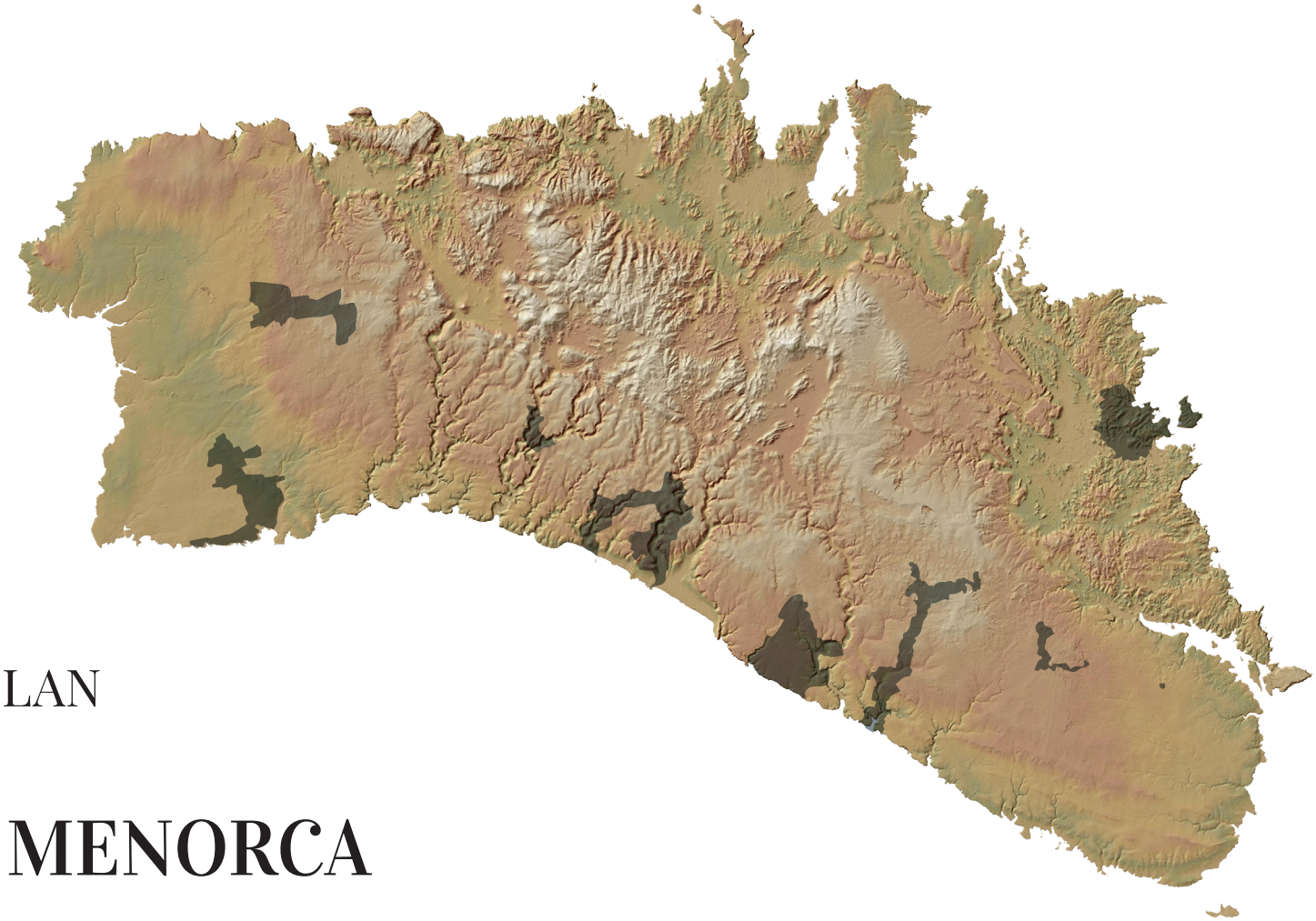

ANNEX II
MANAGEMENT PLAN

Nomination of

TALAYOTIC MENORCA
A CYCLOPEAN ISLAND ODYSSEY

for inclusion on the **World Heritage List**

TALAYOTIC MENORCA

CONSELL INSULAR DE MENORCA

GOVERN ILLES BALEARS

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE CULTURA Y DEPORTE

TALAYOTIC MENORCA

A CYCLOPEAN ISLAND ODYSSEY

ANNEX II
TALAYOTIC MENORCA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Nomination for Inscription on the World Heritage List

2021

CONSELL INSULAR DE MENORCA

GOVERN ILLES BALEARS

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE CULTURA Y DEPORTE

North burial *naveta* of Rafal Rubí © CIMe

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Ses Roques Llises © MALV 2016 - Xavi Marquès Triay

Taula in Trepucó (Component C8) © David Arquimbau

1.
Introduction

The nominated property provide this effective Management Plan and Management System, consolidated throughout the nomination process and tailored to the characteristics and needs of the property and to its cultural and landscape values. Both provide for an integrated and participatory management of all the component parts of the property, with a view to the future and with the capacity to preserve its Outstanding Universal Value over time and to address potential threats and vulnerabilities.

The Management Plan of Talayotic Menorca will be used by the Island Council of Menorca (CIMe) to exercise its responsibility in relation to the components parts and attributes of the nominated property.

Talayotic Menorca is a serial nomination comprising nine territorial components of the island of Menorca. The components of the nominated property cover a total area of 3,527 ha and feature a series of important archaeological landmarks that are the main object of this Plan, together with their associated landscape values. The scope of action of the Management Plan is the area occupied by the components parts of the nominated property and its buffer zone.

The fundamental objective of the Management Plan is to ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, its integrity and its state of conservation, and to strengthen the relationship of the sites with the community and visitors.

The document presented here is based on the principle that the management of everything that includes the concept "Talayotic Menorca" must be approached comprehensively, sustainably and effectively and must have an important social use. It therefore considers all areas of management of the value chain of the heritage site: protection, conservation, research, promotion and popularization. It also establishes an ad hoc management and organization system to serve the above purpose.

The Management Plan and System meet the requirements set out in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, including the new additions such as the requirement for impact assessments for any proposed interventions that may affect the property. The Management Plan is also consistent with all policies adopted by the World Heritage Committee in respect of management plans and systems. These include the Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties (2007), the Strategy for Reducing Risks from Disasters at World Heritage Properties (2007), the World Heritage Strategy for Capacity Building (2011) and the Policy for the Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention (2015).

The Management Plan has also been informed by the experiences and lessons learned at other World Heritage sites and by the recommendations set out in the various supporting documents of the World Heritage Centre and its advisory bodies, such as the ICOMOS Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites.

Torre d'en Galmés (Component C5) © Ángel Gomila Orfila

2.
The structure of the document

Following the recommendations of the Managing Cultural World Heritage manual (UNESCO / ICCROM / ICOMOS / IUCN, 2013), the Talayotic Menorca Management Plan should consider three elements (legal framework, institutional framework and resources); three processes (planning, implementation and monitoring); and three results (outcomes, outputs and improvements).

Based on these premises, the Talayotic Menorca Management Plan is composed of a set of technical documents that diagnose the current state of the nominated property, establish the objectives and lay out the lines of work required to make a valid planning and management instrument.

The Plan is divided into various sections. First, the heritage site is briefly described and the basic principles and objectives of this document are formulated. The diagnosis of the current situation is then presented as the starting point for determining the state of the nominated property, the component parts and its setting, as well as the situation of the policies that have been carried out. Once this diagnosis has been made, the objectives to be achieved and the strategic lines, programmes, action plans and projects to be implemented are laid out. These sections are supplemented by instruments and protocols that establish working mechanisms, ensuring the homogeneity of the criteria and processes.

The plan proposes the management system for the nominated property and its organization, as well as the scheduling of projects and the resources needed for their implementation.

On the basis of the methodological model developed, the Figure 1 expresses the relationship between the content of the nomination dossier and the Management Plan.

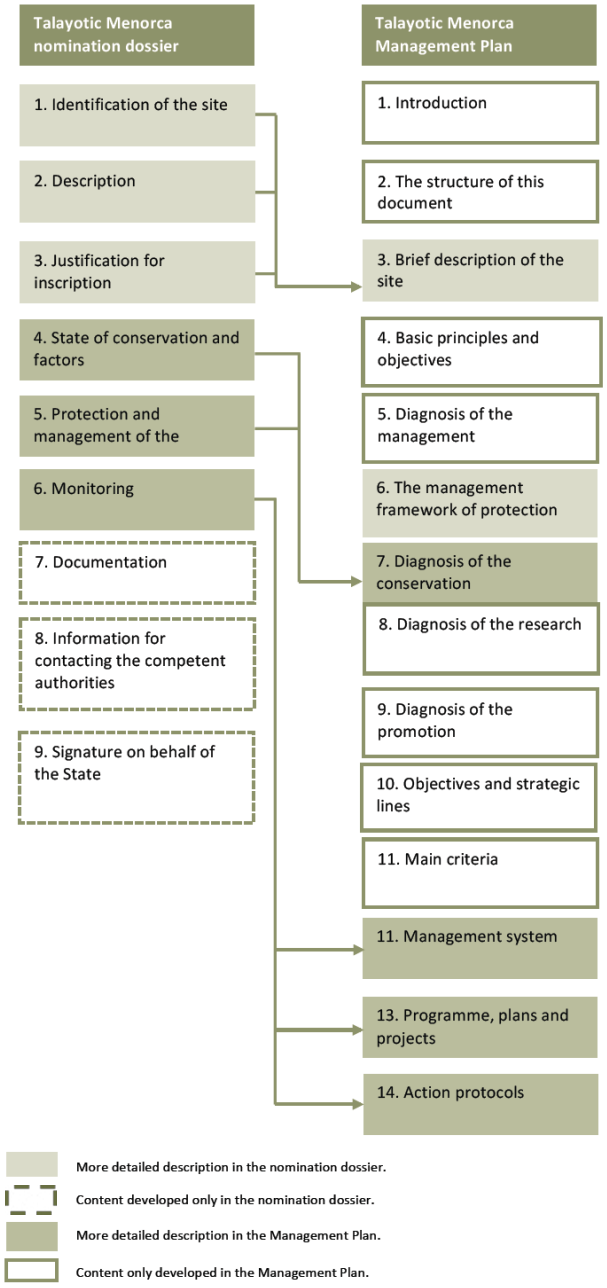


Figure 1. Diagram showing the relationships between the content of the Talayotic Menorca nomination dossier and the Management Plan

Es Tudons naveta (Component C1) © Antoni Cladera

3.

Description and values of the nominated property

Brief synthesis

The nominated serial property is located on the island of Menorca, the northernmost of the Balearic Islands, in the Western Mediterranean. The island's 702 km^2 is home to one of the highest concentrations of prehistoric archaeological sites in an inhabited area in the world. The nine component parts of the property contain the finest works of an island culture characterised by original cyclopean monuments that evolved in relative isolation and bear outstanding testimony to human endeavour in prehistoric times on small islands trapped between the sky and the sea. As a whole, they clearly illustrate a unique cultural process that diverged from the path taken by cultures on the other Balearic Islands and across the Mediterranean; a process that happened over a long period of time and through successive phases, and which gave rise to a distinct culture that has come to be known as the "Talayotic Culture of Menorca".

The high density of prehistoric sites, the wide range of cyclopean building typologies represented in the nominated property, and the relics of material culture are outstanding testimony to the genesis and evolution of a process of cultural divergence on this island, a period that stretched from the Middle Bronze Age to the demise of the island culture under Roman occupation. The spectacular works bear witness to the colossal efforts made by the island's communities in a small territory with few resources. They are the expression of a powerful, imaginative and original tradition that attests to the collective capacity of islanders to produce outstanding cyclopean structures, unique in their kind and in symbiosis with their environment.

The nominated property possesses a remarkable collection of prehistoric monuments and sites, including settlements, burial spaces, sanctuaries, and sacred places that have survived beyond their time in an excellent state of conservation. Notable among them are certain outstanding buildings that are unique and exclusive to Menorca, such as the burial *navetas*, *taula* enclosures, and monumental circular houses, as well as the *talayots*, symbols of Menorca's distinctive heritage. Talayotic Menorca also bears exceptional testimony to a prehistoric island culture associated with the sky. The orientation of certain monuments in the nominated property illustrate the close relationship between this culture and the skyscape.

The many monuments of Menorca's prehistory have coexisted harmoniously with all the historical milestones of the island and its inhabitants. These spectacular monuments are embedded in a well preserved Mediterranean landscape mosaic that retains many similarities with prehistoric times. The property also demonstrates the remarkable persistence of successive stoneworking traditions, revealed through the extraordinary network of dry stone walls that preserve the spirit of place. Talayotic Menorca today is an outstanding example of a living archaeological and monumental landscape.

The nominated property therefore represents an exceptional expression of late prehistoric cyclopean architecture and landscape organisation in an evolutionary cultural development that has left an outstanding, unique, well-preserved testimony of the Talayotic Culture of Menorca.

Justification for Criteria

Criterion (iii)

Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared.

Talayotic Menorca bears outstanding testimony to a Mediterranean island culture characterised by spectacular cyclopean structures illustrating a distinct cultural development on a small island in prehistoric times. The property attests to a long and remarkable process of cultural divergence in which a marked insularity was instrumental in enabling the island's prehistoric inhabitants to shape and mould outside cultural influences over the course of centuries, developing a system of expressions unique to their island and its Mediterranean context. A wealth of archaeological evidence reveals the particular human capacity for adaptation to a limited territory. Despite the extreme conditions and scarce resources, these people built unique monumental structures. These prehistoric monuments have coexisted harmoniously with all the historical periods of Menorca and with its inhabitants.

Criterion (iv)
To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.

The component parts of the nominated property contain an exceptional array of monuments that showcase Menorcan cyclopean architecture. They illustrate cultural development through stages of the island's prehistory and display the full diversity of building typologies. Together they constitute one of the most complete manifestations of this architectural style in terms of density, typological diversity, and functionality in the prehistoric landscape of the Mediterranean Basin and of island territories.

The nominated property features the most representative examples of outstanding cyclopean works, such as the burial *navetas*, the monumental circular houses and taula enclosures, which are unique expressions that are exclusive to Menorca. The latter two – *navetas* and *taulas* – exhibit patterns of orientation that distinguish them from other contemporaneous cultures with similar cyclopean features and are considered unique expressions of cultural astronomy. Furthermore, the cyclopean works in the property are remarkable not only for their originality, but also because, as in the case of the *talayots*, they express the adventure of a colossal collective effort in an extremely limited geographical space. In each component part of the property, the archaeological sites give form to an exceptional, well-preserved, living monumental landscape.

Statement of Integrity

The nine component parts of Talayotic Menorca contain, as a whole, all the interrelated elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property. Each component makes a specific and essential contribution to the integrity of composition of the whole series through its constituent elements, providing a varied and outstanding combination of archaeological and landscape attributes.

The nominated property contains all the elements required to represent the successive cyclopean structures that contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, both in terms of the number of attributes and their typological diversity and quality. Each successive period of Talayotic Menorca is well represented and may be easily understood by visitors.

The constituent elements of the landscape associated with the archaeological sites in each component part are well preserved, exhibiting an exceptional symbiotic relationship between the monuments and the traditional vernacular landscape, the main features of which have been maintained since prehistoric times.

In terms of functional integrity, many of the features of this culture and the imprint of its works retain their identity and the legibility of their different functions in the domains of the nominated property. The stoneworking traditions, the original settlement patterns, and the spiritual functionality of the spectacular monuments reflect a distinct identity. They are a source of pride for the island and are thus kept alive in the landscape of Menorca today.

