

Assessment of natural and cultural state of the art, key stakeholders and target groups on project area

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1. Introduction

Project “Smart and Slow Tourism Supporting Adriatic Heritage for Tomorrow”, acronym “TAKE IT SLOW”, is a strategic project of the Cross-border Cooperation Program Italy-Croatia 2014-2020. The project is being conducted by the Dubrovnik-Neretva County (as the lead partner) with following partners: Public Institution RERA SD for Coordination and Development of Split-Dalmatia County, Public Institution Development Agency of Šibenik-Knin County, University of Zadar, Istria County, Friuli Venezia Giulia Autonomous Region, Veneto Region, Emilia-Romagna Region, Marche Region, Abruzzo Region, Molise Region, Apulian Public Theatre – Regional Consortium for Arts and Culture, and its associated partner the Puglia Region. The total budget of the project is 3,764,695.71 EUR, of which 85 percent are funds from the European Regional Development Fund. The project is implemented from June 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022. The aim of the project is to manage and promote the Adriatic as a green, smart, sustainable, accessible cross-border tourist destination for slow tourism.

This report describes the state of natural and cultural heritage, products and services based on the prominent heritage, as well as the actors involved in the research, protection, management and promotion of 12 (micro) sites in five Croatian and seven Italian regions / counties. Locations selected by partners are:

- Town of Ston and Peninsula Pelješac
- Blaca Hermitage on Brač Island, Croatia
- Murter, Croatia
- Ravni Kotari, Croatia

- Momjan, Croatia
- Friuli Venezia Giulia
- Brenta River from Padova to Venice, Veneto
- Emilia Romagna
- Forest Codex of Camaldoli, Marche
- The Green way for Trabocchi Coast, Abruzzo
- Cammino delle Sette chiese, Molise
- Via Francigena, Puglia
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The second part of the report roughly describes cultural and natural heritage that have been identified as sites of interest in the project, while in the third part of report, these locations are described in detail in a form prepared using the desktop analysis method.

The fourth part contains an assessment of cultural and natural heritage in selected sites conducted by local stakeholders gathered in the Local Communities of Practice (LCP). They assessed the state of cultural and natural heritage in the area where the new tourist product will be developed. Assessment of the state of cultural and natural heritage with local stakeholders is carried out on the basis of a designed guide (questionnaire).

The fifth part contains a description of tourist activities in the project area. These are mostly very well-known tourist areas, although some are still less recognised and valued.

The sixth part summarizes the conclusions and recommendations for further project activities.

2. Natural and cultural heritage in the researched area

Second chapter of this report brings the description of natural and cultural heritage in the research area, as well as the bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage.

2.1. Natural heritage

In the project area that includes 12 (micro) sites in five Croatian and seven Italian regions / counties, the total number of natural heritage assets is 54, out of which 6 natural heritage assets are registered on the UNESCO international list and 2 of them are registered on a MaB international list. The total number of protected areas in national registers is more than 64, and the total number of NATURA 2000 protected areas is more than 30.

The analysis showed that existing natural heritage products and services are appropriate for slow tourism development, such as sports / recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres, etc. Additionally, all researched attractions have recreational activities, guided tours and other educational content in their offer.

Visitor infrastructure in the research area includes info centres, educational signage / panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas.

Key stakeholders related to the natural heritage in the project area are research institutions / organisations / individuals, preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions, natural heritage management institutions, local and regional government responsible for natural heritage and NGOs influencing natural heritage.

2.2. Cultural heritage in the researched area

In the project area that includes 12 micro) sites in five Croatian and seven Italian regions / counties, the total number of cultural heritage assets is 132, out of which 38 cultural heritage assets are registered on UNESCO international list. The total number of protected areas in national registers is more than 40.

Analysis of the cultural heritage in the project area showed that existing cultural heritage products and services are appropriate for slow tourism, such as cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions – museums, castles, sites, monuments, intangible cultural attractions – traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance, visitors centres, interpretation centres, etc. Cultural heritage products and services depend on a destination, but generally, every researched location has aesthetically appealing cultural heritage attractions, offers a lot of following contents, entertainment appropriate for the location, and gastronomy on a high level.

Visitor infrastructure related to cultural heritage in the project area mostly includes walking / bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets.

Key stakeholders related to the cultural heritage in the project area are research institutions / organisations / individuals, preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions, cultural heritage managements institutions, local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage and NGOs influencing cultural heritage.

2.3. Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage

Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage in the project area are tourist boards and tourist information centres in every city and region of the country and other organisations / institutions about which information can be found in every info centre of the city or particular institution.

3. Natural and cultural heritage in specific locations

For the analysis of natural and cultural heritage in specific location, a special form was created divided into three parts – natural heritage, cultural heritage and bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage. The part related to natural heritage offers information on the total number of natural heritage assets in the specific location, number of natural heritage assets registered on international lists such as UNESCO, MaB, Geopark, Ramsar and other lists, number of protected areas in national registers, number of NATURA 2000 protected areas. Additionally, natural heritage related part of the form enlists existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development, visitor infrastructure and key stakeholders.

Part of the form related to cultural heritage in the specific location offers the information about the total number of cultural heritage assets in the area, number of cultural heritage asstes registered on international lists such as UNESCO and others and number of protected areas in national register.a Also, it analyses existing cultural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development, visitor infrastructure and key stakeholders.

Last part of the form related to bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage enlists tourist boards and tourist information centres in the destination, as well as other organisations / institutions, if existing.

3.1. Town of Ston and Peninsula of Pelješac, Croatia

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	7
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	0
No. of protected areas – national register	5
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	<p>Conservation areas important for species and habitat types:</p> <p>HR3000150 from by Rasoka until cape Osičac</p> <p>HR3000476 Bay Divna</p> <p>HR2001203 Izvor cave near Jurjevića</p> <p>HR2000525 Orebić-Osičac</p> <p>Conservation areas important for birds:</p>

	HR1000036 Central Dalmatian islands and Pelješac
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development	<p>MONUMENT OF PARK ARCHITECTURE - A group of cypresses above Orebić (since 1975., number of registrations 48), special reserve of forest vegetation.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANT LANDSCAPE - Bay "Vučina" (since 1975., number of registration 315) and Bay "Prapratno" (since 1975., number of registration 315)</p>
Visitor infrastructure	<p>info centres,</p> <p>educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation</p>
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	Public institution for the management of protected parts of nature of the Dubrovnik-Neretva County
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	25
<p>No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	0
No. of protected areas – national register	0
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g.	THE WALLS IN STON - The defensive wall,

