

## NATURAL HERITAGE

### 1. NAME OF THE SITE OR ELEMENT

Name of the site or element

Other names

### 2. INSPECTION DATA

Compiler Name

Date and place of data gathering

Compiler's e-mail address

Compiler's telephone number

### 3. LOCATION OF THE ELEMENT

Coordinates<sup>1</sup>

GEOGRAPHICAL

UTM (10x10)

Surface area

Address

Town/City

Post Code

County/Region

Country

Local accessibility (means of public transport at destination)

Location map

Insert image

<sup>1</sup> If it is an areal element, state the geographical or UTM coordinates of the main access point.

#### 4. ACCESSES AND CONNECTIONS

Tourism demand source market/s	Distance to the site	Range of distances <sup>2</sup>	Type of road (motorway, national road, secondary road, etc.)	Transport connections <sup>3</sup> (roads' condition, frequency of public transport services, amount of connections, etc.)

Access description for each tourism demand source market

<sup>2</sup> Range of distances in kilometres to towns or tourism demand source market/s: **1** - >200 km; **2** - 200-100 km; **3** - 100-50 km; **4** - <50 km; **5** - At the destination itself

<sup>3</sup> Transport connections: **1** - No connections by road or by public transport; **2** - Poorly connected (roads in bad condition, no public transport services, etc.); **3** - Minimum connection (secondary roads, etc.); **4** - Well-connected (roads in good condition, extensive public transport service, etc.); **5** - Excellent transport services (motorways, high-speed trains, etc.)

#### 5. TYPE OF ELEMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF ITS ATTRIBUTES

Typology <sup>4</sup>		<b>a</b> - Singular geological formation; <b>b</b> - Fossiliferous deposits; <b>c</b> - Mineralogical site; <b>d</b> - Mountain landforms; <b>e</b> - Fluvial forms; <b>f</b> - Wind forms; <b>g</b> - Littoral forms; <b>h</b> - Karstic forms; <b>i</b> - Glacial forms; <b>j</b> - Volcanic forms; <b>k</b> - Sea, ocean; <b>l</b> - River, stream, creek; <b>m</b> - Lake, lagoon; <b>n</b> - Waterfall, spring, source; <b>o</b> - Wildlife group; <b>p</b> - Vegetation and Flora; <b>q</b> - Astronomical phenomenon; <b>r</b> - Others (specify in comments field)
Characteristics of the element		
Period in which the geological, geomorphological and/or palaeontological structures were formed		

<sup>4</sup> Classification (see table NTL1 in the Introductory text)

<p>Stage of evolution of the vegetation and/or wildlife group</p>	
<p>Surrounding setting description</p>	
<p>Sketched plans of the site (specify areas for public use)</p>	<p>Insert image</p>
<p>Comments</p>	

<sup>4</sup> Classification (see table NTL1 in the Introductory text)

## 6. CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT AND ELEMENT CONDITION

### 6.1. Current resource condition

<b>Resource condition</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>1</b> - Extinct; <b>2</b> - Almost disappeared; <b>3</b> - Severely deteriorated; <b>4</b> - Slightly deteriorated; <b>5</b> - No apparent deterioration (pristine condition)
<b>Restoration measures undertaken</b> (description and date of main interventions)		
<b>Conservation Standards</b> (specify existent documents)		
<b>Indicators System</b> (specify existent documents)		
<b>Comments</b> (indicate causes of deterioration or damage)		

### 6.2. Risks and threats

<b>Risks and threats</b>	<input type="text"/>	<b>a</b> - Intensive agriculture; <b>b</b> - Intensive grazing; <b>c</b> - Intensive fishing; <b>d</b> - Forestry development; <b>e</b> - Mining; <b>f</b> - Lack of Territorial Planning; <b>g</b> - Land-use changes; <b>h</b> - Inadequate infrastructures; <b>i</b> - Mass tourism; <b>j</b> - Industry; <b>k</b> - Vandalism; <b>l</b> - Lack of legal protection; <b>m</b> - Traditional activities and customs no longer in use; <b>n</b> - Poaching; <b>o</b> - Lack of administrations awareness; <b>p</b> - Lack of local communities appreciation; <b>q</b> - Fires; <b>r</b> - Climate change; <b>s</b> - Political and war conflicts; <b>t</b> - Others (specify in comment field)
<b>Comments</b>		