Statement of authenticity

All the component parts and their constituent elements are credible and truthful expressions of the building, architectural and landscape typologies for which the property is nominated. Studies and research carried out over decades show that the archaeological remains and cyclopean structures still retain their original condition, with visible signs of the deterioration of time over millennia, but without any major alterations that would undermine their authenticity. Different scientific approaches and comparative analysis have shown that certain monuments are authentic structures that are unique to Menorca.

The floral features of today's archaeological landscape are very similar to those of prehistoric times. Moreover, the component parts of the nominated property contain the most authentic representations of the unique Menorcan agroecosystem into which the nominated monuments are harmoniously integrated.

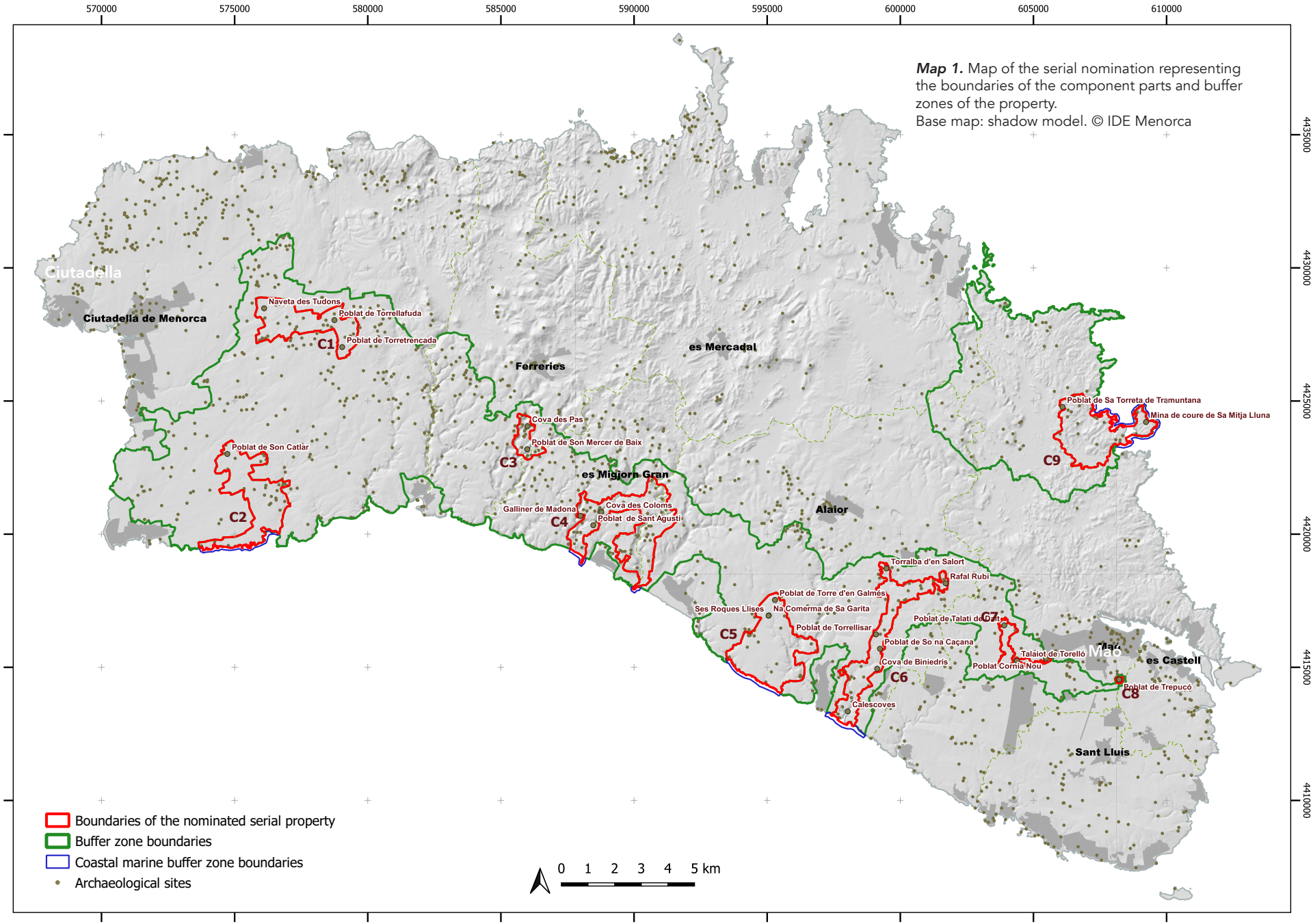
Area of nominated property, proposed buffer zone and maps

The total area of the nine components parts of the nominated serial property encompasses 3,527 ha, almost 5% of the island of Menorca. The components of the property as a whole are surrounded by a 19,014 ha buffer zone. All together, the two areas cover 32% of the island.

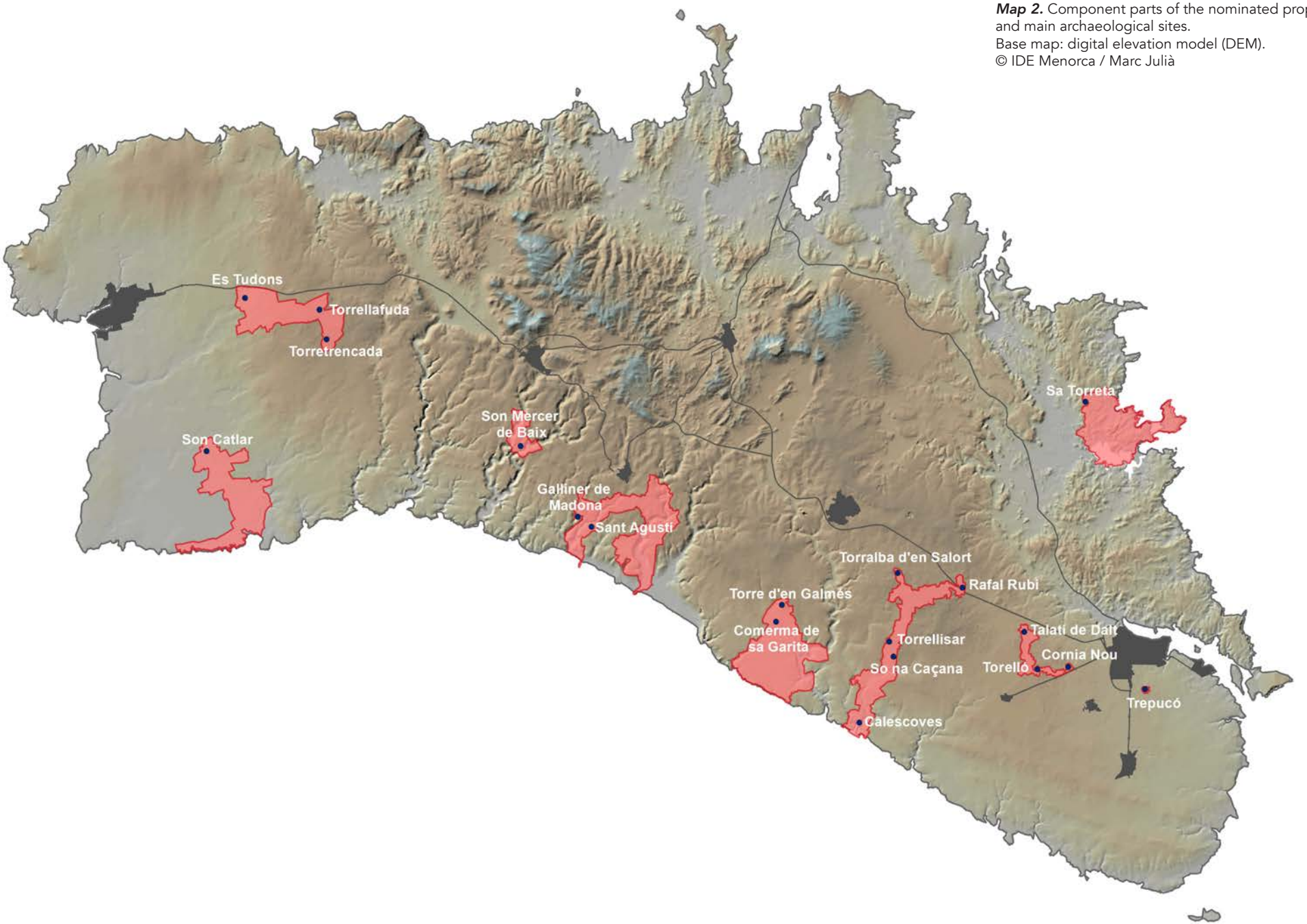
The area of the components parts of the nominated property is broken down in the following table:

Table 1. Area of nominated property (ha) and proposed buffer zone (ha)

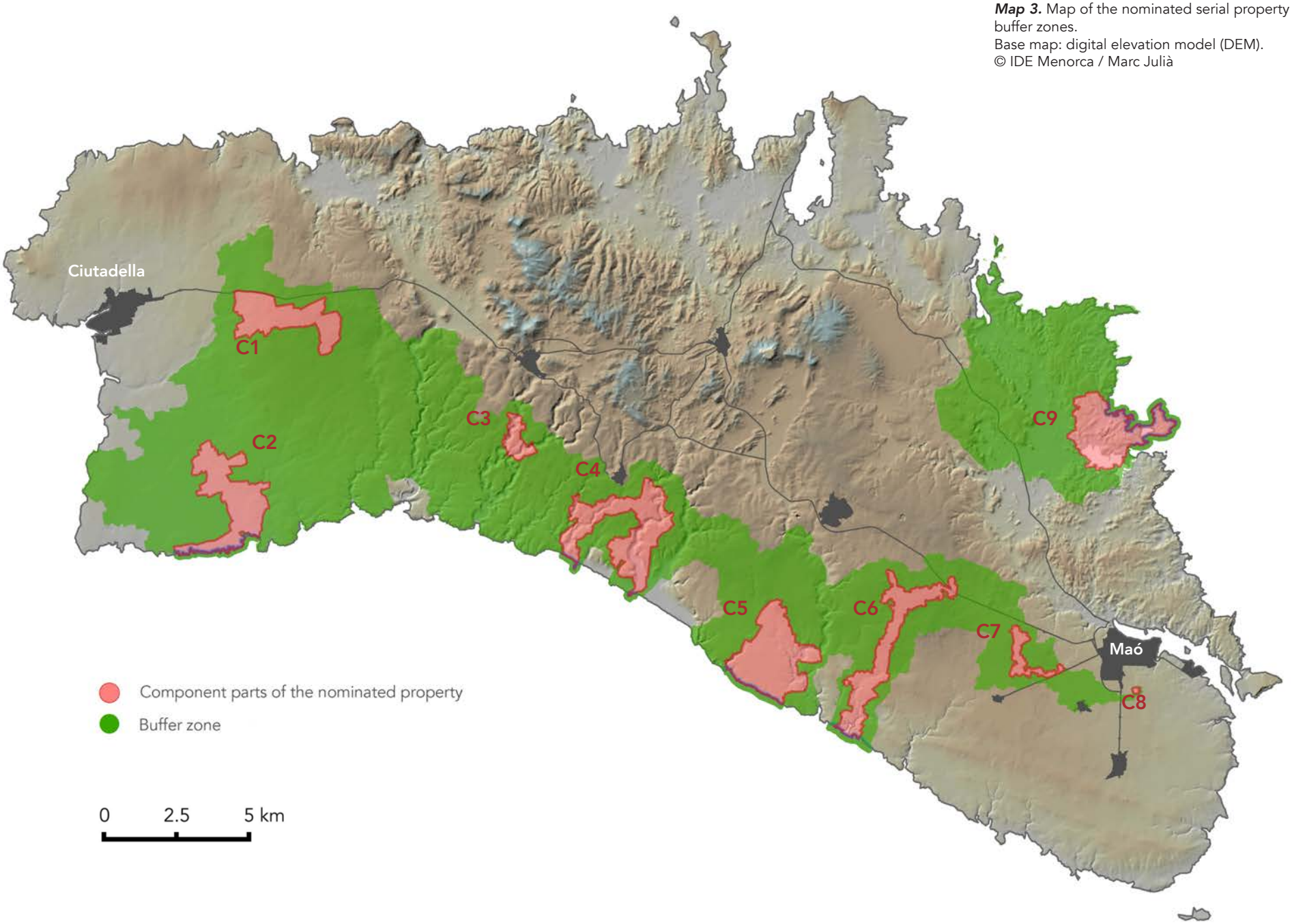
ID No	Name of the Component Part	Coordinates of the central point	Area of Nominated component of the Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)
C1	Plains of Ciutadella	N39°56'54'' E3°54'42''	440	15,635
C2	Southwest Area	N39°56'21'' E3°53'29''	546	
C3	Western Migjorn area	N39°57'25'' E4°00'25''	107	
C4	Central-south area of ravines	N39°55'26'' E4°03'23''	667	
C5	Area between the ravines of Torrevella and Cala en Porter	N39°53'06'' E4°06'45''	632	
C6	South-east area - Alaior	N39°53'29'' E4°09'44''	502	
C7	South-east area - Maó	N39°52'52'' É4°12'58''	104	
C8	Prehistoric village of Trepucó	N39°52'26'' E4°15'13''	5	
C9	North-West area of Tramuntana	N39°57'19'' E4ª15'13''	524	3,379
		Total >	**3,527**	**19,014**



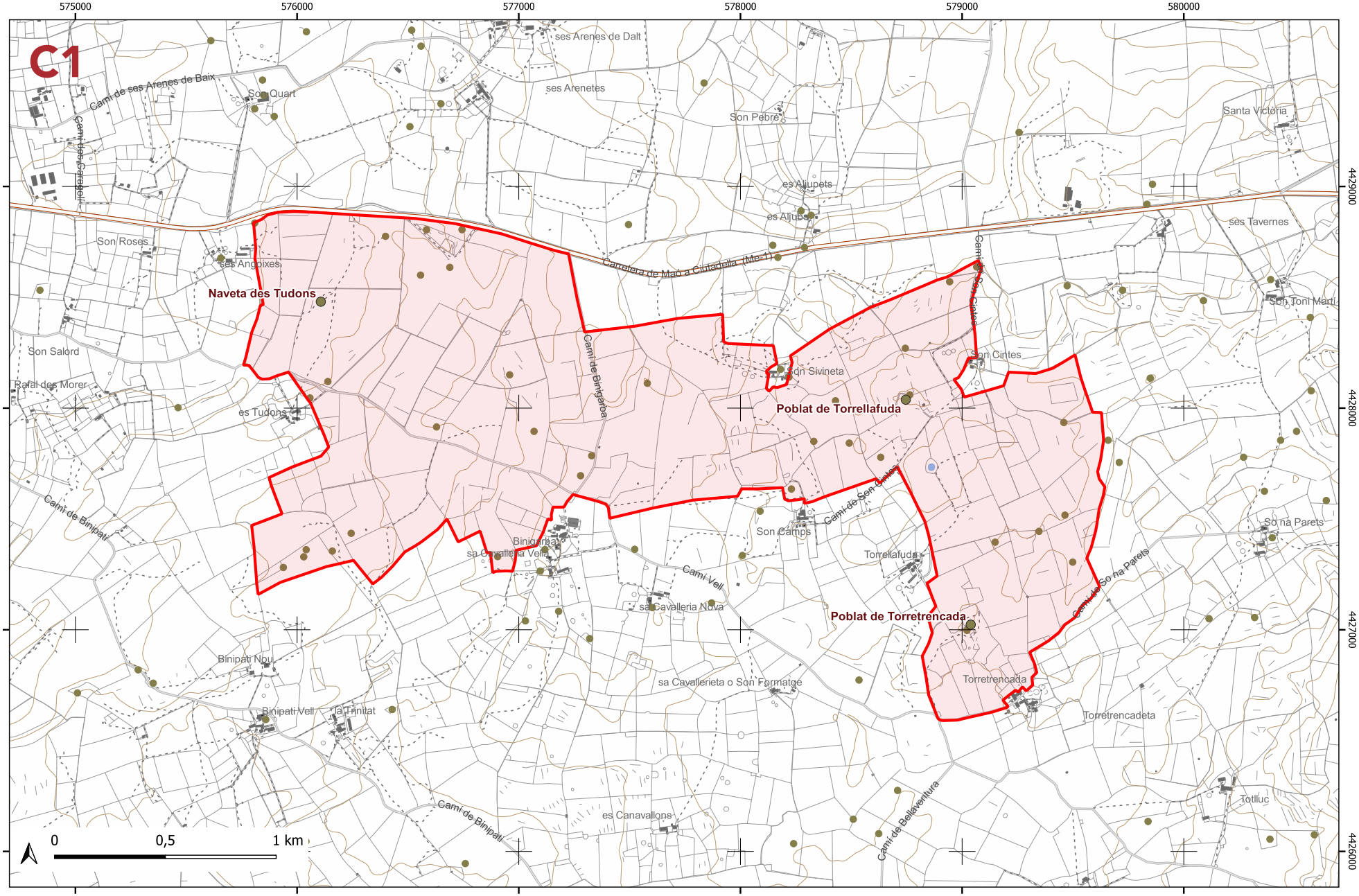
Map 1. Map of the serial nomination representing the boundaries of the component parts and buffer zones of the property.
Base map: shadow model. © IDE Menorca