<p>cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)</p>	<p>and one of the largest medieval fortification and urban projects in the total length of 5.5 km, the walls are reinforced with about 40 towers and 5 fortresses. After the Great Wall of China, they are the longest preserved fortification system in the world.</p> <p>SALTWORKS - The Ston saltworks is the oldest and largest preserved in the history of the Mediterranean. The whole system perfectly represents the production of salt from the Middle Ages. The method of production has not changed during all these centuries and ecologically healthy conditions guarantee the maintenance of excellent salt quality in order to meet the requirements of the modern economy.</p> <p>LAPIDARIUM - Ston lapidary, outdoor collection of the Archeological museum of Dubrovnik, is located on the ground floor of the parish office in Ston. This collection is open for public due to cooperation with the local parish priest. Collection has about 100 stone fragments, and most of them are decorated with interlace ornaments. They are dated in the period between 9th and 11th century.</p> <p>NAKOVANA – NATURE’S MUSEUM - a living museum in the heart of nature. Numerous tools, tombs, crockery pieces and religious handicrafts were found near the Grad Hill, a natural elevation used as a stronghold by Illyrian tribes due to its natural characteristics.</p> <p>CAPTAIN’S CEMENTARY - It is part of the Franciscan monastery complex in Orebić.</p>
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	<p>The maritime tradition also conditioned the construction of a cemetery where shipowners' families built their beautiful tombs.</p> <p>OYSTERS IN BAY OF MALI STON - The Dalmatian coast has a very long history of mariculture. Traces of primitive oyster farming-petrified oak branches with attached oyster shells-were noted by Roman chroniclers. Records from the 17th Century provide details on the collection and sale of oysters.</p> <p>NAPOLEON ROAD - One of the most valuable testimonies of Napoleon's rule in the southern Dalmatian area is Napoleon's road that stretches from Ston to Orebic.</p> <p>MARITIME HERITAGE – Orebic is especially known for its maritime tradition and the architecture of some houses shows that the former owners were naval captains and shipowners.</p> <p>CAPTAIN'S HOUSES - The decoration of captain's houses with lush gardens or/and details that arrived from long journeys is also reminiscent of glorious times. Gifts from maritime families are also in the Maritime Museum among the 1000 exhibits on display.</p> <p>GRADINA TRPANJ - On the hill just above the port is the fortress of Gradina, most likely built in the uncertain circumstances of late antiquity, when the great Byzantine emperor Justin expelled the Eastern Goths from Illyricum and built a series of</p>
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	<p>fortifications along our coast to ensure unhindered navigation.</p> <p>FOUNTAINS IN OREBIĆ - Captain Anton Mimbelli built a water supply system in 19th century and there are still drinking water fountains in the place.</p> <p>WINES OF PELJEŠAC - Producing and growing wine is a 100 years old tradition on Pelješac. Carefully chosen soil and position are of the crucial importance for good red wine.</p> <p>WINE MUSEUM - PUTNIKOVIĆ - Pelješac is known as the empire of wine and as a supplement to the concept of rural development in 2019, the first Croatian museum of viticulture and winemaking was opened in Putniković.</p> <p>THE GUDNJA CAVE - A stratified prehistoric site near Ston, is one of those archaeological sites which has been for many years arousing a great interest of expert and scholarly opinion.</p> <p>PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BLAISE – built in 1876. in Janjina</p> <p>CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN – many times rebuilt and restored, at Janjina’s cementary is still being used today. Although the earliest historical records of it are from the year 1222 AD, the church is considerably older than that.</p> <p>DUCAL PALACE - In 1465, the government of the Republic of Dubrovnik built the so-called “Knežev dvor” (Ducal Palace), with the</p>
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	<p>Republic's Coat of Arms and the statue of its patron saint - St. Blaise, on its facade.</p> <p>ST. PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH - the church was firstly mentioned in historical records 15.09.1657.</p> <p>THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF KARMEL – built in 1645. resembling in its size and shape on the Holly House in Lovret. After Pope's approval in 1632 to celebrate "the transfer of the Holly House"- from 1683 Our Lady of Karmel's holiday is celebrated as the most important Trpanj's holiday.</p> <p>ST. ANTOAN'S CHURCH – built in 1695 in Trpanj.</p> <p>ST. ROKO'S CHURCH – built in the first half of 17th century on the highest hill, dedicated to the patron from Black plague in Trpanj.</p> <p>ST. NIKOLA'S CHURCH – built in 1840. in Trpanj.</p> <p>FOLKLORE PONIKOVSKA POSKOČICA - Folklore society Ponikve and their dance show, named "Ponikovska Poskočica", is established in 2012., in order to preserve the customs and tradition of Ponikve. They mainly represent dancing "Lindčo" and singing traditional songs.</p> <p>STON WALL MARATHON – A unique sports and tourism event, launched by several enthusiastic athletes, who run along the Ston Walls, the longest preserved defensive wall in Europe.</p>
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	<p>WHITE CARNIVAL DANCERS - traditional Carnival dances in village Putnikovići.</p> <p>PELJEŠAC WINE FESTIVAL - a new eno-gastronomy event from May to June.</p> <p>HKUD MUSIC STON - Croatian Cultural Artistic Society, HKUD "Stoviš" Ston, was founded in 1912. and since then, they attend and magnifies county celebrations, participate the visiting events with their parade and concerts.</p>
<p>Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)</p>	<p>HIKING – to Sveti Ilija Mountain, it is located at the western end of the peninsula. Panorama from the top of the mountain includes a view of the mountains Biokovo, Mosor, Rilić, Čvrsnica, Prenj, Velež, the Neretva delta, the islands of central and southern like Korčula, Brač, Hvar, Vis, Mljet. The view extends all the way to Dubrovnik and Mount Orjen in Montenegro, and sometimes you can see the coast of Italy.</p> <p>Another popular walking route is along Peljesac coast at mid-hight from Viganj to Orebic.</p> <p>This route is also popular among mountain bikers as it is easily accessible by mountain bike.</p>
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage 	<p>Municipality of Ston Municipality of Trpanj Municipality of Janjina Municipality of Orebić</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	Tourist board of Orebić Tourist board of Ston Tourist board of Trpanj Tourist board od Janjina

3.2. Blaca Hermitage on Brač Island, Croatia

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	0
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	0
No. of protected areas – national register	0
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	0
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	

Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)	
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	1
No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	0
No. of protected areas – national register	1
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	HERMITAGE BLACA MUSEUM - founded in the 16th century by the Glagolitic priests who come to Brač fleeing from Poljica before the Turks. The hermitage's origin was in the stone partitioned cave which was the first refuge of the Poljica hermits. From then on, the dilligent and pious hermits built a church and hermitage, residential buildings and farm buildings on the cliff face. They turned vast forests into rich vineyards and olive groves. It is a wonder how the inhabitants of Blaca were able to struggle with wild nature and poor soil and yet managed to survive in such conditions for four centuries. Hermitage Blaca is an

	<p>outstanding natural and cultural phenomenon, a wonderful oasis of peace.</p> <p>BLACA HERMITAGE is registered as an immovable cultural property – individually, under the code Z-1553, classified as "sacral-profane architectural heritage".</p> <p>Assumption of Mary – pilgrimage, every year</p>
Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)	WALKING ROUTE to the Blaca Hermitage, and this is the only way to see this attraction.
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	Municipality of Nerežišća
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	Split – Dalmatia County Tourist Board
Other organizations/institutions (if existing)	Brač Cultural Center

3.3. Murter, Croatia

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	2

<p>No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	<p>Tentative list of UNESCO (Kornati national park)</p>
<p>No. of protected areas – national register</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Protected areas – NATURA 2000</p>	<p>Murter HR2001050 Murterski kanal HR3000445 Island Žut HR2001362</p>
<p>Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)</p>	<p>Kornati National Park - covers an area of 220 km² and includes a total of 89 islands, islets and crags, with approximately 238 km of the coastline.</p> <p>The Žut-Sit Archipelago - was proclaimed a significant landscape in 1967, as a part of the nature reserve within the Kornati Archipelago. The archipelago consists of 35 islands not included in the boundaries of either Kornati National Park or Telašćica Nature Park.</p>
<p>Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)</p>	<p>Murter – Kornati Tourist Board</p>
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions 	<p>Municipality of Murter - Kornati</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	13
No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	0
No. of protected areas – national register	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	<p>THE ANCIENT COLENTUM - The Roman town of Colentum was situated close to where the modern settlement is today. nd Vespasian (9 – 79) whose money was found during the first archaeological researches. The city had the typical Roman architecture, multi-storey buildings, water tanks, thermae and cobbled narrow streets. Archaeologists have discovered luxuriant buildings, most likely villas, terraced down the Gradine hill, with facades facing the sea. It is believed that Colentum was devastated and plundered by pirates at the start of the 2nd century. The site of the ancient Colentum is now an archaeological park.</p> <p>THE TURETA FORTRESS - the most significant fortress in Kornati National Park, dating all the way back to the Byzantine period. The fortress is located on Kornat Island and probably dates from the 6th century, when it was presumably built for military purposes.</p>

	<p>THE OLD VILLAGE – little village founded further away from the sea. The Old Village is full of narrow streets full of traditional stone houses, still home to the ghost of times past.</p> <p>The church of Our Lady of Gradina St. Michael's church St. Rocco's church St. Mary's church The church of Our Lady of Tarac Mary's Nativity Church Church of the Holy Cross</p> <p>ST. ROCCO'S DAY – 16th of August, celebration, the procession carrying St. Rocco's statue descends towards the parochial house. Little girls wearing traditional folk costumes scatter rose petals in front of the statue while it is being carried by four young men.</p> <p>THE ART OF DRY STONE WALLING - Kilometres of hand-built stone constructions are an invaluable heritage and one of the most important and most distinct traces of the identity of the people of Kornati</p> <p>MURTER CARNIVAL – very old tradition, for 130 years now, 30 organised groups participating in the processions, and the number of spectators is higher than 5,000.</p>
<p>Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)</p>	<p>BIKING – three various cycling trails connected to Murter; 215 Murter – Betina, 216 Bodul story, 214km The most beautiful viewpoints.</p> <p>HIKING – from Colentum to The Old Village and St. Rocco's church. The highest point of</p>

	Murter is Raduč hill, with almost 360-degree views, known for being the location of military barracks from 1932.
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	Municipality of Murter – Kornati CULTURAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION KLAPA "MELA" ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE VALUE OF A WOODEN SHIP AND TRADITIONAL WAYS OF NAVIGATION "LATIN IDRO" MURTER CHOIR CULTURAL AND MUSIC ASSOCIATION "DALMATINO" CULTURAL AND ART ASSOCIATION «ZAOKRET»
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	Murter – Kornati Tourist Board

