piedmontese sacri monti has set up a system of monitoring.	Monitoring is done through the use of control units set by regional agency for environmental protection (Piedmont), without the installation of local sensors.	in progress	regional agency for environmental protection (Piedmont)	In the last 10 years there have been significant increases in maximum summer temperatures, causing interruption of construction sites connected to the grouting, painting and plastering of buildings due to unsuitable conditions for laying materials.
4.7.6	Water (rain/water table)	As regards the Sacri Monti, located in the pre-mountain areas, the absolute decrease in rainfall was particularly serious, putting at risk the survival of species historically present in the historic gardens, such as beeches, ash trees and sycamores	1. slow replacement of the tree part favoring plants with greater resistance such as oaks, field maples and other species still present in the current garden 2. improve the outflow routes of rainwater to avoid overflowing in cases of heavy rains.	For the flowerbeds and hedges, the authority is going to build irrigation systems and accumulation tanks for the reuse of rainwater; it's also keeping areas at risk of landslides monitored.	in progress	Management Authority of piedmontese sacri monti	In the last 10 years rainfall has started to undergo important changes. In particular, periods of prolonged drought have increased and, on the other hand, intense meteoric events characterized by intense and concentrated rainfall have increased.
4.8	Social/Cultural uses of heritage						
4.8.2	Society's valuing of heritage	it is essential that an awareness is created such that actions that could cause damage to monuments and statues are not encouraged and that the sacredness and spirituality of the places are respected	the institutions involved intend to identify cases in which there is less care for the territory by users and implement awareness-raising actions, possibly building on good practices tested in other regional wh sites.	monitoring will be evaluated when defining the analysis strategy	from 2024	permanent operational working group	generally the communities are very attentive and sensitive to the cultural heritage of reference, but there are cases in which it is necessary to raise awareness for greater care and civic sense.
4.8.4	Changes in traditional ways of life and knowledge system	it is necessary to guarantee the correct maintenance work for preserving the cultural heritage that takes into account historical and traditional materials and construction techniques, for sustainable maintenance work.	MAIN10ANCE is an ambitious research, training and promotion project that reinterprets the cultural heritage with new eyes to draw lessons from traditional and innovative technical solutions to develop good management and conservation practices	Guidelines have been drawn up which propose a working method and a series of operational tools capable of guiding the design phases of a programmed conservation plan. www.main10ance.eu	in progress	University of Eastern Piedmont, Management body of the Sacri Monti,Turin Polytechnic,Center for the Conservation and Restoration "La Venaria Reale", University of Applied Sciences of Southern Switzerland, Confartigianato Enterprises Eastern Piedmont	ordinary maintenance of buildings and internal decorative apparatus, in line with the practices of the recovery of the typical historical mountain building,prevents more expensive restorations and constitutes a sustainable and economically advantage