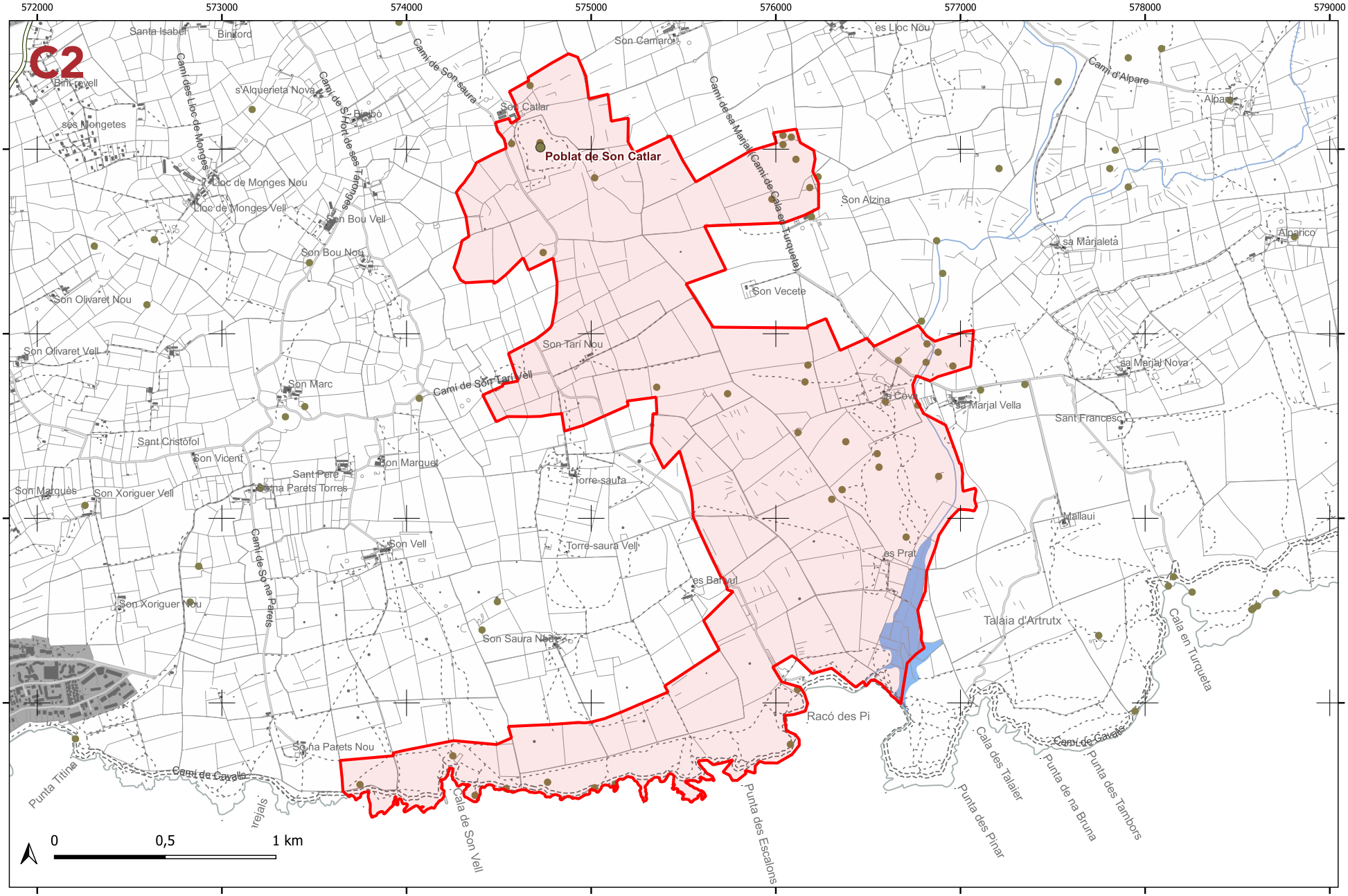
Map 2. Component parts of the nominated property and main archaeological sites.
Base map: digital elevation model (DEM).
© IDE Menorca / Marc Julià



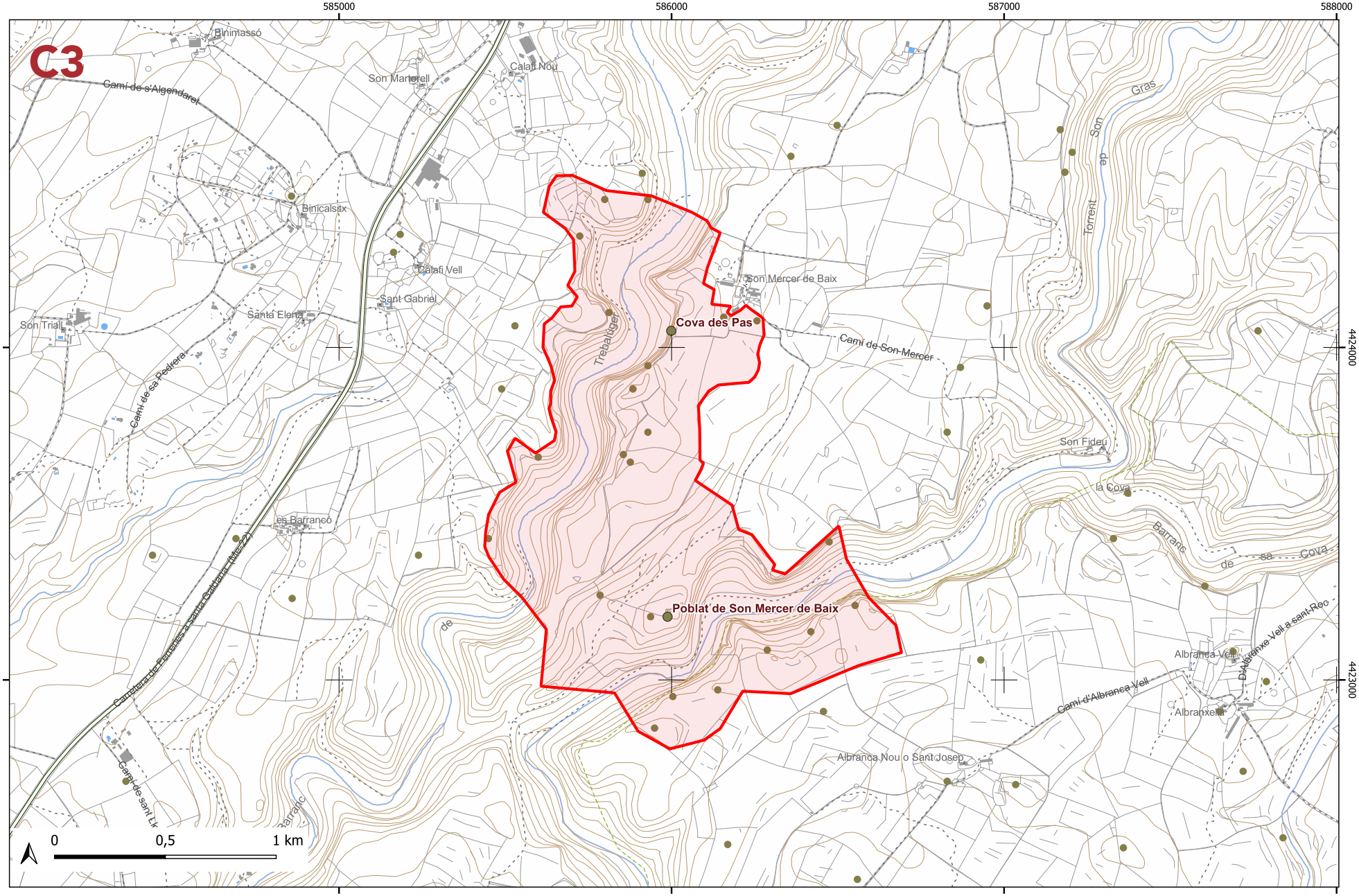
Map 3. Map of the nominated serial property and buffer zones.
Base map: digital elevation model (DEM).
© IDE Menorca / Marc Julià