3.4. Ravni Kotari, Croatia

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	3
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB 	0

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	
No. of protected areas – national register	2
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	Ravni Kotari RH1000024 Ravni Kotari HR2001361
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	<p>VRANSKO JEZERO – nature park, the largest natural lake in Croatia, 30.2 km², 13.6 km long and 1.4-3.4 km wide. It stretches parallel to the seacoast, in the northwest-southeast direction and is separated from the sea by an 800-2,500 m wide limestone reef whose highest altitude is 113 m.</p> <p>The ornithological reserve, declared in 1983, is one of the most ornithologically valuable areas in Croatia, and represents a fundamental phenomenon in the protection of the entire Nature Park. With an area of 8.83 km², it occupies the north-western part of Vrana Lake to the very border of the Nature Park.</p> <p>Fishing is permitted under regulations.</p>
Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)	
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions / organizations / individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government 	Vransko jezero nature park - public institution // Natural heritage management

<p>responsible for natural heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	8
<p>No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	1 - OJKANJE SINGING – UNESCO
No. of protected areas – national register	0
<p>Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)</p>	<p>OJKANJE – style in singing, free beat singing – has a prominent position in the local community. Individual tradition bearers are respected members of their communities. Almost all the bearers feel that Ojkanje is a recognisable symbol of their identity in which they take great pride.</p> <p>ARHEOLOGICAL SITE – near Benkovac, in Smilčić, from the time of the Danilo culture</p> <p>Liburnian presence can be found in the localities of Nedinum (Nadin), Corinium (Karin), Varvaria (Bribir) and Asseria (Podgrađe), while Roman architectural heritage was found in the area of Stankovac, Benkovac and Miranje. Christianity, in this area, began to spread in the 4th century, and the first churches date from the 5th and 6th centuries.</p> <p>In Šopot, near Benkovac is an old Croatian church from the 9th century and a fragment of an altar partition with the inscription and the name of Prince Branimir (879-892).</p> <p>In the area of Vrana, the Benedictine</p>

	<p>monastery of St. Gregory, which King Dmitar Zvonimir (1075-. 1089) handed over to the Pope of Rome and which has been the seat of the Knights Templar since the second half of the 12th century.</p> <p>The tower of Stojan Janković in Islam</p> <p>Benković Castle in Benkovac</p> <p>Family chapel Meštrović at the cemetery in Benkovac</p>
Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)	walking/bicycle infrastructure
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	Municipality of Benkovac
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	Benkovac Tourist Board

3.5. Momjan, Croatia

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	0

No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists:	0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	
No. of protected areas – national register	0
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	0
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	0
Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)	0
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	9
No. of cultural heritage assets registered on	0

<p>international lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	
<p>No. of protected areas – national register</p>	<p>The urban ensemble of Momjan is preventively protected, as well as the cultivated landscape of the mound of the acropolis settlement of Momjan.</p> <p>Cultural monuments: Momjan bell tower Church of St. Marija Church of St. Martin Church of St. Petra Church of St. Roka at the Momjan cemetery Momjan well: arranged watering place and laundry containers under the living rock</p>
<p>Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)</p>	<p>THE MOMJAN CASTLE - Momjan Castle was mentioned in the literature in 1234. Dominus Wosalcus de Mimilano is mentioned as its owner and builder at the time. The castle was probably built in those years. In 1548, it was bought by Simone Rota from Bergamo, who changed and cultivated it, making this castle one of the most important and richest aristocratic castles in that part of Istria. Today, the perimeter walls of the castle remain along the edges of the plateau, partial remains of the palace walls, and in a relatively well-preserved condition is only a high tower.</p>
<p>Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)</p>	<p>Momjan cycling trail - 38.8 kilometers long, its lowest point is located at 79 meters above sea level and its highest is at 322 meters above sea level.</p>

	Hiking route is 17,1 km long
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions / organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage Catholic church
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	Tourist Board of Buje

3.6. Friuli Venezia Giulia

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	More than 18 mentioned
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	2 UNESCO Dolomites Palù di Livenza
No. of protected areas – national register	
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	More than 20
Existing natural heritage products and services	Friuli Dolomites National Park

<p>appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)</p>	<p>Tarvisio Forest Bird Oasis of Marano Lagunare Fusine Lakes Basin Tagliamento River Grado lagoon Valle Cavanata Foce dell'Isonzo Nature Reserves Isonzo Valley Val Rosandra Nature Reserve Falesie di Duino Nature Reserve Grotta Gigante Gorgazzo River Regional Park of the Friulian Dolomites Parco Naturalistico di San Floriano Noncello River Park Palù della Santissima Palù di Livenza</p>
<p>Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)</p>	<p>info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation</p>
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	<p>Natural heritage management institutions</p> <p>Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage</p>
<p>Cultural heritage</p>	
<p>Total no. of cultural heritage assets</p>	<p>More than 9 mentioned</p>
<p>No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	<p>3 UNESCO</p> <p>Archaeological area and the patriarchal basilica of Aquileia</p>

	<p>Palmanova Fortress</p> <p>Cividale del Friuli</p>
No. of protected areas – national register	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	<p>Aquileia - archaeological site and the patriarchal basilica</p> <p>Cividale del Friuli</p> <p>Udine</p> <p>Palmanova Fortress</p> <p>Miramare Castle</p> <p>Trieste</p> <p>Pordenone</p> <p>Sacile</p> <p>Spilimbergo Castle</p>
Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)	walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	<p>Research institutions /organizations/individuals</p> <p>Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions</p> <p>Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage</p>
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	

3.7. Brenta River from Padova to Venice, Veneto

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	
No. of protected areas – national register	
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	
Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)	
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	24
No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	24 - UNESCO – 24 Villas
No. of protected areas – national register	24
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	<p>Palladian Villas of the Veneto is a World Heritage Site in Italy, which protects buildings by the architect Andrea Palladio. UNESCO inscribed the site on the World Heritage List in 1994.</p> <p>Villa Gazzotti Grimani - Renaissance villa, built in 1542, located in the village of Bertesina, near Vicenza.</p> <p>Villa Trissino - patrician villa, which belonged to Gian Giorgio Trissino, in Vicenza. It was mainly built in the 16th century.</p> <p>Villa Almerico Capra – renaissance villa, near Vicenza, is also known as "La Rotonda". The name Capra derives from the Capra brothers, who completed the building after it was ceded to them in 1592.</p> <p>Villa Angarano - villa in Bassano del Grappa, Veneto</p> <p>Villa Caldogno – villa built for the aristocratic Caldogno family on their estate in the village of Caldogno near Vicenza.</p>

	<p>Villa Chiericati - villa at Vancimuglio in the Veneto. It was designed for Giovanni Chiericati by the architect Andrea Palladio in the early 1550s.</p> <p>Villa Forni Cerato - a 16th century villa in Montecchio Precalcino, Province of Vicenza.</p> <p>Villa Godi - a patrician villa in Lugo di Vicenza, Veneto. It was one of the first projects by architect Andrea Palladio.</p> <p>Villa Pisani - a patrician villa located in Bagnolo.</p> <p>Villa Pojana –a patrician villa in Pojana Maggiore, a town of the Province of Vicenza in the Veneto region of Italy.</p> <p>Villa Saraceno - villa in Agugliaro, Province of Vicenza. It was commissioned by the patrician Saraceno family.</p> <p>Villa Thiene - a 16th-century villa at Quinto Vicentino in the province of Vicenza. The building as it stands today is the work of several architects one of whom was Andrea Palladio.</p> <p>Villa Trissino - an incomplete patrician villa designed, situated in the hamlet of Meledo in the comune of Sarego. It was intended for the brothers Ludovico and Francesco Trissino.</p> <p>Villa Valmarana - is a renaissance villa situated in Lisiera, a locality of Bolzano Vicentino, province of Vicenza. It was originally built in the 1560s for the</p>
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	<p>Valmarana family. Also known as Valmarana Scagnolari Zen.</p> <p>Villa Valmarana - a patrician villa at Vigardolo, Monticello Conte Otto, in the province of Vicenza, constructed during the 1540s. Also known as Valmarana Bressan.</p> <p>Villa Badoer - a villa in Fratta Polesine in the Veneto. It was designed in 1556 for the Venetian noble Francesco Badoer, and built between 1557 and 1563.</p> <p>Villa Barbaro - a large villa at Maser, built for Daniele Barbaro, Patriarch of Aquileia and ambassador to Queen Elizabeth I of England and his brother Marcantonio, an ambassador to King Charles IX of France. Also known as the Villa di Maser.</p> <p>Villa Emo - a patrician villa located near the village of Fanzolo di Vedelago, in the Province of Treviso. The patron of this villa was Leonardo Emo and remained in the hands of the Emo family until it was sold in 2004.</p> <p>Villa Zeno - a patrician villa at Cessalto, built in the 1550s, for the Zeno family. It is near the highway between Venice and Trieste.</p> <p>Villa Foscari - a patrician villa in Mira, near Venice, also known as "La Malcontenta", a nickname which - according to a legend - it received when the spouse of one of the Foscari was locked up in the house because she allegedly didn't live up to her conjugal duty.</p>
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	<p>Villa Pisani - a patrician villa outside the city walls of Montagnana. Built in 1555, for Cardinal Francesco Pisani.</p> <p>Villa Cornaro – a patrician villa in Piombino Dese, about 30 km northwest of Venice. Designed in 1552, mainly constructed in 1553–1554, with additional work into the 1590s.</p> <p>Villa Serego - villa at Santa Sofia di Pedemonte, San Pietro in Cariano. Built for the aristocratic Sarego family.</p> <p>Villa Piovene - built in Lugo di Vicenza, province of Vicenza, built in the 16th century for the aristocratic Venetian Piovene family.</p>
<p>Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)</p>	<p>walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation</p>
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	<p>Cultural heritage management institutions</p> <p>Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage</p> <p>Private owners</p>
<p>Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage</p>	
<p>Tourist boards and tourist information centres</p>	<p>Tourist organisations</p>