4.10 Climate change and severe weather events							
4.10.1	Storms	1. increase in erosion and instability of inconsistent walkable surfaces and, in the worst case, the activation of landslides. 2. the increase in lightning and electrostatic discharges is causing damages to computers, lighting and video surveillance	1. increase the capacity of the flow rates of the surface outflow routes, of the sewage pipes and of the gutters which by now are often undersized for the flow rate they have to support. 2. installing buffer batteries and voltage stabilization groups	The Authority is monitoring the consequences and characteristics of the phenomena to adapt the structures and to place the most fragile areas in greater safety.	in progress	Management Authority of piedmontese sacri monti	In the last ten years, the frequency of intense thunderstorms characterized by concentrated precipitation and numerous electrostatic discharges has increased.
4.10.3	Drought	Summer drought determines the deterioration of the grassy surfaces, flower beds and hedges and, in the most serious cases, of the trees suitable for the Atlantic climates historically present in the pre-Alps; it has also increased the fire danger.	1. provide for the management of shrub and herbaceous species with irrigation systems, while for the tree species it is thought of a gradual replacement of the species. 2. construction of reservoirs suitable for the accumulation of rainwater.	As far as the aquifers are concerned, on the contrary, there are no critical situations since the Sacri Monti are all located at the top of the promontories, so the aquifers have always had a minimal environmental role.	in progress	Management Authority of piedmontese sacri monti	Above all, climate change has led to the occurrence of prolonged periods of summer and winter drought.
4.10.6	Temperature change	hard survival of some plant species that undergo thermal stress, desiccation and burns. The plants most suited to mild or Atlantic climates, such as beech, ash, sycamore and cedar, find it increasingly difficult to survive and undergo pathologies.	Long-term replacement of less thermophilic tree species, Implementation of less intense but more frequent pruning to mitigate the stressful effects of the interventions, Implementation of irrigation systems for flower beds, hedges and ornamental shrubs	Monitoring is done through the use of control units set by regional agency for environmental protection (Piedmont), without the installation of local sensors.	in progress	Management Authority of piedmontese sacri monti	the increase in temperatures, especially the maximum summer temperatures, created difficulties for the management of the buildings, as the stuccos, paints and plasters cannot be applied. So, some worksites are suspended during the hottest days.
4.10.7	Other climate change impacts	Possible damage of plants.	Information signs, video animations useful for conveying the existence of these dangers and highlighting the useful behaviors to adopt have been produced. The anemometers have been equipped with alarm systems to signal danger.	The Authority is trying to study the phenomenon by continuously recording the data from the installed anemometers.	in progress	Management Authority of piedmontese sacri monti	there is in particular an increase in extreme and sudden windy phenomena, such as exceptional gusts and whirlwinds of air which cause the collapse of a large number of plants in small portions of the surface.
4.12 Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species							
4.12.5	Hyper-abundant species	historic gardens: new parasites and pathogens (Popilia japonica and Pyralide del Bosso) are putting at risk the survival of historic hedges and topiaries and valuable ornamental installations; it is difficult to contain Ailanto and Rinutria.	The management authority of piedmontese sacri monti is reacting with a plan of targeted treatments which determine the need to temporarily prohibit the use of some areas. The boxwood in particular will be progressively replaced with Ilex crenata	the management body will monitor the treatment plan implemented	2023	The management authority of piedmontese sacri monti	The circulation of goods from the East is also causing the presence of alien species to increase significantly, with particular reference to plants and insects.

12.2. Summary - Management Needs

12.2.1 - Summary - Management Needs

5.3	Management System/Management Plan				
		Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment
5.3.7	No use has been made of the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties at the property	The permanent operational working group in charge of management will analyze the document so to update the Management Plan also connecting it to documents already adopted at the national and regional levels.	2024 ongoing	The permanent operational working group (made of representatives of the Piedmont and Lombardy Regions, the Ministry of Culture, the Varese City Council, and the Sacri Monti Management Authority).	Piedmont (2022) has adopted the Regional Strategy on Sustainable Development and as a first implementation action has started working on the Regional Strategy on Climate Change. Lombardy (2023) approved the Regional Plan for Sustainable development.
6.1	Funding				
6.1.7	Human resources partly meet the management needs of the World Heritage property	1 employee has been hired in 2023 by Management authority of piedmontese sacri monti as specialized restorer to support the technical service already in place. 2 more employees will be hired in promotion department in the next months.	2023	Ente di gestione dei Sacri Monti (Management authority of piedmontese sacri monti)	The Piedmontese Sacred Mounts Management Authority is made of 36 employees divided into technical staff, administrative staff, park rangers, workers and the authority director.
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	Through a provision that gives the activity guidelines every three years, Piedmont region has commissioned the management body of the piedmontese sacri monti to develop the activities of the documentation centre.	2023- 2024-2025	The Documentation Centre of the European Sacred Mounts, Calvaries and Devotional Complexes (part of the management body for piedmontese sacri monti and located in Crea).	Being aware of the importance of research on the Sacred Mounts for their promotion and management, the managing institutions intend to increase, in the medium term, connections with the Documentation Centre
8	Education, Information and Awareness Building				
8.2	There is a planned education and awareness programme for children and/or youth but it only partly meets the needs	A digital teaching platform called "SACRI MONTI EDU FORM" will be financed by state funding (Law 77/2006).	2024	Authority managing Piedmontese Sacri monti	The project is aimed at expanding the already active Sacri Monti Educational portal with the creation of a digital environment dedicated to teachers and students of all levels and the creation of educational paths.
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	Piedmont and Lombardy regions intend to strengthen the connection with the respective DMOs to start targeted analysis relating to the WH sites. They also intend to analyse data deriving from the use of the app https://app.sacrimonti.org/	2023-2025	Lombardy and Piedmont Region; Ente di gestione dei sacri monti (Management authority for piedmontese sacri monti); Municipalities.	Studies commissioned in the past could be resumed and updated (Bocconi University - 2012).
10	Monitoring				