***Map 4* - C1 Plains of Ciutadella**

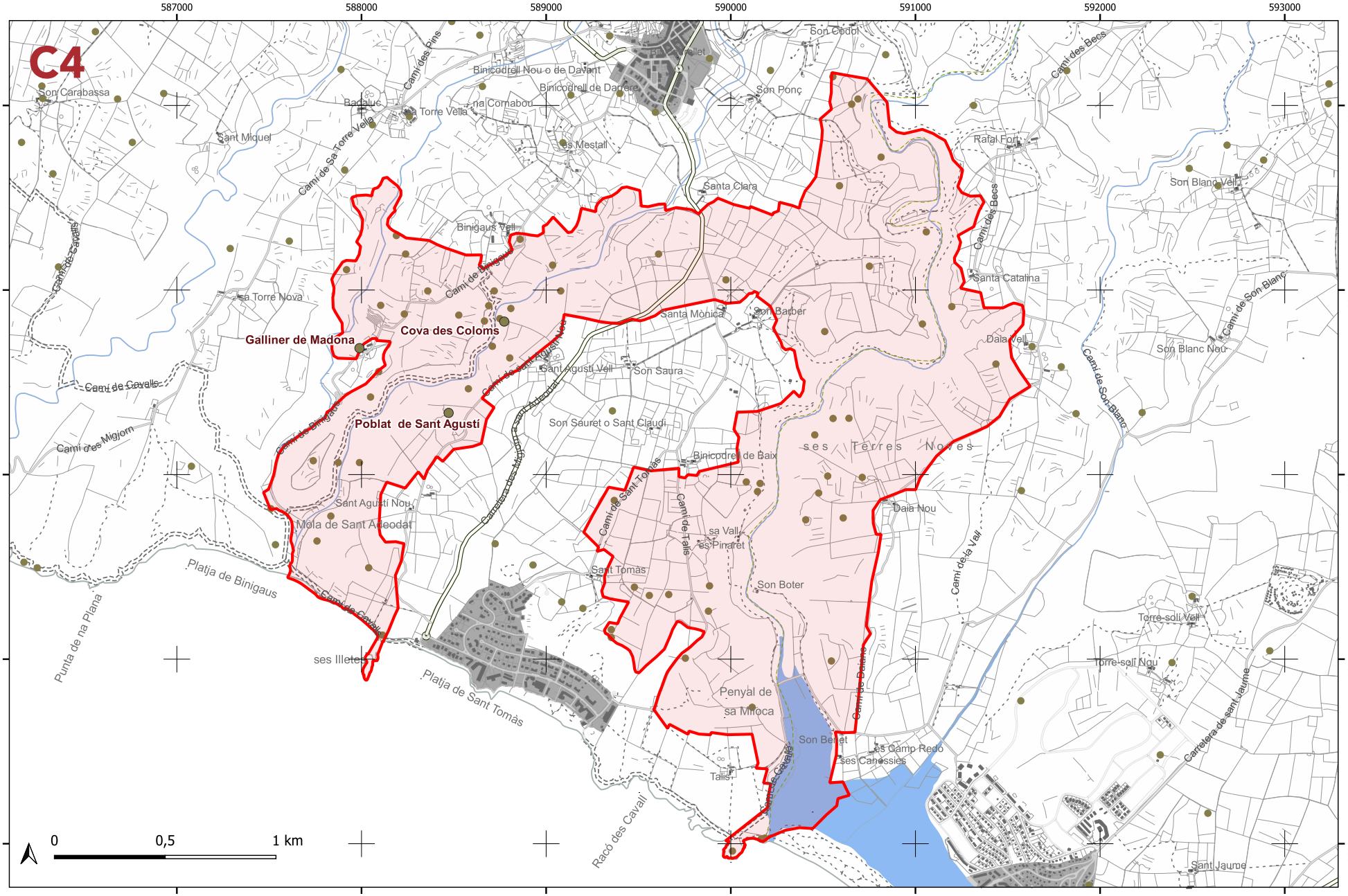


Map 5 - **C2 Southwest Area**

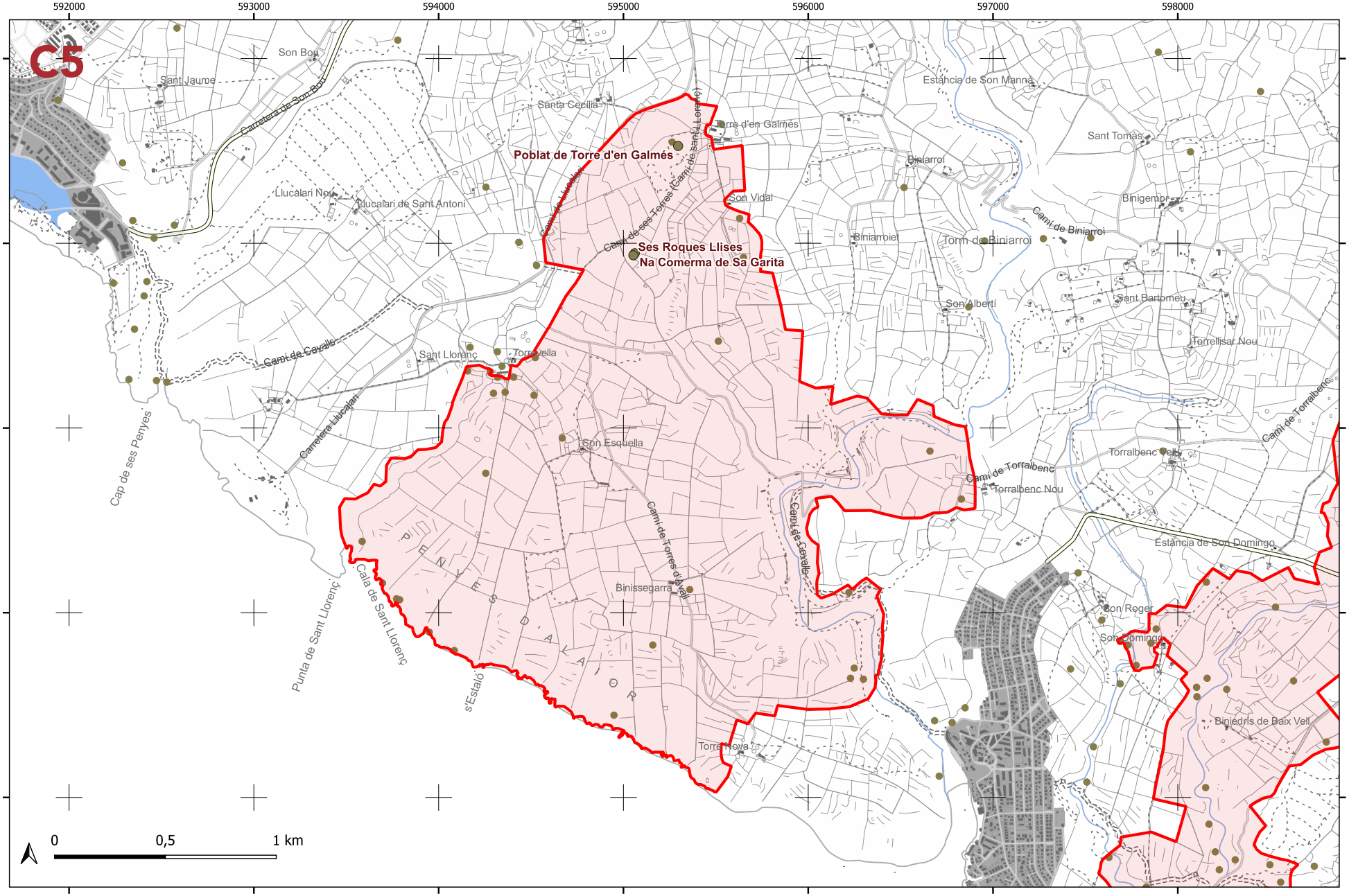


Boundaries of the component
Archaeological sites
Dry stone walls
Buildings

***Map 6* - C3 Western Migjorn area**

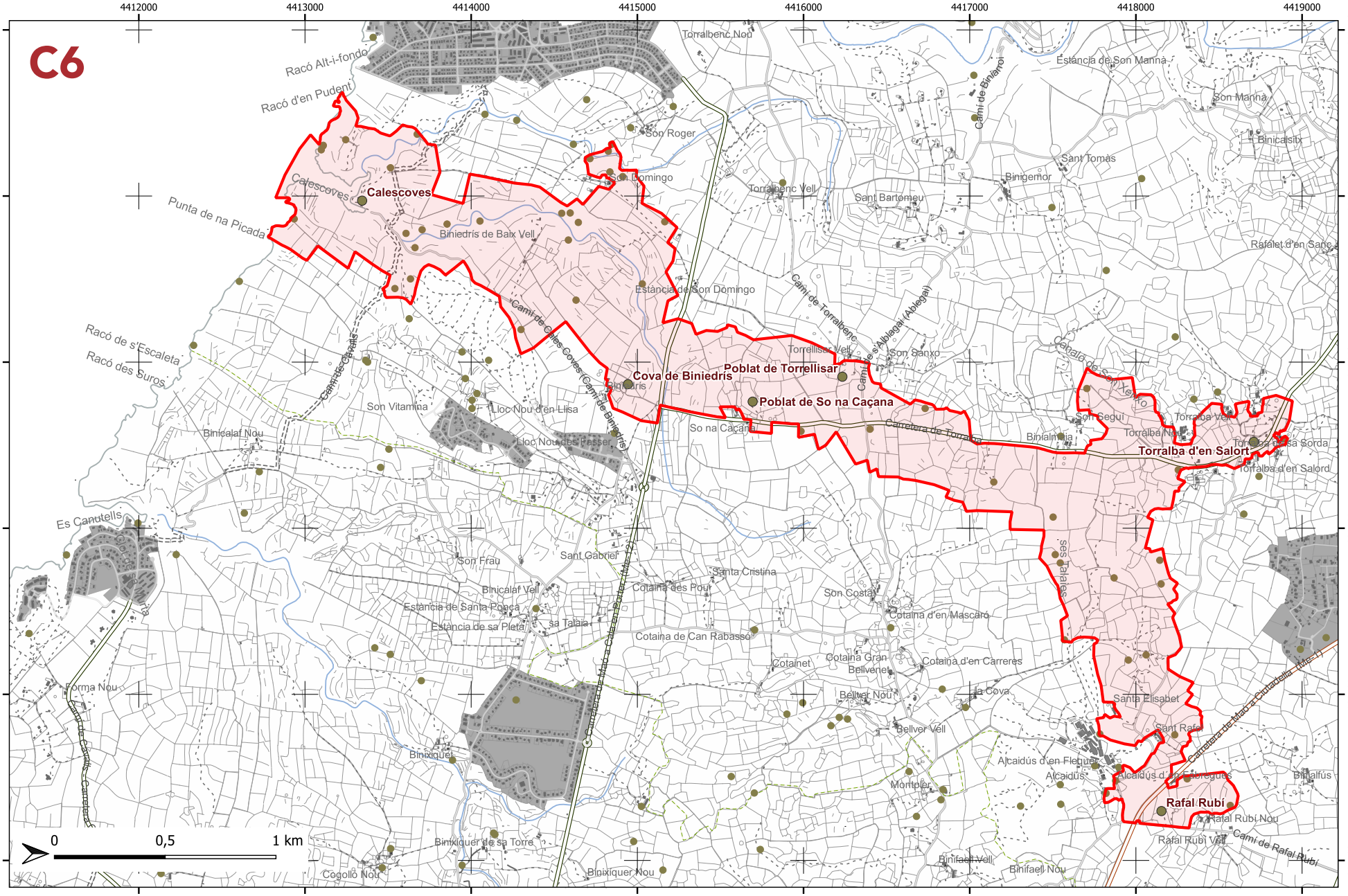


Map 7 - **C4 Central-south area of ravines**

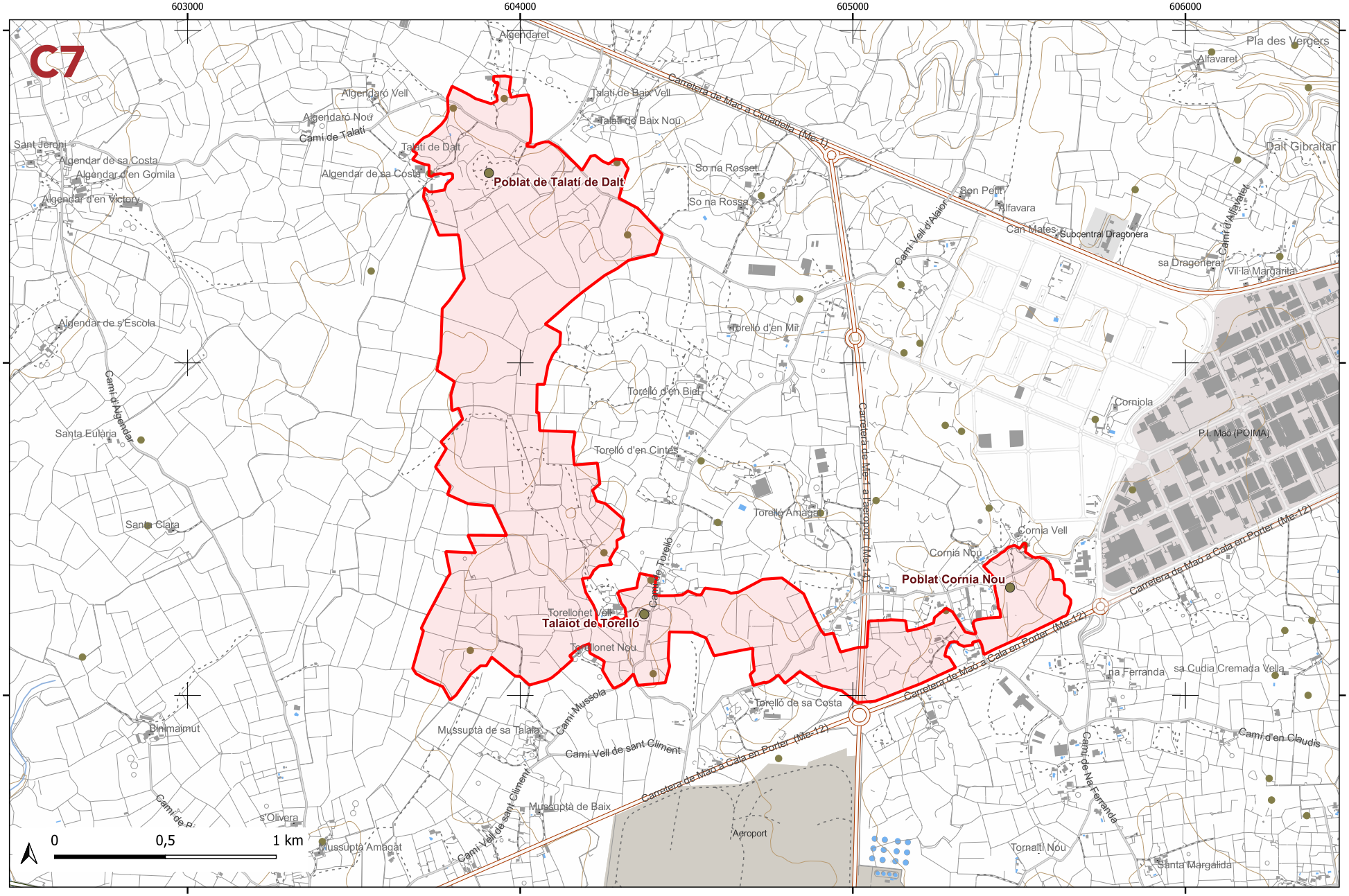


Boundaries of the component
Archaeological sites
Dry stone walls
Buildings

***Map 8* - C5 Area between the ravines of Torrevella and Cala en Porter**

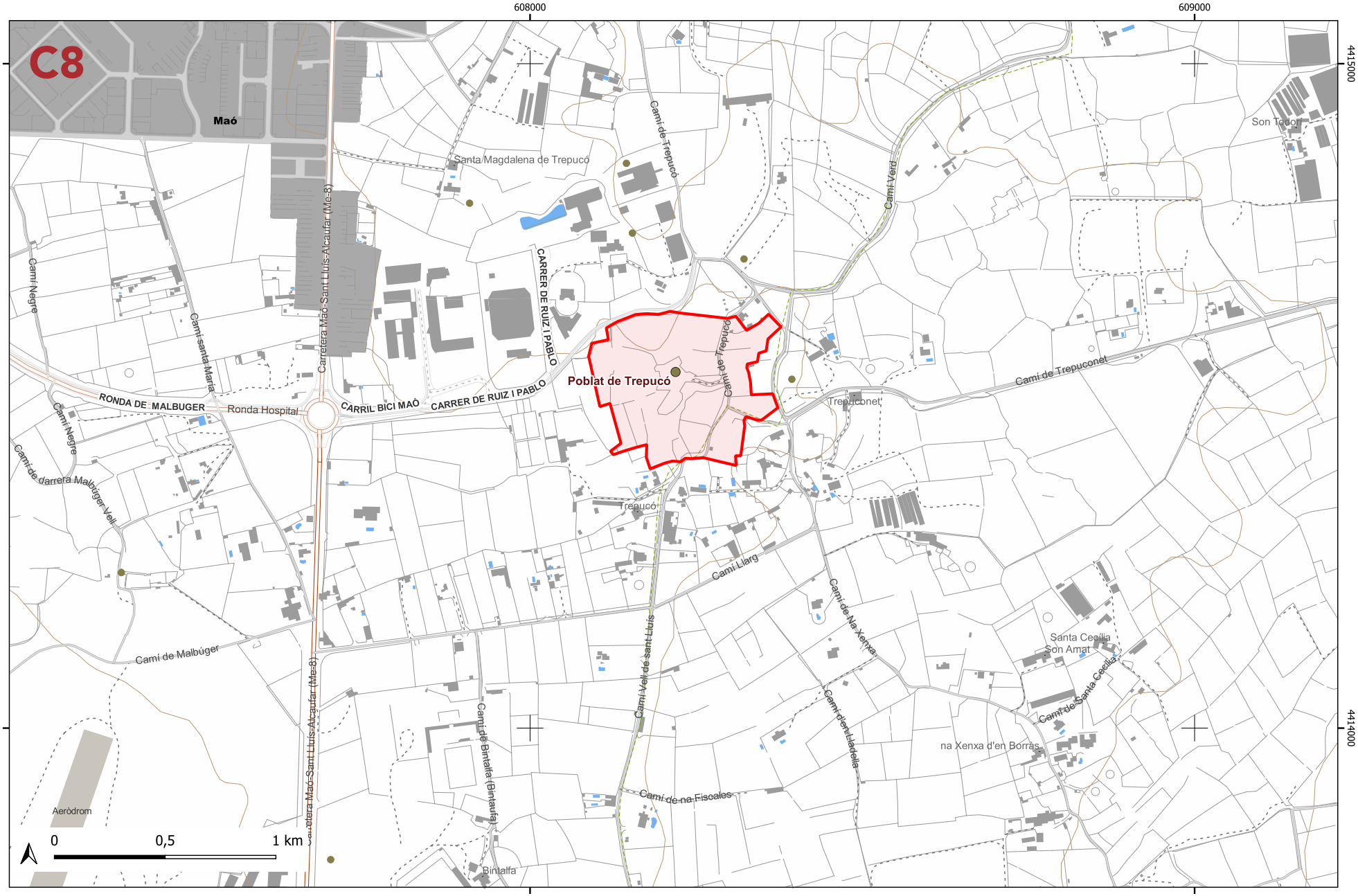


Map 9 - **C6 South-east area - Alaior**



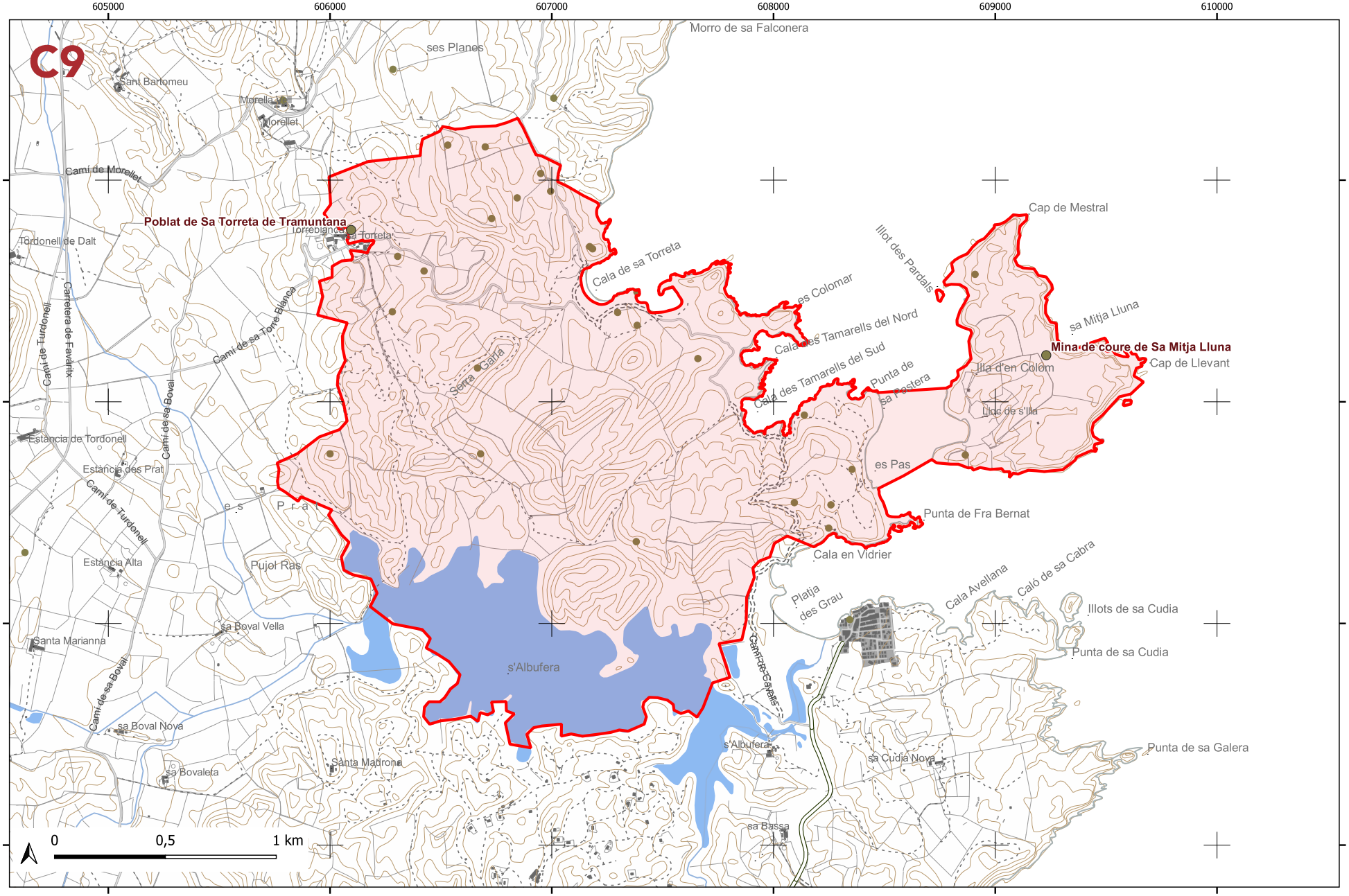
Boundaries of the component
Archaeological sites
Dry stone walls
Buildings

***Map 10* - C7 South-east area - Maó**



Boundaries of the component
Archaeological sites
Dry stone walls
Buildings

Map 11 - **C8 Trepucó settlement**



Boundaries of the component
Archaeological sites
Dry stone walls
Buildings

***Map 12* - C9 North-West area of Tramuntana**

Taula of Trepucó (Component C8) © CIMe

4.