3.8. Emilia Romagna

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	22
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	3 UNESCO Appennino Tosco-Emiliano MAB Reserve Po Delta MAB Reserve Foreste Casentinesi National Park
No. of protected areas – national register	More than 30
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	Salsomaggiore Bagno di Romagna Po River Lake Santo Parmense Regional Park of the Modenese High Apennines Reno River Panaro River Santerno River Senio River Dardagna falls Park of Bolognese Gypsum and Badlands of Abbadessa Park of the Suviana and Brasimone Lakes Abbey of Montevoglio Regional Park Regional Park of the Po Delta Rivers Tidone

	<p>Rivers Trebbia Rivers Nure Rivers Arda Mount Cusna Appennino Tosco-Emiliano MAB Reserve Po Delta MAB Reserve</p>
<p>Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)</p>	<p>info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation</p>
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	<p>Natural heritage management institutions</p> <p>Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage</p>
<p>Cultural heritage</p>	
<p>Total no. of cultural heritage assets</p>	<p>More than 35</p>
<p>No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	<p>10 UNESCO Ferrara city Po Delta Delizie Estensi Mausoleum of Galla Placidia in Ravenna Neonian Baptistery in Ravenna Basilica of Sant'Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna Arian Baptistery in Ravenna Archiepiscopal Chapel in Ravenna Mausoleum of Theodoric in Ravenna Church of San Vitale in Ravenna</p>

	<p>Basilica of Sant'Apollinare in Classe in Ravenna Piazza Grande in Modena Cathedra in Modena Ghirlandina tower in Modena Chiusa di Casalecchio di Reno in Bologna Abbey of Santa Cecilia della Croara in Bologna International Museum of Ceramics in Faenza Malatesta Library, Cesena Parma city</p>
No. of protected areas – national register	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	<p>Rimini Romagna Riviera Riccione Cattolica Parma Piacenza Forlì and Cesena Apennines Parma Modena Ferrara Ravenna Piacenza Bobbio village Castell'Arquato village Vigoleno village Fiorenzuola d'Arda village Civic Museums of Palazzo Farnese Po Delta Delizie Estensi Mausoleum of Galla Placidia in Ravenna Neonian Baptistery in Ravenna Basilica of Sant'Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna Arian Baptistery in Ravenna Archiepiscopal Chapel in Ravenna Mausoleum of Theodoric in Ravenna Church of San Vitale in Ravenna</p>

	<p>Basilica of Sant'Apollinare in Classe in Ravenna Piazza Grande in Modena Cathedra in Modena Ghirlandina tower in Modena Chiusa di Casalecchio di Reno in Bologna Abbey of Santa Cecilia della Croara in Bologna International Museum of Ceramics in Faenza Malatesta Library, Cesena Parma city</p>
<p>Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)</p>	<p>walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation</p>
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	<p>Cultural heritage management institutions</p> <p>Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage</p>
<p>Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage</p>	
<p>Tourist boards and tourist information centres</p>	<p>Tourist organisations</p>

3.9. Forest Codex of Camaldoli, Marche

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	1
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	UNESCO has shown its interest and has started a process of acknowledgement of The Camaldolese Forest Codex as an Intangible Heritage of Humanity.
No. of protected areas – national register	
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	
Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)	
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	3
No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	
No. of protected areas – national register	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	<p>Monastery of Fonte Avellana - established by a group of hermits living at that site around 980. Founded by Ludolfi Pamfili, a former soldier, later hermit. It is a Roman Catholic hermitage in Serra Sant'Abbondio.</p> <p>Collegium Scriptorium Fontis Avellanae - From the days of its foundation, the Collegium is attentive to the solicitations of its time, but also to the testimonies of the past, foundations of stories determining cultural, social, anthropological, political, religious evolutions, has developed projects concerning Civilizations, Music, Schools, the Environment, with what it entails in them and how much it interacts with each other.</p> <p>The monastic community of Camaldoli - Camaldoli is a community of Benedictine monks, the sacred hermitage and the monastery immersed in the peace of the forest, represents two fundamental dimensions of the monastic experience. Founded a thousand years ago by San</p>

	<p>Romualdo. ts two houses, the Sacred Hermitage and the Monastery, immersed in the peace of the forest, represent two fundamental dimensions of the monastic experience, solitude and communion.</p> <p>The monastic community lives in the search for God, in prayer and work, and is open to sharing with the men and women of our time especially through hospitality.</p> <p>The Foresteria offers a space open to all, for spiritual and cultural study, dialogue and meeting.</p>
Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)	paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage asset
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	<p>Cultural heritage management institutions</p> <p>Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage</p>
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	

3.10. The green way for Trabocchi Coast, Abruzzo

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	1
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	1 UNESCO - with the highest number of Blue Flag beaches in Italy in 2015 the Trabocchi Coast was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
No. of protected areas – national register	
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	sports/recreation activities
Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)	catering and accommodation in protected areas
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage 	Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	5
No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	
No. of protected areas – national register	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	<p>Abbey of San Giovanni in Venere - historic attraction in Fossacesia is a monastery complex in the commune. It includes a basilica and the monastery proper, both built in the early 13th century on a pre-existing convent.</p> <p>Church of San Silvestro – built in the 11th century.</p> <p>Home to fisherman - in San Vito Chietino built in 800. Gabriele d'Annunzio bought and renovated it in 1889 for his personal living with her lover Barbara Leoni. The house and the hermitage is called hermitage D'Annunzio, or promontory D'Annunzio, and is now a private museum.</p> <p>The Abruzzo coast is a coast with flat sandy beaches where where you can play beach volleyball, enjoy live music, have dance lessons, and other sporting activities.</p> <p>Torino Di Sangro - his large palazzo dates back to the Middle Age, the villagers claim the foundation is 900 years old.</p>

<p>Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)</p>	
<p>Key stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	<p>Cultural heritage management institutions</p> <p>Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage</p>
<p>Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage</p>	
<p>Tourist boards and tourist information centres</p>	<p>Tourist organisations</p>

3.11. Cammino delle Sette chiese, Molise

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	
No. of protected areas – national register	
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	
Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in protected areas...)	
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	
No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	
No. of protected areas – national register	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	<p>The urban trekking of the Way of the Seven Churches will follow a portion of the ancient pilgrimage revitalized by San Filippo Neri in the sixteenth century, and has since become a devotional custom rooted in the religious sentiment of the Roman people.</p> <p>The story of the tour created by San Filippo Neri, who combined the religious aspect with the visit of the beauties of Rome.</p> <p>The story of the Jubilee and of the pilgrims who arrived in the Holy City.</p> <p>There are many points of interest: the Basilica of San Paolo, the Garbatella, the street art of Tor Marancia, the Catacombs of Domitilla and San Callisto, the Basilica of San Sebastiano, the Appia Antica.</p>
Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)	<p>The entire walking toru includes a few more stops than the seven churches and it is 26 kilometers long</p>
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions • Cultural heritage management 	<p>Cultural heritage management institutions</p> <p>Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage</p>

institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	Tourist organisations