10.2	Information on the values of the World Heritage property is sufficient to define key indicators, but this has not been done	More in-depth studies will be carried out to define key indicators and create a monitoring system for the property. This will be linked to strategies that Piedmont region sets for the management authority, and to the indicators developed by Lombardy	2024 ongoing	Permanent Operational Working Group	Piedmont Region gives instructions to piedmontese Sacri Monti management authority every 3years. The Region monitors the achievement of goals. Lombardy Region has already started studies to define indicators relating to WH sites of its territory.
------	--	---	--------------	-------------------------------------	--

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.

Piedmont's Sacri Monti managing institution has hired a restorer in order to more effectively meet all conservation needs.

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

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

The Piemonte and Lombardia Regions are working on giving greater centrality to UNESCO issues by conveying information and cognitive data, implementing promotion and awareness policies, and identifying the Sacri Monti as strategic areas for the implementation of sustainable development models.

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

1)For some time now, the management body of piedmontese sacri monti has developed and has been actively implementing a structured programme of preventive conservation and ordinary maintenance. For decades now the same authority has been inspecting and cleaning historic roofs twice a year through cleansing of eaves and drainpipes. Such intervention is usually undertaken once a year or sometimes twice, after the leaves fall. The institution also oversaw an articulated project dedicated to monitoring humidity levels by mapping problematic situations and/or situations to be controlled and the specific conditions of all chapels and historic buildings. This project has enabled the mapping of the entire sewage network, helping to avoid situations of serious neglect, flooding, leakage and infiltration. Vegetation monitoring also resulted in the improvement of the most at-risk situations by avoiding the clogging of eaves and drainpipes as well as the risk of falling trees on historic buildings, all the while trying to preserve the tree monumentality of the reserves. 2)The "Main10ance" project for the Sacred Mounts in Piedmont and Lombardy has deepened the study and practice of traditional building techniques (dry stone walls, pavements, stone roofs, etc.). All this has contributed to the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of this architectural heritage. 3)The website www.sacrimonti.org contains a database of the DOCUMENTATION CENTRE OF THE EUROPEAN SACRED MOUNTS, CALVARIES AND DEVOTIONAL COMPLEXES. The database is the fruit of research conducted by the Documentation Centre on over 1,800 European devotional complexes. For each devotional complex, four basic items have been planned: a description, a map, photographs and a bibliography. Some files are incomplete and in the process of being updated. At this time, the reports on the sites in the following countries can be consulted: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg,

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

Sustainable Development
Synergies
State of Conservation
Management
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 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	Poor
Site Managers	Poor
UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Poor
Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM)	Poor

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

15.3. Timing and resources

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

Governmental institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage
Site Manager/Coordinator World Heritage property staff
Responsible persons for local designated sites under other international conventions/ programmes
Staff from other World Heritage properties

Other
regional and local administrations, bodies involved in managing of the property, ecclesiastic institutions

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

Gender balance has **not been explicitly** considered or 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

80 / 60 / 60 /

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 necessary to increase the number of characters in the comment field, especially for section 4, in order to allow the sites to better detail local specificities related to each section.

15.5. Training and Guidance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Geographic information table**

Reason for update: The maps of the Sacri Monti have been updated, with only appropriate adjustments of the limits of the surfaces. They are currently under process of validation by UNESCO.

- **Map(s)**

Reason for update: The maps of the Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy have been updated, due to a need of transcription and specification of the boundaries, paying attention to always remain within the cartographic interpretative margin that the original maps allowed, i.e. without inserting substantial and significant changes but only appropriate adjustments of the limits of the surfaces. As requested by the World Heritage Centre, they are currently under process of validation.

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

The periodic reporting exercise turned out to be extremely challenging but essential for a better understanding of the needs and priorities to work on, which were already partially clear to the institutions involved in the management of the WH site, but which has been now considered in a unified way. It also offered new insights into issues that had not been taken into consideration. The exercise can also offer the opportunity to address issues with stakeholders and initiate actions.

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