Basic principles and objectives of the Management Plan

The main objective of the Management Plan is to establish the necessary mechanisms to guarantee the preservation and improvement of the Outstanding Universal Value, the authenticity and integrity and the state of conservation of the Talayotic Menorca nominated property and to strengthen the site's link with the local community.

This ambitious goal translates into more specific objectives:

- To establish the necessary measures and procedures to ensure the protection, preservation and sustained maintenance of the archaeological sites and associated landscapes of the nominated property.
- To ensure the integral management of the archaeological sites of the nominated property and their settings through effective coordination between the various managers following international recommendations.
- To establish the necessary organizational and management mechanisms to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the management of the prehistoric heritage linked to Talayotic Menorca and its component parts.
- To formulate initiatives to consolidate research and therefore improve knowledge of prehistory in Menorca, and to propose lines of knowledge transfer.
- To propose the appropriate instruments to increase the knowledge, use and public and social impact of Menorca's prehistoric heritage.
- To specify measures to turn Menorca into a sustainable, high-quality cultural tourist destination linked to the archaeological heritage.

The Management Plan was drafted by a large team of experts with the participation of social agents. However, the health crisis, which we have suffered during the course of the work, prevented numerous meetings with interested persons from being held. In view of this situation, it was decided to hold fewer meetings and to carry out user surveys in museums and at the sites.

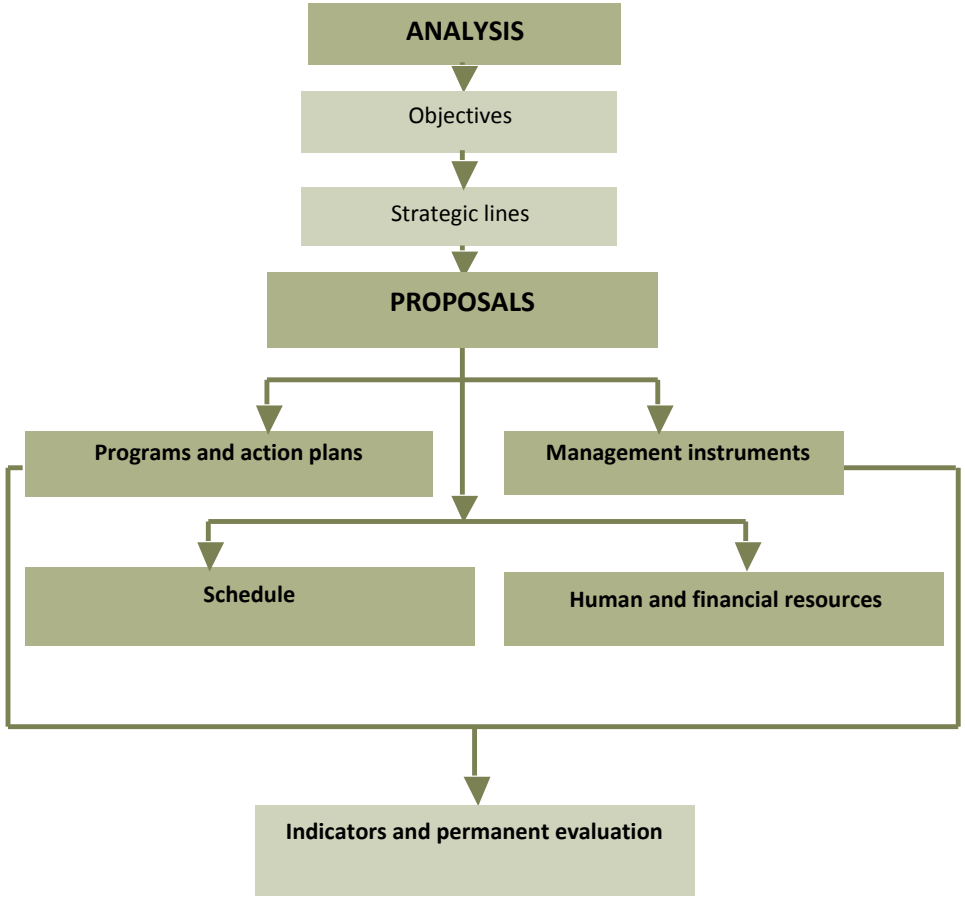


Figure 2. Diagram of the methodological procedure used to draft the management plan.

Section A

DIAGNOSIS

Torre d'en Galmés (Component C5) © Mario Gutiérrez - University of Granada

5.
Diagnosis of the management

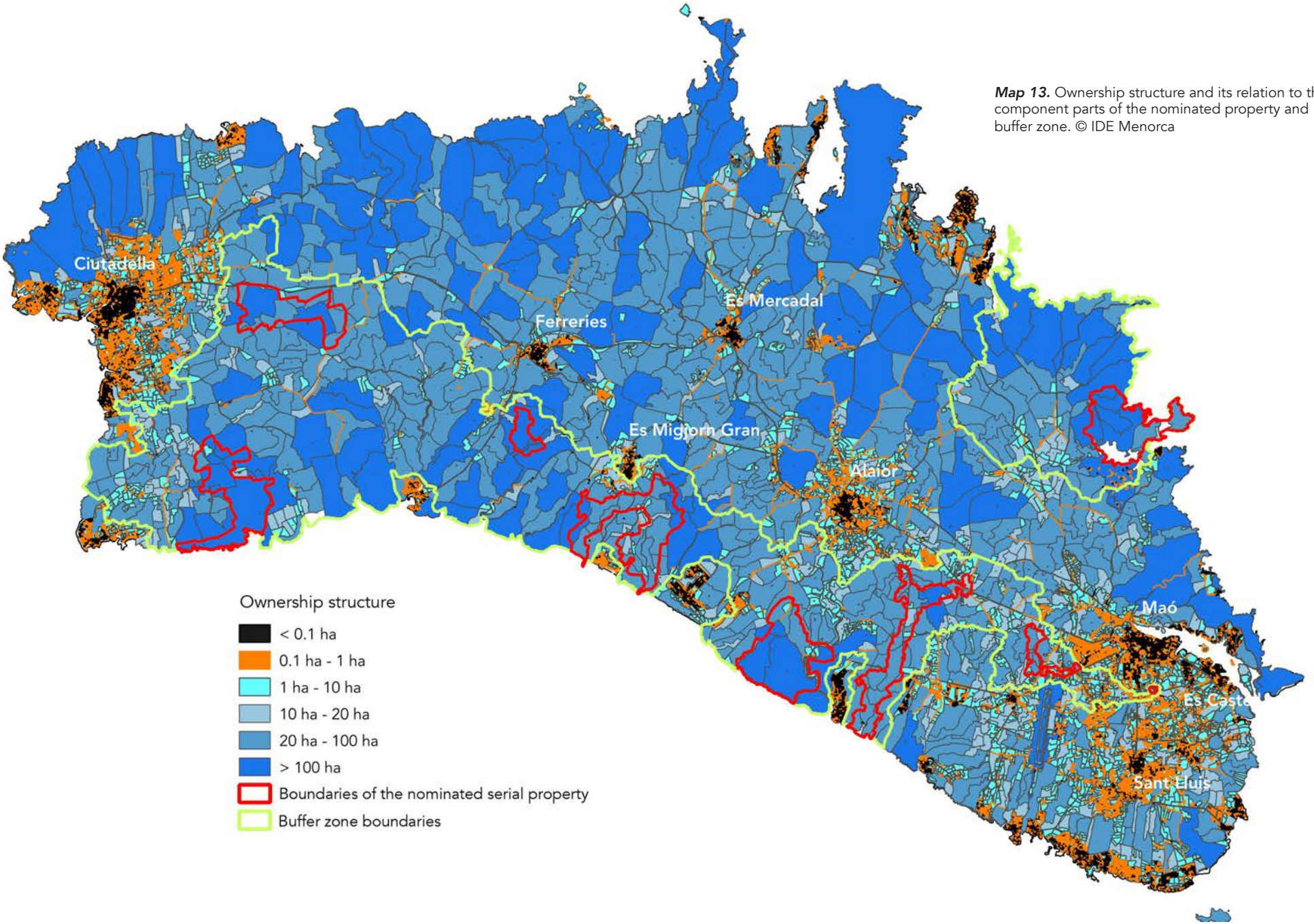
5.1. Ownership structure

The sites and monuments considered as attributes of the nominated property are located on both public and private properties, although most of them are privately owned. Three of the most representative sites are publicly owned (Son Catlar, Torre d'en Galmés and Trepucó), and the settlement of Torralba d'en Salort is owned by the *Fundació Illes Balears*, a private foundation of public interest. Finally, the Es Tudons burial *naveta* site is located on private property that is rented by the Island Council of Menorca (CIMe).

It should be noted that the vast majority of the sites are located on large farms, many of them of between 50 and 100 ha and some of them even larger. Only the archaeological sites that are part of the peri-urban area of Maó (Component C7 and Component C8) are on smaller plots.

Table 2. Summary of the ownership structure of the component parts. >

Comp.	Summary of the ownership structure	Attributes / Main sites
C1	All the archaeological sites are privately owned. The Es Tudons burial naveta, although privately owned, is managed by the Island Council of Menorca through the Fundació Foment del Turisme de Menorca.	Es Tudons burial naveta
		Torrellafuda
		Torretrencada
C2	Except for a 8.6 ha plot that contains the settlement of Son Catlar, the rest of the attributes are located on private farms of more than 100 ha.	Son Catlar
C3	All the archaeological sites of this component part are included in two private properties of more than 100 ha.	Cova des Pas
		Son Mercer de Baix
C4	All properties are privately owned and have a wider range of sizes, though most are over 20 ha.	Es Coloms cave
		Galliner de Madona
		Sant Agustí Vell
C5	The main attribute is the Talayotic settlement of Torre d'en Galmés which has an area of 6.6 ha and is owned by the Island Council of Menorca. It is close to Ses Roques Llises and Na Comerma de sa Garita, which occupy three private properties of between 30 and 90 ha. The rest of the component is made up mainly of two large private properties of over 160 ha.	Ses Roques Llises and Na Comerma de sa Garita
		Torre d'en Galmés
C6	Except for the Torralba d'en Salort lands, which belong to the Fundació Illes Balears (3.6 ha), the remaining lands of the component are privately owned and mostly range between 23 and 100 ha. The main attributes of the component, So na Caçana and Calescoves, are on properties of significant size.	Cova de Biniedrís
		Calescoves
		Rafal Rubí
		So na Caçana
		Torralba d'en Salort
		Torrellissar
C7	All the land of this component is privately owned. Though it is located in a peri-urban environment, the ownership structure has rural features, with farms of considerable size. Talatí de Dalt is located on a property of 63 ha, Torelló on one of 22 ha and Cornia Nou on one of 23 ha.	Cornia Nou
		Talatí de Dalt
		Torelló
C8	The settlement of Trepucó is the only site of this component and is located on two plots with a total area of 1.8 ha, one owned by Maó City Council and the other by the Island Council of Menorca.	Trepucó
C9	All of the land of this component is privately owned. The largest area is located on three properties of around 200 ha; the rest is made up of smaller properties.	Sa Torreta de Tramuntana
		Mitja Lluna (Illa d'en Colom)



Map 13. Ownership structure and its relation to the component parts of the nominated property and buffer zone. © IDE Menorca

5.2.
Management instruments

The archaeological heritage of Menorca is managed by the Island Council of Menorca by delegation of powers from the Balearic government.

The diagnosis revealed the existence of several management plans, including the 2019-2020 Island Plan for the Management of Historical Heritage, which is now in its sixth edition and sets the specific objectives for each year. According to Article 99 of Law 12/1998, of 21 December, on the historical heritage of the Balearic Islands, the management plans for the historical heritage must be biannual and are defined as "a set of actions and priorities for public action aimed at organizing and facilitating preventive work, intervention, conservation and promotion."

For the Torre d'en Galmés and Son Catlar sites, the Island Council of Menorca also commissioned master plans, which were drafted in 2019. These documents make a complete diagnosis of two of the most important prehistoric settlements, and they plan actions aimed at improving conservation, promotion, research and other areas.

The Son Catlar Master Plan, drafted by the *Modular Project* team, covers the entire prehistoric settlement and provides it with an archaeological and conservation strategy for the coming years, establishing suitable interventions to improve knowledge of the settlement and to conserve and valorize the structures. The plan also addresses long-term cultural exploitation through the creation of interpretation facilities and close collaboration with the *Museu Municipal de Ciutadella*. The document contains a diagnosis of the state of conservation of the site, a proposal for conservation and restoration actions, and a proposal for promotion and valorization of the archaeological site.

The Master Plan for the Talayotic settlement of Torre d'en Galmés drafted by *Kultura, Ideas y estrategias para el patrimonio, S.L.* covers the entire settlement and also the sites of Ses Roques Llises and Na Comerma de sa Garita, which are understood as different attributes of the same landscape component. The plan prepares a complete diagnosis of all the aspects of the archaeological sites that are the object of the plan and establishes the points that need to be improved through objectives and strategic lines, with a view to later drafting the action plans for conservation and maintenance, landscape management and preservation, security, research and promotion. Finally, it provides a schedule of action plans together with an estimate of the resources needed.

Through the Historical Heritage services, the Island Council of Menorca currently performs the following tasks:

- Development of legal protection instruments.
- Control and policing of heritage (fighting looting by land and sea, sanctions, etc.).
- Inspection and control of action in areas of archaeological interest.
- Authorization of excavations arising from work in the vicinity of areas of archaeological interest.
- A call for grants for scheduled archaeology (research projects).
- Maintenance and conservation through a contract with an external company that has experts in landscape management and conservation of archaeological heritage, and through the Council's own inspection service.
- Maintenance of the database and information system on the archaeological heritage of the island.