3.12. Via Francigena, Puglia

Natural heritage	
Total no. of natural heritage assets	
No. of natural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • MaB • Geopark • Ramsar • Other 	
No. of protected areas – national register	
Protected areas – NATURA 2000	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. sports/recreation activities, guided tours, animal watching, nature schools, attractions, educational paths, visitor centres ...)	
Visitor infrastructure (info centres, educational signage/panels, catering and accommodation in	

protected areas...)	
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of natural heritage institutions • Natural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for natural heritage • NGOs influencing natural heritage 	
Cultural heritage	
Total no. of cultural heritage assets	
No. of cultural heritage assets registered on international lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO • Other 	On tentative UNESCO list and since 1994, the Via Francigena has been declared "Cultural Route of the Council of Europe".
No. of protected areas – national register	
Existing natural heritage products and services appropriate for slow tourism development (e.g. cultural heritage routes, tangible cultural heritage attractions - museums, castles, sites, monuments..., intangible cultural heritage attractions - traditional festivals, public performances of customs, music, dance..., visitor centres /interpretation centres...)	tangible cultural heritage attractions
Visitor infrastructure (e.g. walking/bicycle infrastructure / paths for visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation linked to heritage assets...)	Walking infrastructure, visiting heritage attractions, catering and accommodation
Key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research institutions /organizations/individuals • Preservation and protection of cultural heritage institutions 	Local and regional government

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage management institutions • Local and regional government responsible for cultural heritage • NGOs influencing cultural heritage 	
Bodies responsible for promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage	
Tourist boards and tourist information centres	Tourist information centres

4. Assessment of natural and cultural heritage state-of-play in the researched area

As mentioned in the introductory part of the report, this chapter contains assessments of cultural and natural heritage in selected sites conducted by local stakeholders gathered in the Local Communities of Practice (LCP), who assessed the state of cultural and natural heritage in the area where the new tourist products will be developed. Assessment of the state of cultural and natural heritage with local stakeholders is carried out on the basis of a questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided in four parts, first part is related to the assessment of natural heritage, second part to the assessment of cultural heritage, third part to the assessment of the intangible cultural heritage and the last part to the assessment of tourism development of an area.

First three parts of the heritage asked the participants to assess the law regulations, management, human resources and state of art, visibility and inclusion related to natural, cultural or intangible

cultural heritage. Additionally, third part of the questionnaire, related to the intangible cultural heritage asked the participants to assess the intangible cultural heritage state of art and potential. The questionnaire was answered by 4 LCPs in June 2021 and 8 of natural and cultural heritage assets are assessed by desktop analysis. Results of the survey is presented below.

Project partner	Natural and cultural heritage assessed
(LP/DNC)	Adaptation of section of Rector's Palace of Ston for establishment of accessible Adriatic heritage interpretation centre
(PP1/RERA)	Improvement of the road to Blaca Hermitage Eco Museum on the Brač Island
(PP2/SKC)	Open Air Museum in SKC
(PP4/IST)	Virtual museum and creative centre House of castles in Momjan
(PP6/VEN)	Informative signs along routes with inclusive approach
(PP7/ER)	Walking/cycle interactive guide to accompany tourists along their slow visit (D5.3.6)
(PP9/ABR)	Walking/cycle interactive guide to accompany tourists along their slow visit
(PP10/MOL)	Slow trail "Cammino delle Sette chiese"
PP8/MAR	Improved accessible natural and heritage sites in Marche Region
PP9/ABR	Improved accessible natural and heritage sites in Abruzzo Region
PP11/TPP	Improved accessible natural and heritage sites in Puglia Region

4.1. Assessment of natural heritage

The first part of the questionnaire filled in by LCPs was related to the natural heritage. The participants rated law regulations, management, human resources and state of art, visibility and inclusion of natural heritage in tourism.

4.1.1. Law regulations of natural heritage

Regarding law regulations of natural heritage, LCPs were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- Availability of law regulations and appropriate institutional background for the preservation and protection of natural heritage,
- Regulation of property-legal and ownership relations related to the utilization of natural heritage,
- Establishment of mechanisms for the use of funds collected through the utilization of natural heritage in its preservation and protection,
- Existence of a system for sustainable management of natural heritage,
- Ease of procedures for putting into service (valorisation) of natural heritage,
- Promotion of the importance and value of natural heritage and the possibility of its inclusion in economic flows, and
- Availability of tax policy incentives and financial support for the preservation and valorisation of natural heritage.

Most of the LCPs (8 of 11 who answered the question) rated availability of law regulations and appropriate institutional background for the preservation and protection of natural heritage as moderate, 2 of them rated it low and only one as exceptional.

Regulation of property-legal and ownership relations related to the utilization of natural heritage was rated as moderate by 7 LCPs, and as low by 5 LCPs.

Establishment of mechanisms for the use of funds collected through the utilization of natural heritage and its preservation and protection was rated by only 3 LCPs and all of them said it is moderate.

Existence of a system for sustainable management of natural heritage was rated as low by 6 LCPs and the same number rated it as moderate.

Ease of procedures for putting into service (valorisation) of natural heritage was rated as moderate by 7 LCPs and as low by 5 LCPs.

Promotion of importance and value of natural heritage and the possibility of its inclusion in economic flows was rated as moderate by 7 LCPs, while 3 of them said it is low and 2 of them that it is exceptional.

Availability of tax policy incentives and financial support for the preservation and valorization of natural heritage was rated as low by 6 LCPs and the same number of them rated it as moderate.

Overall, the results of the survey showed that law regulations of natural heritage are low to moderate so it can be concluded that it should be improved.

4.1.2. Management of natural heritage

Regarding the management of natural heritage the participants were asked whether in their location the following elements exist:

- A governing body that manages natural heritage,
- Inventory (database) of natural heritage,
- Natural heritage extremely valuable on a global scale,
- Natural heritage extremely valuable on a national scale,
- Natural heritage extremely valuable on a county scale,
- Natural heritage management plan,
- Monitoring of data on the state and changes in natural heritage,
- Implementing sustainable natural heritage management,
- Clear criteria for procedures for valorisation of natural heritage, and
- Risk management, disaster and emergency protocols and other measures.

The analysis showed that in 9 of 12 locations of interest exists a government body that manages natural heritage. Additionally, 7 of 11 LCPs stated that there exists an inventory (database) of natural heritage – in 4 locations physical inventory, in 2 locations digital database and one location has both physical and digital inventory (database) of natural heritage.

In 7 out of 12 locations exists a natural heritage extremely valuable on a global scene, in 9 out of 12 there is a natural heritage extremely valuable on a national scale, and in all 12 locations there is a natural heritage extremely valuable on a county scale.

6 out of 11 LCPs who answered the question about existence of a natural heritage management plan claim that in their location it exists. Monitoring of data on the state and changes in natural

heritage is being done in 6 location, while in the other 6 location the a natrual heritage management plan does not exist. In 7 out of 12 location sustainable natural heritage management is being implemented.

Existence of clear criteria for procedures for valorisation of natural heritage is confirmed by 8 out of 11 LCPs, while only 3 LCPs answered whether in location exist risk management, disaster and emergency protocols and other measures – one answered positively and two negatively.

4.1.3. Human resources and natural heritage

Regarding the human resources, LCPs were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- Adequacy of human resources for quality management of natural heritage,
- Knowledge and expertise of human resources for the preservation and protection of natural heritage,
- Local population's awareness on the possibilities of using natural heritage in economic flows,
- Level of knowledge and creativity on the use of natural heritage in tourism,
- Development of non-governmental organizations involved in the preservation and valorisation of natural heritage, and
- Development of local community awareness on the economic utilization of natural heritage based on concessions.

Nine out of twelve LCPs rated the adequacy of human resources for quality management of natural heritage as low and 3 of them as moderate. Knowledge and expertise of human resources for the

preservation and protection of natural heritage was rated as moderate by 8 LCPs and as low by 4 LCPS.

Location population's awareness on the possibilities of using natural heritage in economic flows was rated as low by 6 LCPs, as moderate by 5 LCPs and as exceptional by 1 LCP. Similar results are obtained by the rating the level of knowledge and creativity on the use of natural heritage in tourism – 6 LCPs rated it as moderate, 5 as low and one as exceptional.

Development of non-governmental organizations involved in the preservation and valorisation of natural heritage was rated as low by 7 and as moderate by 5 LCPs, while the development of local community awareness on the economic utilization of natural heritage based on concessions was rated as moderate by 6 LCPs, as low by 4 and as exceptional by one of them.

In general, human resources related to natural heritage are rated low to moderate and that is another part where improvement is necessary.