## 7. SOCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LEGAL RECOGNITION

### 7.1. Social and scientific recognition

**Social recognition**  
(society's perception of the  
element value)

**1** - Insignificant for the vast majority of individuals; **2** - Not very significant for most individuals; **3** - Significant for an important number of individuals; **4** - Significant for the vast majority of individuals; **5** - Essential for most individuals (it represents a solid identity social value)

**Scientific recognition**  
(the scientific community's  
perception of the element  
value)

**1** - Unknown; **2** - Known locally; **3** - Known within the region; **4** - Documented; **5** - Studied scientifically and made known publicly

### 7.2. Ownership of the element

**Ownership regime**

**1** - Private; **2** - Public; **3** - Mixed

**Owner of the element  
and their contact details**

### 7.3. Legal status

**Legal status**

**1** - Uncatalogued (no protection); **2** - Catalogued (minimum legal protection or local protection); **3** - Medium legal protection (regional protection); **4** - High legal protection (national protection); **5** - Maximum legal protection (international protection)

**Applicable rules**

**Comments**

## 8. INTRINSIC HERITAGE VALUE OF THE ELEMENT FROM THE GEOLOGICAL, GEOMORPHOLOGICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, HYDROLOGICAL, PALAEONTOLOGICAL, BIOLOGICAL, ECOLOGICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, ETC. POINTS OF VIEW

Establish a rating of the element itself (intrinsic scientific value) according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

<b>Significance</b>	<input type="text"/>	This refers to the scientific and functional values of the ecosystem, biodiversity, geodiversity and natural elements in general which define the importance of a site or element over and beyond its mere functional use. The scientific value deals with the interest it has and the inherent characteristics that it presents according to the type in which it has been included (Geology, Geomorphology, Geography, Hydrology, Palaeontology, Biology, Ecology, Astronomy, etc.). The functional values are related to the functions and eco-services of the ecosystems and elements of nature. The social or spiritual significance refers to the current attachment between the element and the community.
<b>Representativeness</b>	<input type="text"/>	The extent to which the element presents the characteristics or attributes inherent in the group or ecosystem it belongs to. It can have two meanings: 'typical representativeness', when an element is frequent or common (when referring to a group, the typical characteristics will be those that predominate in most of its individuals). In the opposite sense, it would refer to the exceptional features that are only represented in a minority.
<b>Singularity</b>	<input type="text"/>	This is established according to the rarity, scarcity or uniqueness presented by the element in relation to the characteristics inherent in the type it belongs to, taking into account the spatial scale, scope of the distribution of the resource (local, regional, national, international), and also demographic values of the group (number of individuals).
<b>Naturalness/Integrity</b>	<input type="text"/>	Naturalness and integrity are usually taken together when evaluating natural heritage. Naturalness or Wilderness refers to the absence of human modification (pristine element or space, unaltered, undisturbed, etc.). Integrity is a measure of the completeness or entirety of the element, attributes and processes (functional integrity) that make up the element. This attribute becomes devalued depending on the changes and alterations the element has undergone. It is necessary to evaluate the extent to which the resource includes all the elements needed to express its value and whether it is of an adequate group size (area and/or population) to ensure the full representation of the features and processes that convey its significance.
<b>Contextualisation</b>	<input type="text"/>	This refers to the harmony that exists between the heritage natural element and other elements and its immediate surrounding setting, as well as the landscape in which it is located. If the landscape is a relevant element of the site as a whole, it will be necessary to fill in a specific worksheet on this matter.

**Comments**

## 9. TOURISM VALUE OF THE ELEMENT

Establish a rating of the element based on its tourism potential according to the following criteria by using a rising scale from 1 to 5 in each section:

<b>Attractiveness</b>	<input type="text"/>	This refers to parameters of an aesthetic, spiritual, emotional and perceptual character based on physical sensory perceptions such as the visual, audible, olfactory, gustatory and tactile richness, together with other perceptions such as beauty, magnificence, originality, symbolism, identity, etc. that arouse positive emotions and feelings of appreciation in people and, even, therapeutic benefits.
<b>Resistance</b> (vs. Fragility/ Vulnerability)	<input type="text"/>	This is defined as the capacity of an element or ecosystem to withstand an aggression; at the other extreme, there is fragility, which is defined as the susceptibility to perturbation (impact) of an anthropic origin. The importance of using the criterion of resistance lies in the fact that it takes into account the probability of destruction, disturbances and/or degradation of the element and its capacity for regeneration after undergoing a perturbation (resilience). Fragility is greater when the element under evaluation is rare or when it has a low capacity for adaptation and recovery.
<b>Availability</b>	<input type="text"/>	This is related to the possibility and frequency of observation and/or seasonality of the resource, as well as the special periods during which it cannot be disrupted (nesting, reforestation, etc.). Climate is also a limiting factor if the activities are performed outdoors. This criterion is one of the most important in the evaluation of the wildlife and atmospheric phenomena, depending on whether the observation is guaranteed, usual, highly seasonal or exceptional. In the case of resources of an areal character, the recreational carrying capacity will also determine the spatial availability to receive visitors.
<b>On-site Accessibility</b>	<input type="text"/>	This refers to the ease with which the element or site can be visited, in terms of physical adaptations and recreational facilities for the visit.
<b>Feasibility</b>	<input type="text"/>	This is used to rate the extent to which the tourism enhancement of the resource is achievable. It deals with the good condition of the resources, economic viability (evaluation of costs and profits, acquisition costs, restoration costs, management and maintenance costs, specific adaptation costs, etc.). It also is related to the spatial and temporary availability of the resource, existence of rights, traditional uses, religious practices, management capacity of the competent authority (to guarantee its protection and/or its tourism enhancement), the social benefits, and also the attitude of the stakeholders and the community (acceptance by the local population is usually one of the most decisive criteria for rating feasibility).
<b>Educational values</b>	<input type="text"/>	This takes into account the potential of the site and/or element to provide scientific knowledge within the field of the Natural and Earth Sciences (Ecology, Biology, Geology, Geomorphology, Geography, Hydrology, Astronomy, etc.), and to facilitate its comprehension (Interpretation potential). Aspects that help to increase public awareness on the heritage conservation are also valued (Environmental Education).
<b>Comments</b>		

## 10. USES AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELEMENT

## 10.1. Current use of the element

## Existing uses

(conservation, forestry exploitation, livestock farming, fishing, agriculture, mining, water usage, tourism, etc.)

## Socio-economic importance of the current uses

**1** - Irrelevant; **2** - Residual socio-economic importance; **3** - Relative socio-economic importance; **4** - Important for the socio-economics of community; **5** - Essential for the socio-economics of community

## Comments

## 10.2. Management issues

## Authorities/Institutions with competences over the element (public and/or private)

## Authority/Institution responsible for managing the element

## Management model

**a** - Direct management; **b** - Indirect management (concession, lease, agreement); **c** - Others (specify in comments field)

## Existing management instruments

**a** - Master Plan; **b** - Public Use Management Plan; **c** - Management Plan for the Conservation of Natural Resources ; **d** - Strategic and Operational Plan; **e** - Plan for the Tourism Enhancement of the Natural Heritage; **f** - Interpretation Programme; **g** - Sustainable Tourism Development Strategic Plan; **h** - Tourism Revitalization Plan; **i** - Specific Plans (restoration, eradication of exotic species, appraisal of visitors' satisfaction, etc.); **j** - Awareness Plan; **k** - Others (specify in comments field)

## Drafting date, period of validity and level of implementation achieved

## Maintenance programmes and tasks



<p><b>Local stakeholders and society Involvement</b></p>		
<p><b>Types of visits</b> (if it is open for this use)</p>	<input type="text"/>	<p><b>a</b> - Guided/scheduled visit; <b>b</b> - Self-guided visit; <b>c</b> - Special events; <b>d</b> - Non-existent</p>
<p><b>Dissemination materials</b> (travel books, maps, leaflets, interpretive signage, web, apps, etc.)</p>		
<p><b>Comments</b> (management model description, staff, visitors, management problems, best-rated features of the site, etc.)</p>		
<p><b>11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS</b></p>		
<p><b>12. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES</b></p>		

### 13. GRAPHICAL DOCUMENTS (photographs, maps, leaflets, etc.)

Insert image

Insert image

Insert image

Insert image

Insert image

Insert image