The Island Council of Menorca has its own staff dedicated to the management of archaeological heritage within the Balearic Ministry of Culture and Heritage and the *Fundació Foment del Turisme de Menorca* (FFTM), a non-profit organization established on the initiative of the Island Council of Menorca that currently manages several monuments, including the Es Tudons naveta (Component C1) and the Talayotic settlement of Torre d'en Galmés (Component C5), both of which form part of the nomination.

Furthermore, the Island Council of Menorca manages certain external contracts for maintenance and cleaning of archaeological sites that are part of the nomination, and for the management of the website and social networks associated with Talayotic Menorca. The Fundació Foment del Turisme de

Menorca has a budget for specialized cleaning at the two sites that it manages. Table 2 shows the staff and their dedication as a percentage of their working hours, as well as the cost. The amounts dedicated to external contracts and services are also shown.

Table 3. Staff and resources managed by CIMe and the FFTM for Talayotic Menorca. Source: CIMe.

STATUTORY AND CONTRACTUAL STAFF				
	Category	Dedication as % of workday	100% dedication	Annual cost
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	Talayotic Menorca officer (A1)	100%	€38,000	€38,000
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	Island management (position of trust)	5%	€30,833	€1,542
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	1 head of the Heritage Protection Service (A1)	50%	€39,090	€19,545
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	1 heritage Inspector (A1)	50%	€33,868	€16,934
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	Management officer (A2)	10%	€29,877	€2,988
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	Administrative officer (C1)	5%	€26,805	€1,340
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	Minister's secretary (C2)	5%	€23,664	€1,183
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	Administrative assistant (C2)	20%	€22,967	€4,593
Culture and heritage - CIMe	1 heritage guard	50%	€28,851	€14,426
Culture and Heritage - CIMe	1 heritage guard	35%	€25,658	€8,980
FFTM	2 informants (Naveta and Torre d'en Galmés from March to November)	100%	€42,730	€42,730
FFTM	2 informants (Naveta and Torre d'en Galmés from May to October)	100%	€28,800	€28,800
FFTM	1 informant of the Torre d'en Galmés interpretation centre	100%	€21,365	€21,365
FFTM	3 replacement informants (2 days a week from May to October)	100%	€19,767	€19,767
FFTM	1 maintenance person	25%	€40,513	€10,128
FFTM	1 archaeological officer	42%	€43,207	€18,147
	Subtotal			**€250,468**
SERVICE CONTRACTS				
Culture and heritage - CIMe	Web and social media management contract			€5,475
Culture and heritage - CIMe	Maintenance contract			€80,992
FFTM	Cleaning (including specialized) and specialized maintenance (Es Tudons naveta and Torre d'en Galmés)			€9,355
	Subtotal			**€95,822**
	TOTAL			**€346,290**

The budget for the 2020 tax years shows the distribution of expenses (Table 3), indicating an increase in comparison with the consolidated budgets of previous years (Table 5).

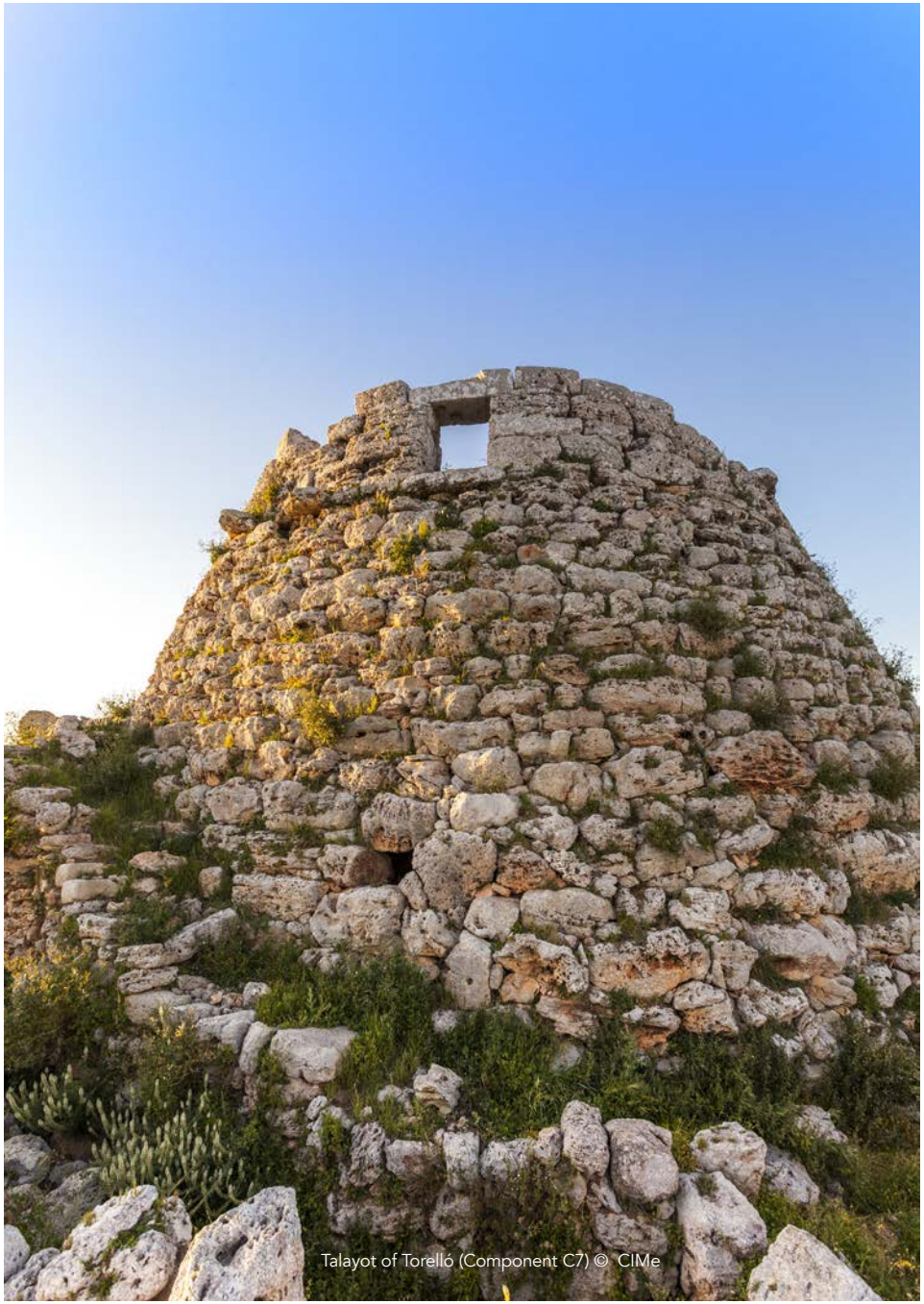
Table 5. Summary table of expenditure of the Island Council of Menorca on archaeological heritage from the Talayotic Menorca. Source: CIMe.

Year	CIMe expenditure
2012	€24,310.64
2013	€42,650.62
2014	€174,324.18
2015	€143,921.82
2016	€304,920.43
2017	€312,799.04
2018	€491,832.76
2019	€604,026.72

Table 4. Summary table of the 2020 budget items associated with the Historical Heritage Service. Source: CIMe. >

2020 expenses budget	Subtotal	Total
Leases of land and natural assets		**€2,200.00**
Insurance and legal expenses		**€11,000.00**
Cataloguing of collections, studies and technical work		**€28,000.00**
Archaeological excavations		**€20,000.00**
Promotion and outreach campaigns		**€13,000.00**
Monument cleaning and marking		**€160,000.00**
Investments		**€120,000.00**
Investments in the Fifth Historic Heritage Management Plan	€105,000.00	
Restoration of the Galliner de Madona	€15,000.00	
Talayotic Menorca World Heritage nomination		**€360,000.00**
Scientific conferences and meetings		**€60,000.00**
Talayotic Menorca app		**€43,000.00**
Talayotic jewellery contest		**€3,000.00**
Section 4		**€227,905.40**
Friends of the Museu de Menorcas - Talayotic Scholarship	€17,905.40	
Friends of Torralba Association - Torralba Festival	€10,000.00	
Grants for action and research	€200,000.00	
Sundry		**€20,900.00**
Total		**€1,069,005.40**

Data taken from "2020. General Budget of the Menorca Island Council", Vol. I, p. 77.



Talayot of Torelló (Component C7) © CIMe

Institutions involved

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6.

The management framework based on the protection instruments

The entire territory of the components parts of the nominated property and buffer areas enjoys suitable geographic, landscape and environmental protection to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value. Furthermore, the archaeological and ethnological elements are covered by a cultural protection system that guarantees their conservation.

The Menorca Island Council (CIMe) exercises the effective guardianship and protection of these monuments, and the movable property of the Talayotic culture is protected by institutions designated by the CIMe. The CIMe is the direct manager of the nominated property.

The monuments and archaeological sites that are the object of the nomination are protected by the provisions of the two reference laws for the subject: Law 16/1985, on Spanish Historical Heritage and Law 12/1998 on Historical Heritage of the Balearic Islands.

All sites are registered as Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC) and two of them are in the registration process. Of the 1,102 prehistoric remains of all kinds catalogued in the buffer zone, 466 correspond to archaeological sites protected as BIC.

As of 2001, the Island Council of Menorca has systematized the List of Menorca's Historical Heritage, which is computerized and is an instrument of management and support for the protection of property. All the town councils of the island have lists for the protection of historical heritage that include architectural, ethnological, palaeontological and archaeological property, and each municipality has protection regulations.

Menorca also has various measures to protect the landscape and the territory. Nature protection areas (Natural Parks, Nature Areas of Special Interest [ANEI] and Natura 2000) cover 2,258.75 of the 3,497 ha that comprise the components. The whole area included within Component C9 is part of the S'Albufera des Grau Natural Park, created by Decree 50/1995, which constitutes the largest part of the Core Zone of the Biosphere Reserve. The S'Albufera des Grau Natural Park also has a specific management instrument for the protection and management of ecological, cultural and landscape values: the Natural Resources Management Plan (PORN) approved by the Balearic Islands government in 2003.

Nature Areas of Special Interest are environmental protection measures to guarantee the permanence and management of ecological and landscape values in certain areas. More than 1,759 hectares within the limits of Components C2, C3, C4, C5 and C6 are protected by this measure.

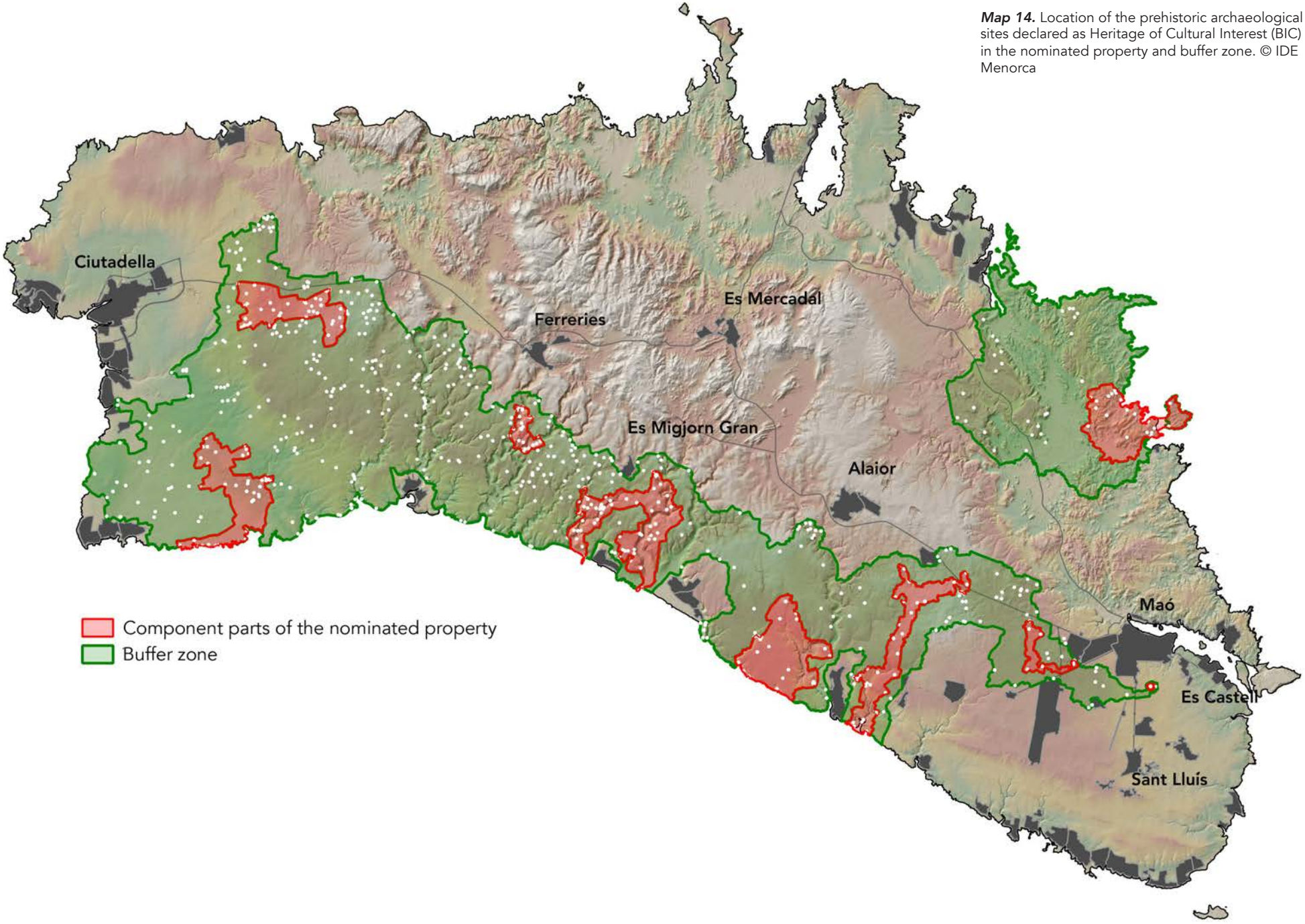
Finally, one of the most effective and dynamic protection instruments is the Land-Use Plan of Menorca (PTIMe), approved in 2003 and under revision in 2020. All the lands included within the limits of the components correspond to "territorial areas of special protection" delimited and established by the PTIMe for their current or potential suitability for agricultural, forestry or livestock exploitation or for the richness of their landscape, culture and ecology. This involves the absolute prohibition of new buildings for residential, tourism, industrial or logistics purposes and facilities and for services of an urban nature. It also establishes limits and criteria for extensions and improvements to buildings for agricultural activity and rural tourism.

The 2020 revision of the PTIMe (under initial approval) establishes that all lands of the components of the proposed property are considered Areas of Landscape Interest (AIP) to guarantee the visual and functional integrity of the agro-archaeological landscape.