4.1.4. State of art, visibility and inclusion of natural heritage in tourism

Regarding the state of art, visibility and inclusion of natural heritage in tourism, LCPs were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- General tidiness of natural heritage,
- Traffic accessibility of natural heritage,
- Development of municipal and other infrastructure that enables the inclusion of natural heritage,
- Revitalization and restoration of unused natural heritage,
- Natural heritage signage,

- The affiliation of the local community with the natural heritage,
- Presentation and interpretation of natural heritage through tourism,
- Involvement of the local community in the preservation and presentation of natural heritage,
- Development of tourist products and services based on natural heritage, and
- Realization of possible revenues from valorisation of natural heritage.

General tidines of natural heritage was rated as low by 7 LCPs and as moderate by 5 LCPs. Eleven LCPs rated traffic accessibility of natural heritage as moderate and one of them as low. Development of municipal and other infrastructure that enables the inclusion of natural heritage was rated as moderate by 8 LCPs and as low by 4 LCPs, while the revitalization and restoration of unused natural heritage was rated as low by 8 and as moderate by 4 LCPs.

Natural heritage signage was rated by only 4 LCPs – 3 of them rated it as moderate and one as low. The affiliation of the local community with the natural heritage was rated to moderate by 7 LCPs and as low by 5 of them, while the presentation and interpretation of natural heritage through tourism was rated as moderate by 6 LCPs and as low by 5 LCPs, while one of them have not answered the question.

According to the 10 LCPs, involvement of the local community in the preservation and presentation of natural heritage is moderate, while two of them claim it is low. Development of tourist products and services based on natural heritage is rated as moderate by 7 LCPs and as low by 5 LCPs, while realization of possible revenues from valorization of natural heritage is rated as low by 7 LCPs and as moderate by 5 LCPs.

Generally, state of art, visibility and inclusion of natural heritage in tourism is rated as low to moderate by all LCPs and none of them stated that at least one of the rated elements is exceptional. Overall, law regulations, human resources and state of art, visibility and inclusion of cultural heritage in tourism is rated low to moderate, while the management of natural heritage is rated a little bit better. However, there is a lot of room for improvement regarding natural heritage in to analysed locations.

4.2. Assessment of cultural heritage

In the framework of the second part of the questionnaire, assessment of cultural heritage, LCPs were asked to rate the elements related to law regulations of cultural heritage, management of cultural heritage, human resources and cultural heritage, and state of art, visibility and inclusion of cultural heritage in tourism.

4.2.1. Law regulations of cultural heritage

Regarding law regulations of cultural heritage, participants were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- Availability of law regulations and adequate conservation basis for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage,
- Regulation of property-legal and ownership relations related to the utilization of cultural heritage,
- Establishment of mechanisms for the use of funds collected through the utilization of cultural heritage in its preservation and protection (monument annuity),
- Existence of a system for sustainable management of cultural heritage,
- Ease of procedures for putting into service (valorisation) of cultural heritage,

- Promoting the importance and value of cultural heritage and the possibility of its inclusion in economic flows, and
- Availability of fiscal policy incentives and financial support for the preservation and valorisation of cultural heritage.

Availability of law regulations and adequate conservation basis for the protection of cultural heritage was rated as moderate by 7 LCPs, as low by 4 and as exceptional by one of them. 9 of 12 LCPs rated regulation of property-legal and ownership relations related to the utilization of cultural heritage as low, while 3 of them as moderate.

Establishment of mechanisms for the use of funds collected through the utilization of cultural heritage in its preservation and protection (monument annuity) was rated as low by 7 LCPs and as moderate by 5 LCPs. The similar results were obtained in analysis of existence of a system for sustainable management of cultural heritage, which was rated as low by 6 LCPs, as moderate by 5 and as exceptional by one of them.

Ease of procedures for putting into service (valorization) of cultural heritage was rated as low by 6 LCPs and the other six think it is moderate. Promoting the importance and value of cultural heritage and the possibility of its inclusion in economic flows is rated as moderate by 8 LCPs and as low by 4 of them, while half of the respondents rated availability of fiscal policy incentives and financial support for the preservation and valorization of cultural heritage as low, and the other half as moderate.

In general, regulation of cultural heritage is rated as low, with only one exception – promoting the importance and value of cultural heritage and the possibility of its inclusion in economic flows.

4.2.2. Management of cultural heritage

Regarding the management of cultural heritage, participants were asked to confirm the existence of the following elements:

- Governing body that manages cultural heritage,
- Inventory (database) of cultural heritage,
- Cultural heritage extremely valuable on a global scale,
- Cultural heritage extremely valuable on a national scale,
- Cultural heritage extremely valuable on a county scale,
- Cultural heritage management plan,
- Monitoring of data on the state and changes in cultural heritage,
- Implementing sustainable cultural heritage management,
- Clear criteria for procedures for valorisation of cultural heritage, and
- Risk management, disaster and emergency protocols and other measures.

The results of the survey showed that 8 out of twelve locations do not have existing governing body that manages cultural heritage. According to LCPs, in 8 out of 12 location exists an inventory (database) of cultural heritage – in 4 locations a physical inventory, in 1 digital database, while in two locations exist both physical and digital inventory (database) of cultural heritage.

In 9 out of 12 locations participants confirmed the existence of cultural heritage extremely valuable on a global scale, while in all locations exist the cultural heritage extremely valuable on a national scale and a cultural heritage extremely valuable on a county scale.

Nine out of twelve participants denied the existence of cultural heritage management plan in their location. Monitoring of the data on the state and changes in cultural heritage is being done in 6 out of 11 locations, while implementing sustainable cultural management in only 3 out of 10 locations. In 7 out of twelve locations participants denied the existence of clear criteria for procedures for valorization of cultural heritage, while the question whether in the location exist risk management, disaster and emergency protocols and other measures was answered by only three LCPs – one answered positively and two negatively.

5. Human resources and cultural heritage

Regarding the human resources, the LCPs were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- Adequacy of human resources for quality management of cultural heritage,
- Knowledge and expertise of human resources for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage,
- Local population's awareness on the possibilities of using cultural heritage in economic flows,
- Level of knowledge and creativity on the use of cultural heritage in tourism,
- Development of non-governmental organizations involved in the preservation and valorisation of cultural heritage, and

- Development of local community awareness on the economic utilization of cultural heritage based on concessions.

Adequacy of human resources for quality management of cultural heritage was rated as moderate by 7 LCPs and as low by 5 of them, while the knowledge and expertise of human resources for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage was rated as moderate by 7 LCPs, as low by 3 of them and 2 LCPs rated it as exceptional.

Most of the respondents, 8 of 12 rated local population's awareness on the possibilities of using cultural heritage in economic flows as low and the rest of them as moderate. Half of the LCPs think that level of knowledge and creativity on the use of cultural heritage in tourism is low and the other half that it is moderate. The same results were shown for the development of non-governmental organization involved in the preservation and valorisation of cultural heritage – one half finds it low and the other as moderate. Development of local community awareness on the economic utilization of cultural heritage based on concessions is found low by 6 LCPs and moderate by 5 of them.

Generally, human resources related to cultural heritage are found low to moderate, even though results are slightly better when compared to the human resources related to natural heritage.

5.1. State of art, visibility and inclusion of cultural heritage in tourism

Regarding the state of art, visibility and inclusion of cultural heritage in tourism, LCPs were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- Tidiness of cultural heritage,

- Traffic accessibility of cultural heritage,
- Development of municipal and other infrastructure that enables the inclusion of cultural heritage,
- Physical visibility of cultural heritage in space,
- Revitalization and restoration of unused cultural heritage,
- Landscaping in the immediate vicinity of cultural heritage,
- Cultural heritage signage,
- The affiliation of the local community with the cultural heritage,
- Presentation and interpretation of cultural heritage through tourism,
- Involvement of the local community in the revival of forgotten and lost cultural heritage,
- Involvement of the local community in the preservation and presentation of cultural heritage,
- Development of tourist products and services based on cultural heritage, and
- Realization of possible revenues from valorisation of cultural heritage.

Tidiness of cultural heritage was rated as low by 7 LCPs and as moderate by 5 of them. Traffic accessibility of cultural heritage was rated as moderate by 7 LCPs, as low by 4 and as exceptional by one of them. Seven out of twelve LCPs rated the development of municipal and other infrastructure that enables the inclusion of cultural heritage as moderate and the rest of them as low. Exactly the same results were obtained in rating the physical visibility of cultural heritage in space – 7 LCPs rated it as moderate and 5 as low.

Revitalization and restoration of unused cultural heritage was rated as moderate by 8 LCPs and as low by 4 of them, while the landscaping in the immediate vicinity of cultural heritage was rated as

moderate by 6 LCPs, as low by 4 and as exceptional by 2 of them. Cultural heritage signage was rated by only 3 LCPs – 2 of them find it moderate and one low.

The affiliation of the local community with the cultural heritage is found moderate by 9 and low by 3 LCPs and the same results were obtained when analysing presentation and interpretation of cultural heritage through tourism and the involvement of the local community in the revival of forgotten and lost cultural heritage.

Eleven out of twelve LCPs find the involvement of the local community in the preservation and presentation of cultural heritage moderate, while one finds it low. Development of tourist products and services based on cultural heritage is rated as low by 7 and as moderate by 5 LCPs. Most of the LCPs, 8 out of 12 stated that realization of possible revenues from valorisation of cultural heritage is low, while 4 of them find it moderate.

Generally, the state of art, visibility and inclusion of cultural heritage in tourism is mostly found as moderate, just like the total assessment of cultural heritage. Even though there is still a lot of room for improvement of cultural heritage, the analysis of the questionnaire showed that according to LCPs, cultural heritage is in slightly better state-of-play when compared to natural heritage.

5.2. Assessment of intangible cultural heritage

Third part of the questionnaire, the one related to intangible cultural heritage asked the participants to assess intangible cultural heritage state of art and potential, law regulations and management of intangible cultural heritage, human resources and state of art, visibility and inclusion of intangible cultural heritage in tourism.

5.2.1. Assessment of intangible cultural heritage state of art and potential

Regarding the assessment of intangible cultural heritage state of art and potential, LCPs were asked to rate from low to exceptional following elements:

- Preservation of language, dialect, speech and toponymy,
- Preservation of oral literature (legends, chants, etc.),
- Preservation of folklore (music, dance, games, rituals, customs, etc.),
- Conservation of gastronomy,
- Conservation of traditional arts and crafts, and
- Conservation of fairs.

Also, they were asked whether in their location the following exist:

- Intangible cultural heritage extremely valuable on a global scale,
- Intangible cultural heritage extremely valuable on a national scale, and
- Intangible cultural heritage extremely valuable on a county scale.

Preservation of language, dialect, speech and toponymy was rated as moderate by 9, as low by two and as exceptional by one LCP and the similar results were obtained for the preservation of folklore (music, dance, games, rituals, customs, etc.) – 9 LCPs rated it as moderate, one as low and two as exceptional. Preservation of oral literature (legends, chants, etc.) were rated as moderate by 6 LCPs, low by 4 and exceptional by 2 of them.

Conservation of gastronomy was rated as moderate by 10 LCPs and as exceptional by 2 of them. Most of the LCPs, 7 out of 12 find conservation of traditional arts and crafts as moderate, 4 as low and 1 as exceptional, while conservation of fairs is rated as moderate by 7 LCPs, as low by 2 of them and as exceptional by also 2 LCPs.

In 4 out of 12 locations LCPs confirmed the existence of intangible cultural heritage valuable on a global scale, while the existence of intangible cultural heritage extremely valuable on a national and county scale is confirmed in 11 out of 12 locations.

Generally, the intangible cultural heritage is moderately preserved in the analysed locations and in most of them existence of extremely valuable intangible cultural heritage is confirmed.

5.2.2. Law regulations of intangible cultural heritage

Regarding law regulations of intangible cultural heritage, LPCs were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- Availability of legislation and appropriate ethnological basis for the preservation and protection of intangible cultural heritage,
- Ease of procedures for putting into service (valorisation) intangible cultural heritage,
- Promotion of the importance and value of intangible cultural heritage and the possibility of its inclusion in economic flows, and
- Availability of tax policy incentives and financial support for the preservation and valorisation of intangible cultural heritage.

Availability of legislation and appropriate ethnological basis for the preservation and protection of intangible cultural heritage was rated as low by 6 LCPs and as moderate by 5 of them. Similar results

were obtained for ease of procedures for putting into service (valorisation) intangible cultural heritage – 7 LCPs rated it as low and 5 as moderate.

Promotion of the importance and value of intangible cultural heritage and the possibility of its inclusion in economic flows was rated as moderate by 8 LCPs, as low by 3 of them and as exceptional by one LCP, while the availability of tax policy incentives and financial support for the preservation and valorisation of intangible cultural heritage was rated as low by 7 and as moderate by 4 LCPs. Overall, the law regulations of intangible cultural heritage was mostly rated low, with one exception – promotion of the importance and value of intangible cultural heritage and the possibility of its inclusion in economic flows.

5.2.3. Management of intangible cultural heritage

Regarding the management of intangible cultural heritage, LCPs were asked to confirm the existence of following elements in chosen locations:

- Inventory (database) of intangible cultural heritage,
- Intangible heritage management system that ensures its effective preservation and use,
- Monitoring data on the state of art and changes in the intangible cultural heritage, and
- Clear criteria for procedures of valorisation of intangible cultural heritage.

Analysis of the questionnaire showed that in 5 out of 12 locations exists an inventory (database) of intangible cultural heritage – 2 locations have physical inventory, 2 have digital databases and 1 location has both physical and digital inventory (database).

Other analysed elements – intangible heritage management system that ensures its effective preservation and use, monitoring data on the state of art and changes in the intangible cultural

heritage, and clear criteria for procedures of valorisation of intangible cultural heritage showed the same results – in 9 locations they do not exist, while in two location they exist.

5.2.4. Human resources and intangible cultural heritage

Regarding human resources and intangible cultural heritage, participants were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- Adequacy of human resources for quality management of intangible cultural heritage,
- Knowledge and expertise of human resources for the preservation and protection of intangible cultural heritage,
- Awareness of the local population on the possibilities of utilizing intangible cultural heritage in economic flows,
- Readiness of the local population for valorisation and sharing of knowledge about intangible cultural heritage,
- Level of knowledge and creativity for the use of intangible cultural heritage in tourism, and
- Development of non-governmental organizations involved in the preservation and valorisation of intangible cultural heritage.

One half of the respondents, 6 out of 12 rated the adequacy of human resources for quality management of intangible cultural heritage as low and the other half as moderate. Knowledge and expertise of human resources for the preservation and protection of intangible cultural heritage was rated as moderate by half of the respondents (6), low by 4 of them and exceptional by 2. Half of the respondents, 6 out of 12 rated the awareness of the local population and the possibilities of utilizing intangible cultural heritage as low, and the other half as moderate.

Readiness of the local population for valorisation and sharing of knowledge about intangible cultural heritage was rated as moderate by 5 LCPs, as low by 4 and as exceptional by 3 of them. Most of the respondents, 8 out of 12 rated the level of knowledge and creativity for the use of intangible cultural heritage in tourism as moderate, 3 as low and 1 as exceptional, and the similar results were obtained for the element development of non-governmental organizations involved in the preservation and valorisation of intangible cultural heritage, which was rated as moderate by 8 LCPs and as low by 4 of them.

Generally, human resources and intangible cultural heritage is mostly rated as moderate, which are the best results regarding the human resources when compared to natural and cultural heritage.

5.2.5. State of art, visibility and inclusion of intangible cultural heritage in tourism

Regarding the state of art, visibility and inclusion of intangible cultural heritage in tourism, LCPs were asked to rate from low to exceptional the following elements:

- Endangerment of the preservation of intangible cultural heritage,
- The affiliation of the local community with the intangible cultural heritage,
- Presentation and interpretation of intangible cultural heritage through tourism,
- Involvement of the local community in the revival of forgotten and lost intangible cultural heritage,
- Involvement of the local community in the preservation and presentation of intangible cultural heritage,
- Development of tourist products and services based on intangible cultural heritage, and

- Realization of possible revenues from valorisation of intangible cultural heritage.

Endangerment of the preservation of intangible cultural heritage was rated as moderate by 7 and as exceptional by 5 LCPs. The affiliation of the local community with the intangible cultural heritage was mostly rated as moderate, by 7 LCPs, while 3 of them rated it as low and one as exceptional. Most of the respondents, 7 out of 12, rated presentation and interpretation of intangible cultural heritage through tourism as moderate, while the others rated it as low.

Involvement of the local community in the revival of forgotten and lost intangible cultural heritage was rated by only 4 LCPs – 2 of them said it is moderate, one that it is low and one that it is exceptional. Involvement of the local community in the preservation and presentation of intangible cultural heritage was rated as moderate by 6 LCPs, as low by 5 and as exceptional by one of them. On the other hand, development of tourist products and service based on intangible cultural heritage was rated badly, 10 out of 12 LCPs rated it as low and 2 as moderate. Bad rating is also shown for the element realization of possible revenues from valorisation of intangible cultural heritage, which was rated as low by 7 LCPs and as moderate by 4.