Table 6. Summary of the protection instruments affecting the Talayotic Menorca

Protection instruments	Legislation and description	Effect
Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC)	Law 16/1985, on Spanish Historical Heritage	Affects the all attributes and the 231 sites included in the nominated property.
	Law 12/1998, on the Historical Heritage of the Balearic Islands	
Lists of the historical heritage of the municipalities	Required as a planning instrument by Law 12/1998 on the Historical Heritage of the Balearic Islands.	The lists of Ciutadella, Es Castell and Es Mercadal must be updated.
Archaeological charters	Approved with the revision of the PGOU.	Alaior, Maó, Sant Lluís and Es Migjorn Gran
Museums	Law 4/2003, of March 26, on museums of the Balearic Islands	Museu de Menorca and Museu Municipal de Ciutadella
Territory and landscapes		
Natural Park	Spanish Government Decree 50/1995 "S'Albufera des Grau, Illa d'en Colom and Cap de Favàritx"	Affects 65% of the total area of the components parts of Talayotic Menorca: 2,258.75 of the total of 3,497 ha.
	Balearic Island Government Decree 51/2003 Extended and renamed "S'Albufera des Grau Natural Park" and declaration of the Nature Reserves of the Porros islands, s'Estany, Bassa de Morella, El Part and Illa d'en Colom.	
	Spanish Government Law 42/2007, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity	
	Law 5/2005 for the conservation of areas of environmental importance of the Balearic Islands government	
	The Natural Resources Management Plan (PORN), approved by the Balearic Islands government in 2003 Specific management instrument for the protection and management of ecological, cultural and landscape values	
Nature Areas of Special Interest (ANEI)	Spanish Government Law 1/1991, of 30 January	Affects 1,759 ha within the limits of Components C2, C3, C4, C5 and C6. 21,174 ha are within High-Level Protection Areas.

Protection instruments	Legislation and description	Effect
Natura 2000 network	Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 Spanish Government Royal Decree 1997/1995, of 7 January.	Protects 65% Does not exclude the Natural Parks and ANEI but incorporates them.
Land-Use Plan of Menorca	The Land-Use Plan of Menorca, approved in 2003; under revision in 2020 within the framework of Law 12/2000, of 21 December, on the spatial planning of the Balearic Islands, and developed in accordance with the Spatial Planning Guidelines for the entire archipelago approved by Law 6/1999, of 3 April, partially modified by Law 9/1999, of 6 October. An instrument for spatial planning of the island that protects and regulates land uses	Affects the entire island. The delimitation and management of practically all the lands included in the components that correspond to "territorial areas of special protection" are of particular interest.
Night sky quality protection	Law 3/2005, of 20 April, on protection of the night environment of the Balearic Islands Regulates outdoor lighting systems and prevention of light pollution.	
Menorca Biosphere Reserve	Declaration of 8 October 1993 by the International Coordinating Council of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. Created through Law 42/2007, of 13 December, on Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.	Affects the entire island and an extensive marine environment.



Map 14. Location of the prehistoric archaeological sites declared as Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC) in the nominated property and buffer zone. © IDE Menorca

Table 7. References of the cultural protection of the monuments and sites considered as main attributes of the nomination.

Comp.	Main monuments / Attributes	Cultural Protection
C1	Es Tudons burial naveta	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000688 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7015-2-2-51-2882 BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-000344200001 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1802 Declared a Historical-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931
C1	Torrellafuda	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000618. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7015-2-2-55-2940. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: A-R-I-55-0000822. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1772.
C1	Torretrencada	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000675. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7015-2-2-55-2909. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-55-0000747. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1788.
C2	Son Catlar	Registration number: CIM:07015-55-000395-SOC01 Registration number of the Balearic Islands government: 7015-2-2-55-2939 Registration number of the Ministry: A-R-I-55-0000820 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1706
C3	Es Pas cave	BIC registration in process.
C3	Son Mercer de Baix	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000805 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7023-2-2-51-000027-0 BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-0003487-00000 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1841-1842 Declared a Historic-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931
C4	Es Coloms cave	Registration number CIM:07902-55-001113-BGV04 Registration number of the Balearic Islands government: 7037-2-2-51-002048-0 Registration number of the Ministry: R-I-51-0003660-00000 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 2010.
C4	Galliner de Madona	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 001102. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7037-2-2-51-002040-0. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-0003652-00000. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 2002.
C4	Sant Agustí Vell	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 001.151. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 07902-2-2-55-2862. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-55-0.000.698. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 2.042. Declared a Historic-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931.
C5	Ses Roques Llises and Na Comerma de sa Garita	BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-0003571 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-2-55-2849 BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 07002-51-00152-TGA-02 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1606

Comp.	Main monuments / Attributes	Cultural Protection
C5	Torre d'en Galmés	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000151. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-2-55-002847-0. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: RI-55-0000686-00000. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: Declared a Historic-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931.
C6	Biniedrís cave	Registration number CIM:07002-51-000083-BIB03 Registration number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-2-51-001528-0 Registration number of the Ministry: R-I-51-0003129-00000
C6	Calescoves	Necropolis: BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000002 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-2-51-000019-0 BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: RI-51-0003150-00000 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1520 Coastal settlement: BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000027 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-2-51-001549-0N.° BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: RI-51-0003151-00000 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1521 Declared a Historic-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931

Comp.	Main monuments / Attributes	Cultural Protection
C6	Rafal Rubí burial navetas	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 07002-51-000062-RRU-01 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-55-0-3063 BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-0003197 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1565 Declared a Historic-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931
C6	So na Caçana	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000132. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-2-51-001605-0. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-0003208-00000. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1577.
C6	Torralba d'en Salort	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000157 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-2-51-001624-0 BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-0003227-00000 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1597 (settlement) and 1599 (Na Patarrà well)
C6	Torrellisar Vell	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000154. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7002-2-2-51-001633-0. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-0003239-00000. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1608.
C7	Cornia Nou	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000883 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7032-2-2-55-2956 BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-55-0000847 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1901

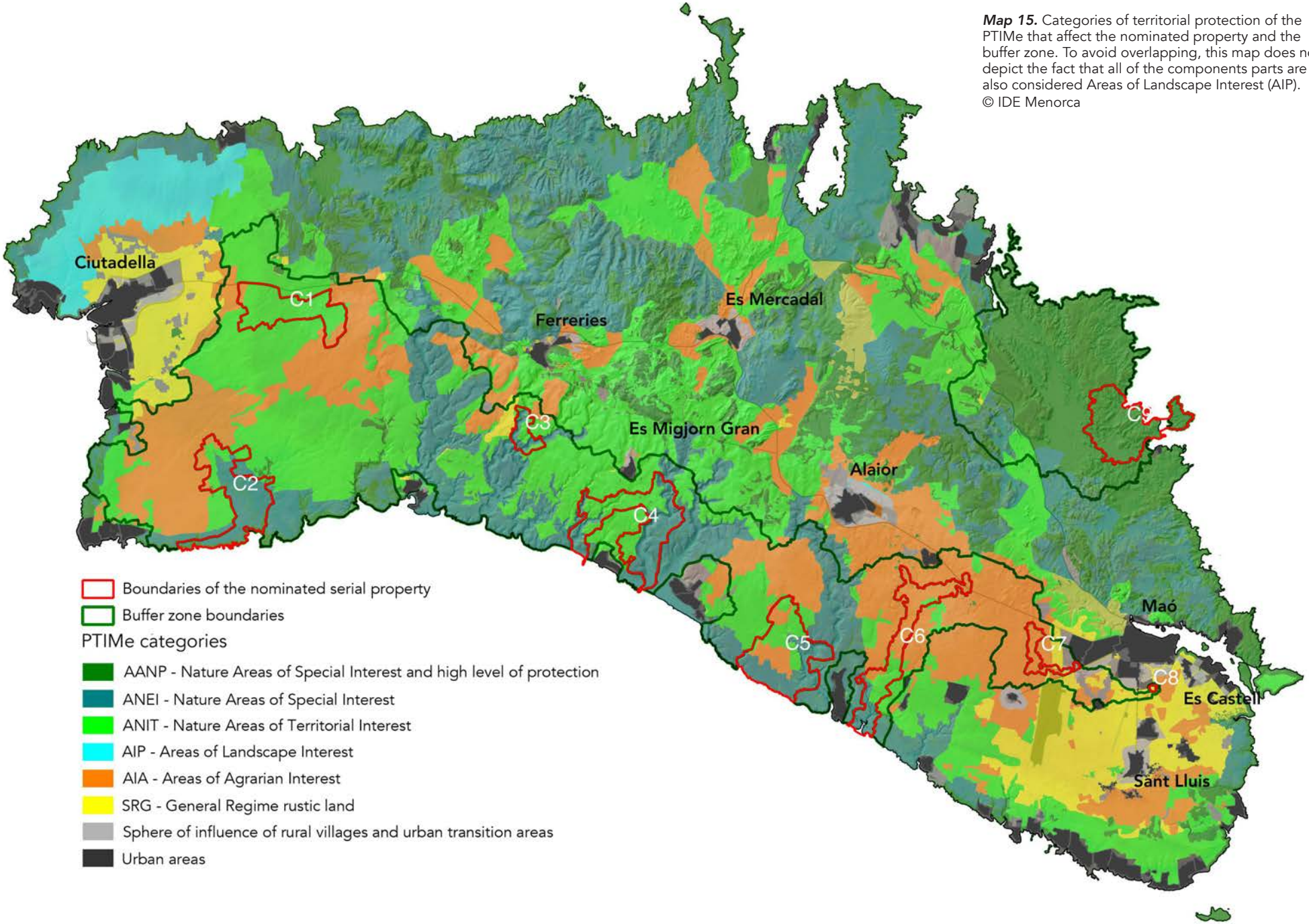
The sites of Mitja Lluna (Illa d'en Colom) and Es Pas cave are in the process of being registered as Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC).

Comp.	Main monuments / Attributes	Cultural Protection
C7	Talatí de Dalt	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000932. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7023-2-2-2-55-2848. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: RI-55-0000687. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1938. Declared a Historic-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931.
C7	Torelló Vell	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000.933. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7032-2-51-000023-0. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: RI-51-0003590-00000. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1940 to 1944. Declared a Historic-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931.
C8	Trepucó	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000940. BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7032-2-2-55-2957. BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-55-0000848. Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1948-1951 Declared a Historic-Artistic Monument by the Decree of 3 June 1931.
C9	Sa Torreta de Tramuntana	BIC number of the Menorca Island Council: 000938 BIC number of the Balearic Islands government: 7032-2-2-51-001981-0 BIC number of the Ministry of Culture: R-I-51-0003592-00000 Number of Decree 2563/1966, of 10 September: 1946
C9	Mitja Lluna (Illa d'en Colom)	BIC registration in process.

It is also necessary to consider the conventions, agreements and regulatory instruments aimed at protecting cultural heritage that have been adopted by UNESCO or the Council of Europe and ratified or adopted by Spain (See Table 7).

Table 8. Regulatory instruments adopted or ratified by Spain

Regulatory instrument	Date	Status
European Cultural Convention, Council of Europe. Paris, 19 December 1954.	1957	Ratification
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, UNESCO. The Hague, 1954.	14/05/1954	Ratification
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, UNESCO. The Hague, 14 May 1954	07/07/1960	Ratification
Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO. Paris, 16 November 1972.	04/05/1982	Acceptance
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe. Granada, 3 October 1985.	11/04/1989	Ratification
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, UNESCO. Paris, 14 November 1970.	10/01/1986	Ratification
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, Council of Europe. Valletta, 16 January 1992.	01/03/2011	Ratification
Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, UNESCO. The Hague, 14 May 1954.	26/06/1992	Adhesion
European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe. Florence, 20 October 2000.	06/11/2007	Ratification
Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, UNESCO. The Hague, 26 March 1999.	06/07/2001	Ratification
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, UNESCO. Paris, 2 November 2001.	06/06/2005	Ratification
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, UNESCO. Paris, 17 October 2003.	25/10/2006	Ratification
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, UNESCO. Paris, 20 October 2005.	18/12/2006	Ratification



Map 15. Categories of territorial protection of the PTIMe that affect the nominated property and the buffer zone. To avoid overlapping, this map does not depict the fact that all of the components parts are also considered Areas of Landscape Interest (AIP).
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7.
Diagnosis of the state of conservation

The state of conservation of the nominated property is considered optimal, because the interrelation between human and natural factors that make up Talayotic Menorca corresponds to population and land use patterns that, despite the obvious technological and socio-economic changes in the agricultural system, have been maintained in a coherent balance with the potential of the natural environment from prehistoric times to the present day. These spatial patterns remain undisturbed in their essence by recent urban and tourist development, which has been clearly limited in its extent. The excellent state of conservation of the spatial features of Talayotic Menorca allow it to be read and interpreted as an essential permanence in the present landscape.

Talayotic Menorca exemplifies a specific tradition of human settlement that lives and consistently uses a land full of contrasts: stony and rugged in some parts, fertile in others, furrowed by limestone ravines in its southern half, the Migjorn, with tall cliffs on the coast. Caves and hollows proliferate in both the ravines and the cliffs. All these topographic, geomorphological and edaphic features were largely responsible for the symbolic and funerary construction solutions used in the habitat. The various prehistoric and protohistoric communities selected the most suitable natural environment for building and supplying themselves. The environmental setting also determined the way in which they built, populated and organized their residential, productive and symbolic spaces. Little by little, the land was filled with settlements that articulated a population system and shaped a highly anthropic material, visual and symbolic landscape, in which stone constructions and the agricultural and woodland mosaic coexisted in symbiosis.

Today's Menorca has managed to preserve this landscape, which continues to provide raw materials for building and land to cultivate, having resisted and limited urban and tourist pressure thanks to the commitment of its citizens and politicians. All this has made it possible to preserve an extensive network of dry-stone walls and a high density of archaeological sites.

In this general context, the level of conservation of the property is good. This is an exceptional case in which Menorca's characteristics (among which the fact that it is an island undoubtedly plays an important role) have helped perpetuate this ancient heritage, inextricably integrated into the landscape and the identity of its habitants. There is no doubt that the archaeological remains are part of everyday life. They are present on the spatial and mental horizon, appear between natural vegetation and cultivated areas, and are frequently found near cases de lloc (farmhouses). The tradition of stonework also continues. Buildings for storing farm implements follow patterns not very different from those used 4000 years ago; the tradition of drywall construction and quarrying survives. Olive trees are also still used to build *tanques* (plots), just as they were used in prehistory as fuel, as a construction material and for making objects.

All these characteristics confer exceptional importance on the nominated areas, a spirit of place, a local intelligence linked to its outstanding universal value. Therefore, the state of conservation is assessed taking into account that the property is made up of many diverse landscape components and monumental attributes that coexist with the life of current society, sometimes very close to urban areas and sometimes almost inaccessible. Also considered are the positive evolution and continuous increase in society's appreciation of and involvement with Talayotic Menorca, which began in the 19th century with the first scientific investigations that demonstrated the value of these remains. Little by little, people have come to consider that these elements that they often encounter all over the countryside are a heritage, and they now actively appreciate and preserve them as their own.

7.1.
State of conservation of the monuments and their settings

The common element of all the cyclopean buildings is the material predominantly used in their construction, a carbonate stone characteristic of the island that has various lithologies belonging to the Miocene. Mineralogically this stone is made up of calcite, lithologically it is a limestone and petrographically it is mostly calcarenite. The strength of the material ranges from 50 to 250 MPa, which gives an idea of the variability and heterogeneity of its composition depending on the degree of sedimentation. Consequently, its physico-chemical properties can vary significantly, although the type always used is compact calcarenite from the Miocene, nowadays known as *pedra viva* (living stone).

The various cyclopean constructions built with this material are characterized by a fairly rudimentary working of the stone and dry bonding without the need for mortar. Full details of the construction system are provided in Chapter 2.a.vi of the Talayotic Menorca nomination dossier.

The solidity and monumentality of the remains has allowed them to survive to this day, although with modifications arising from alterations and adaptation to new uses that have been carried out from prehistory to recent history. This happened, for example, when the talayots (stone towers) were used as part of the walls built a few centuries later in Roman times, and when the properties were subdivided and the modern and contemporary estates were created. Nevertheless, as has been seen, farming and tourism have exerted little pressure on the island, respecting the settlements and keeping the landscape in which they are set alive and functional, with the agro-ecological, morphological and aesthetic diversity that is expressed by the property's various components.

However, it is important to preserve the traces of the various transformations, because it is not possible to lock the remains at a specific moment in history. What is really important from the point of view of conservation is that the monuments have reached the present time after a very long evolution that allows them to be interpreted diachronically in the landscape of which they form part.