Generally, state of art, visibility and inclusion of intangible cultural heritage in tourism was rated as low to moderate, and in comparison, with natural and cultural heritage, the assessment of state of art, visibility and inclusion of intangible cultural heritage in tourism showed the worst results.

Overall, analysed locations have moderately preserved intangible cultural heritage, with very low-rated law regulations, management and state of art, visibility and inclusion in tourism, but the best rating in human resources.

6. Assessment of tourism development in the researched area

Five Croatian and seven Italian regions / counties are characterized by rich cultural and natural heritage, but also by the big, unused potential for using that rich heritage in tourism. The analysed region is rich in natural and cultural heritage with more than 20 sites and seven examples of intangible cultural heritage on the UNESCO World Heritage List, 14 national parks, a large area of Natura 2000 fails to maintain a balance between tourism demand and the impact of tourism on natural and cultural resources of the local community.

In the last part of the questionnaire filled in by LPCs, assessment of tourism development in the researched area is being made, as well as the heritage elements suitable value chain development. The results are presented below.

6.1. Tourism development in the researched area

Regarding the tourism development in the researched area, the LCPs were asked to rate from low to moderate the following elements:

- Development of the overall tourist offer,
- Availability of accommodation facilities,
- Availability of catering facilities,
- Availability of travel agencies,
- Quality of accommodation capacities,
- Quality of the gastronomic offer,
- Production of food for tourist activities,
- Development of ecologically certified accommodation facilities, and
- Development of ecologically certified producers (e.g. food, wine, etc.).

Lastly, they were asked whether the location has an action plan for tourism development management.

Development of the overall tourist offer was rated as moderate by 9 of LCPs and low by 2 of them. Also, most of the LCPs, 7 out of the 11 rated moderately the availability of accommodation facilities, while 3 of them rated it as low and one as exceptional. Catering facilities are also mostly rated as moderate, by 6 LCPs, while 4 of them rated it as low and one as exceptional. Availability of travel agencies is rated as low by 9 LCPs and as moderate by two of them.

Quality of accommodation capacities are rated as moderate by 9 LCPs, while one rated them as low and one as exceptional. Similar results were obtained for quality of gastronomic offer, which was rated as moderate by 8 LCPs, as low by one and as exceptional by 2 of them. Production of food for tourist activities is rated as low by 5 LCPs, the same number of them said it is moderate, while one LCP rated it as exceptional.

Ten out of 11 LCPs rated development of ecologically certified accommodation facilities as low and only one as moderate, while development of ecologically certified producers (e.g. food, wine, etc.) was mostly rated as moderate, by 7 out of 11 LCPs, 3 rated it as low and one of them as exceptional. Most of the locations, 7 out of 11, does not have an action plan for tourism development management.

Overall, it can be concluded that tourism in the researched area is moderately developed and there are needs for improvement of tourist offer, accommodation facilities and gastronomic offer.

6.2. Heritage elements suitable for value chain development

The last part of the questionnaire asked the LPCs to describe the most important heritage and representative products (“value chain”) in the selected area and to make a final assessment of the state of cultural and natural heritage in the field of product development. The assessment was made by three LPCs – Šibenik-Knin County, Emilia-Romagna Region and Marche Region.

Šibenik-Knin County presented the picturesque Murter-Kornati Municipality, which is extremely rich in natural and cultural heritage. Considering natural heritage there are three assets, i.e. the Kornati National Park, the protected landscape of Žut-Šit Archipelago and the areas protected under NATURA 2000. Cultural heritage is represented by 7 protected immovable cultural properties and 7 protected archeological sites and underwater zones listed in the national registry of cultural properties. Apart from the tangible heritage, there are several forms of invaluable intangible heritage in the area, that is, the skill of the traditional shipbuilding and UNESCO protected dry-stone walling, Klapa multipart singing and Mediterranean diet.

Protected natural heritage covers almost whole Murter-Kornati Municipality, whereas cultural heritage is mainly located around Murter Island and is represented by historic sacral building and archeological sites containing shipwrecks from Antiquity. Among intangible cultural heritage, traditional shipbuilding is especially characteristic for Murter Island. This thousands of years long tradition is presented in Betina museum of wooden shipbuilding located on the island. The Kornati Island is, apart from the from the national park, famous for its 330km long dry-stone walls spreading along the Kornati National Park. Other forms of intangible heritage are characteristic for a wider area. Natural heritage of the Municipality is protected on national, regional and local level, while cultural heritage is protected by the UNESCO and on the national level.

Natural and cultural heritage in the Municipality is mostly valorised and presented through educational paths and panels, annual traditional sail regatta “Latinsko idro” and archaeological park Colentium. Local and regional tourist boards, with the assistance of local NGO and relevant public bodies in cultural sector, are responsible for the promotion, creation and distribution of products and services based on natural and cultural heritage.

Heritage of the **Emilia-Romagna Region** includes Malatesta defensive fortress, Mondainese Ceramics Museum, Paleontological Museum and reconstruction of medieval Guardia. The places are almost completely grouped in the historic village within the Malatesta Walls and are not under protection. Products from the value chain are the Palio del Daino. Finely organised medieval festival of great suggestiveness, Autumn Truffle and Fossa Cheese Fair, the local products of note are milele truffles and fossa cheese.

Marche Region presented **The Forest Codex of Camaldoli**, which comprises 850 years of rules and regulations concerning sustainable forest and land management in the Appennines area. The Codex is an historical paradigm of a balanced relationship between human beings and nature, representing a concrete model of sustainable development implemented over the years by the monks of the Monastery of Fonte Avellana and Camaldoli. It is for this reason that UNESCO has decided to start a procedure to recognise this extraordinary historical value as an “Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity”.

The location of the heritage includes Central Appennines area of Italy: Monastery of Fonte Avellana, Monastery of Camaldoli, Inland areas of Marche Region named "Appennino Basso Pesarese ed Anconetano" including nine municipalities.

The heritage is protected at the UNESCO and regional level.

The UNESCO process of recognition of the Forest Codex of Camaldoli could lead to a creation of a local complex value chain through a new comprehensive and integrated approach based on dialogue and stakeholders' cooperation where planning for tourism and heritage management is integrated at a destination level, the natural and cultural assets are valued and protected, and appropriate tourism developed. The key factor supporting the creation of a cultural and tourism value chain is the balanced participation of all stakeholders in order to promote all local cultural sub-sectors, including cultural and natural heritage sites, museums, practices, food and crafts production.

7. Final assessment of cultural and natural heritage tourism for value chain development

Five Croatian and seven Italian regions / counties are characterized by rich cultural and natural heritage, but also with the big, unused potential for using that rich heritage in tourism. The analysed region is rich in natural and cultural heritage with more than 20 sites and seven examples of intangible cultural heritage on the UNESCO World Heritage List, 14 national parks, a large area of Natura 2000 fails to maintain a balance between tourism demand and the impact of tourism on natural and cultural resources of the local community.

This report describes the state of natural and cultural heritage, products and services based on the prominent heritage, as well as the actors involved in the research, protection, management and promotion of 12 (micro) sites in five Croatian and seven Italian regions / counties. Locations selected by partners are Town of Ston and Peninsula Pelješac, Blaca Hermitage on Brač Island, Croatia,

Murter, Croatia, Ravni Kotari, Croatia, Momjan, Croatia, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Brenta River from Padova to Venice, Veneto, Emilia Romagna, Forest Codex of Camaldoli, Marche, The Green way for Trabocchi Coast, Abruzzo, Cammino delle Sette chiese, Molise, and Via Francigena, Puglia.

Natural heritage of 12 (micro) sites includes 54 natural heritage assets, out of which 6 natural heritage assets are registered on the UNESCO international list and 2 of them are registered on a MaB international list. The total number of protected areas in national registers is more than 64, and the total number of NATURA 2000 protected areas is more than 30.

Cultural heritage of 12 (micro) sites includes 132 cultural heritage assets, out of which 38 cultural heritage assets are registered on UNESCO international list. The total number of protected areas in national registers is more than 40.

Assesment of natural, cultural and intangible cultural heritage showed that law regulations, management, human resources and state of art, visibility and inclusion in tourism are at low or moderate level. There is still a lot of improvement that is necessary in order to develop tourism equally in all parts of the region.

Additionally, tourism development is at moderate level and there is a lot of room to improve the tourism, accommodation and gastronomic offer in chosen (micro) sites.

However, in the project area there are existing and potential value chains that will become more important in the following period.