The abundance of monuments that form part of the components has not prevented their correct conservation. The good symbiosis between the monuments and the landscape and its constituent elements (relief, climate, rocks, soils, natural vegetation and human activity) is clearly perceptible and their presence and permanent footprint on the territory are visible in the daily life of Menorcans.

The level of conservation of these ancient structures is good. As a general rule, the degree of conservation of the remains depends less on their age and on human action than on the construction systems and the type of stone used, in combination with the location and exposure to meteoric agents and plant colonization. (There are some exceptions, such as caves, where human intervention has been more intense.) Therefore, the action of environmental and natural factors has played a determining role over the centuries.

Regarding the **construction systems**, the solid, monumental buildings, such as most of the talayots, are the best preserved, especially when they are built with concentric circular walls filled with gravel, though some deterioration has occurred due to the loss or reuse of the outer blocks. In contrast, when the roofs were made of wood and plant materials, they presumably deteriorated more rapidly, and the loss of the roofs led to the weakening of the wall structures. This could be the case of circular houses that have structures for combustion and paving and elements located at ground level, which are easily affected.

In contrast, the hypostyle halls, which have slab roofs and polylithic columns, have withstood well the passage of time. Their resistance is subject mainly to the degree of erosion and/or fracturing of the slabs and, by extension, that of the columns and walls that support them. The ones whose foundations were cut out of bedrock are the best preserved.

Much more solid are the structures of the burial *navetas* (naviform chambers), which are more monumental and robust buildings constructed with large stone blocks laid on the bedrock. They have deteriorated mainly when the roof slabs of the upper chamber have failed due to

the action of water and/or the roots of olive trees.

The dolmens are older, slab-covered monuments of megalithic construction. The best-preserved dolmen of the nominated property is Ses Roques Llises (C5). However, the slabs used in its construction are not as thick as the blocks used in the walls of the navetes and, with the loss of the tumulus that covered it, it deteriorated more quickly.

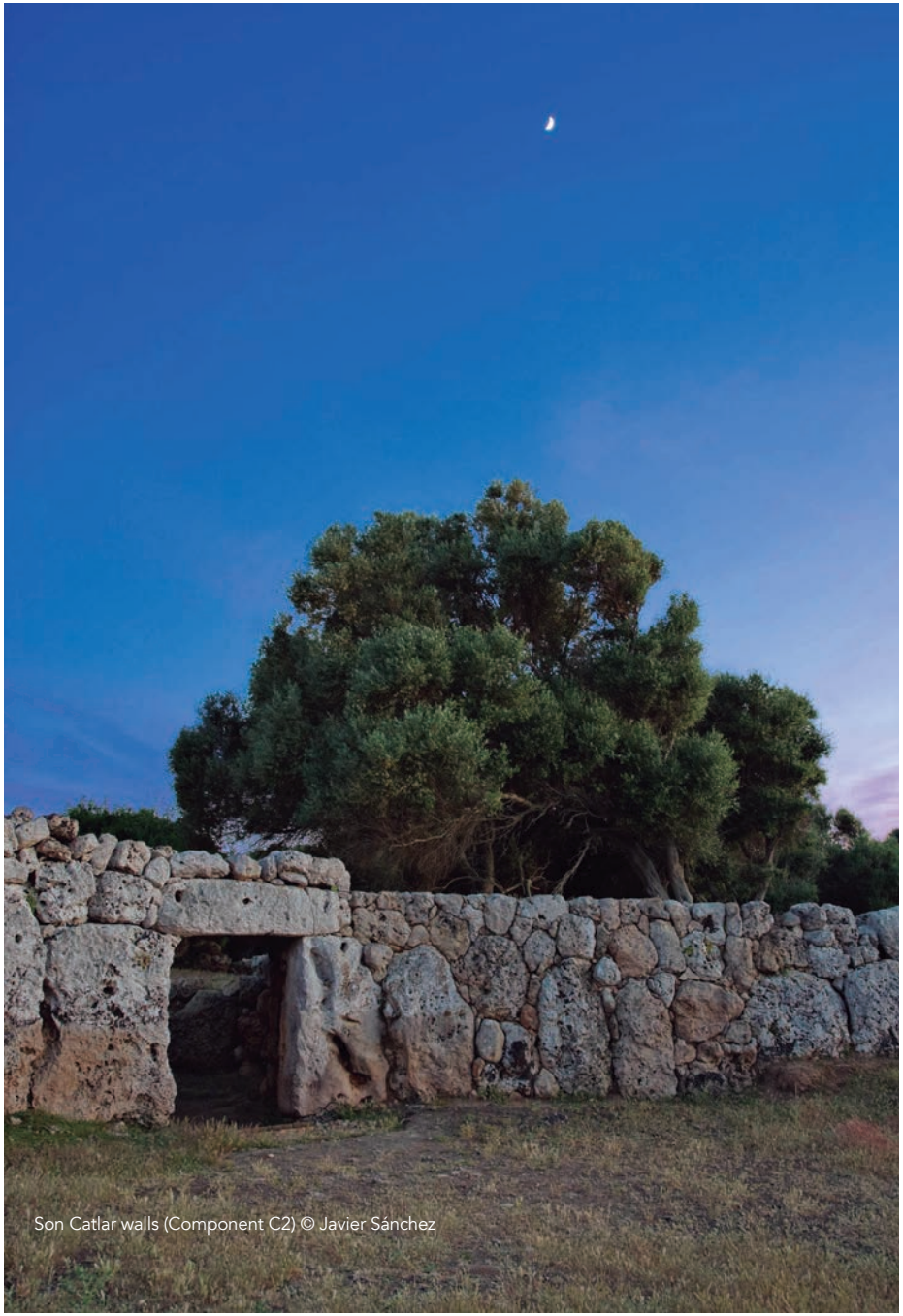
The closely packed rows of stone offer good strength, but the failure of one of the blocks can compromise the solidity of the assembly due to loss of stability. The navetes used as dwellings are in fairly poor condition because they are located in areas that are highly exposed to meteoric agents, in addition to being easily colonized by vegetation. The largest have a row of columns along their longitudinal axis that support the roof of large slabs, although the only remaining one of this type is that of Son Mercer de Baix (C3), which functions like a hypostyle hall.

The *taulas* (table-shaped monuments) are the most monumental construction type. Many have remained standing while constructions around them collapsed, and Talatí de Dalt (C7) even has a fallen pilaster resting on its capital.

Large blocks were also used to build the outer walls of the settlements. The parts built with smaller blocks have suffered more deterioration caused by vegetation and reuse by humans.

Both the natural and artificial caves and shelters experience meteoric water seepage and fractures caused by roots, which are the main factors determining their state together with human action. In the underground caves, the problems are exacerbated by the increased accumulation of moisture and biogenic patinas. On the other hand, the water supply systems that are still functioning, including cisterns, ponds and wells, are in quite good condition, although inevitably with some erosion.

In addition to the construction technique, another factor that affects conservation is the location of the monuments in the relief. Those located on elevations of the Miocene calcareous platform are the ones most affected by natural forces. On the



Son Catlar walls (Component C2) © Javier Sánchez

other hand, those that took advantage of the slope and were built by excavating the natural rock and those located in flat areas are in better condition.

The action of natural vegetation is one of the greatest threats to all types of structure, and is especially detrimental to those made with smaller blocks. Vegetation has covered, invaded and colonized the remains over the centuries, and roots cause erosion and collapse. Fortunately, the reuse or occupation of prehistoric settlements throughout their history must have contained the action of vegetation. It can now be controlled through suitable maintenance, but priorities must be established to clear vegetation at the more than 1,500 archaeological sites located on the island.

The vegetation has been cleared on a regular basis since the 1990s, when the conservation programme of the archaeological sites of the Menorca Island Council was consolidated. Also, between 1986 and 1987, a campaign of clearing and marking the monuments was carried out in the municipality of Maó.

It is more complex to control **meteorological agents**, which affect in particular the calcarenitic stone that was mostly used for building the monuments. This occurs due to the high porosity, low crystallization and stratification of this type of stone, which is highly permeable and highly hygroscopic. It also has a low resistance to compression and admissible tension, so it is vulnerable to changes in relative humidity, temperature and pressure. This is a difficult factor to control, because the monuments are exposed to the elements. On this point, we must recall some features of the island's climate referred to in Chapter 2.a.iii of the Talayotic Menorca nomination dossier, including the action of sea spray. The spray is transported during the frequent episodes of strong wind and causes physico-chemical damage to the monuments in the form of pitting and alveolar and cavernous weathering, which often completely perforates the stone blocks. Erosion is also generated by the runoff of rainwater, which dissolves the calcium carbonate of the calcarenites, especially in coastal areas where the water may be loaded with CO_2.

There is also a clear difference between the state of conservation of the outer and inner faces of the covered monuments. On the outside, the deterioration of the blocks depends mainly on their orientation and exposure to the winds and sunlight. However, on the inner face water exerts a slow but constant erosive action on the stone, particularly that of the pillars and columns, associated with the proliferation of microorganisms typical of dark, humid environments.

The presence of joints in these rocks means that fractures, cracks and displacements are caused by stress and are especially dangerous in the pillars that support (or supported) the roofs.

Through maintenance, good monitoring and consolidation of the stone, it is possible to counteract the effects of sea spray and erosion by rainwater and to contain displacement, if necessary by adding supplementary support structures.

Human action can cause a rapid and serious deterioration, so monitoring is essential. Fortunately, human pressure is low, although it is important to consider and prevent this risk. At some of the sites, the reuse of blocks from the monuments dates back to the Talayotic period and ceased when the monuments were recognized as a heritage.

In order to remedy the conservation problems generated by these factors, monitoring and treatment have been carried out for many years. Because of the long history of intervention and the vast heritage to be conserved, individualized actions have been applied to each site, and various types of action have sometimes been applied to the same site.

The Management Plan analysed the actions carried out and compiled the knowledge acquired with the aim of maintaining the property in an optimal state of conservation through a holistic approach.

7.2. Summary of the state of conservation of the component parts

7.2.1. Component C1

The state of conservation of Component C1 is good, with a fully agricultural landscape that preserves the natural and cultural elements of its identity and its perceptual and visual values. The large plot is maintained with half a dozen *llocs* (farms), the traditional rural paths, tanques and *parets* (dry-stone walls). The monuments are protected from the wind and sea spray either by their location or by the wooded vegetation surrounding them, which creates no visual interference. This is evidenced in the perceptual purity of the **Es Tudons naveta**, which integrates well the non-permanent facilities for reception of visitors. Only a few livestock buildings of the Ses Angoixes lloc may need to be integrated in the landscape. The monument is suitably maintained, with control of the vegetation and intervention in some blocks in which joints are detected.

The two settlements Torretrencada and Torrellafuda nestle on gentle elevations. At **Torretrencada**, the water in the cistern favours the growth of wild olive trees, and filtering affects the stability of the structures of the burial caves and a hypostyle hall. Intervention will be required to control the vegetation and conserve the architectural structures. **Torrellafuda** is in a good state of conservation, although olive trees have spread even within the settlement, invading the talayot and the taula enclosure. Parts of the dry-stone outer wall have collapsed.

7.2.2. Component C2

Component C2 is in an excellent state of conservation, in a landscape of high ecological diversity on the low plain of the southeastern Migjorn, with areas of red soil used for cultivation and pasture that conserve the historic land divisions. The PTIMe has strengthened the preservation of this component as an Area of Landscape Interest. Almost its entire extension is part of the Natura 2000 network as a Nature Area of Special Interest. **Son Catlar** is located on a small elevation, with its five talayots and its cyclopean wall surrounding the enclosure with no visual interference. The Talayotic settlement coexists with ethnographic elements such as the clapers (piles of stones removed from fields) and a quarry. Olive trees have invaded the perimeter of the settlement. The state of conservation of this attribute is not optimal, but it is being monitored and permanently improved thanks to the local population that protects it and the research work that is being carried out. In addition, the Son Catlar Master Plan provides for the valorization, cleaning and restoration of the remains, as well as the control of wild olive trees.

7.2.3. Component C3

Component C3 features the landscape of deep ravines of the Migjorn. The elements of the Talayotic settlement pattern have been preserved intact. The ravines of Trebalúger and Albranca are in their original state, with a covering of holm oaks in shady areas and olive trees in sunny areas. The settlement of navetes of **Son Mercer de Baix**, at the top of a limestone platform dominating the ravines, stands out as a landmark. The four navetas suffer the action of wind, rain and sun, although they have preserved their cyclopean domestic architecture structures. The one known as the Cova des Moro still has the slab roof, which was reinforced in 2002 but needs regular monitoring. To this end, it is proposed to reinforce the apse and level the interior floor of the Cova des Moro and to improve the drainage to avoid water accumulating. Near the settlement, the quarry that provided the construction material is still visible. The recent discovery of the **Es Pas cave** has revealed the burial rituals of the Bronze Age (12th to 4th centuries BC) thanks to the exceptional preservation of more than 70 individuals buried there.

7.2.4. Component C4

This component is representative of the valuable landscape of deep ravines between limestone platforms and cliffs of the central Migjorn, showing the unique pattern of occupation of space that adapted to the environmental characteristics of the area in prehistoric times. The site preserves a high level of naturalness without significant transformation by humans. The settlements Sant Agustí, Torrenova

and Binicodrell de Baix rest on small promontories over ravines and their talayots offer clear open views of the surroundings. The small agricultural plains on the limestone platforms reflect a smaller and more dispersed settlements, which is maintained in a very good state of conservation in the current living landscape of the agro-ecosystem. The settlement of **Sant Agustí** is well integrated into the landscape. The clearing of vegetation around the settlement guarantees good visibility of the complex from its surroundings. The structures of the settlement reveal the changes that have taken place, but the talayots are very solid and two wooden beams were found on the roof of the eastern one. The conservation of this building requires periodic monitoring, and the tambours of the columns and the entrance lintel need to be restored. The rest of the site (a taula enclosure, unexcavated circles, part of a necropolis and various silos) is maintained as an archaeological reserve.

The **Es Coloms cave**, located in the walls of the Binigaus ravine and used as a burial site, shows signs of collapse and of erosion caused by visitors. The hypostyle hall of **Es Galliner de Madona** is currently accessed through a wall that collapsed as a result of structural stresses and erosion caused by meteoric water. In 2019, the design scheme and construction documents for the integral restoration of the hypostyle hall were drawn up, proposing a general reinforcement and restoration.

7.2.5. Component C5

This component is set in a representative landscape of the central-eastern Migjorn characterized by a large flat of calcarenites gently sloping towards the sea and delimited by fairly distant ravines, with a few large *llocs*, large plots and well conserved *parets*, many of which are still used by the farms. The landscape has been preserved without any significant transformation by humans. The most important settlement of the component is **Torre d'en Galmés**, which offers wide views towards the interior and towards the sea, currently without interference. The site is in an excellent state of conservation and is located in a Nature Area of Special Interest (ANEI). In recent years, the clearing of the ullastrar (maquis shrubland) of the settlement has improved the intervisibility between the monuments and their surroundings and has also been positive for the stability of the structures. The car park and the control booth attached to the site have a significant impact on a generally well-preserved environment. Their relocation and resizing, as proposed in the Master Plan, would improve the site. The conservation of the site has enjoyed the support of associations and foundations, which organize work camps, archaeological excavations and clearing of vegetation.

The building of **Na Comerma de sa Garita** and the dolmen of **Ses Roques Llises**, set on a rocky terrace, are in an excellent state of conservation, with a mosaic of grasslands and small olive groves. However, the dolmen is a vulnerable element that requires intensive periodic assessment. The olive tree that colonized the Ses Roques Llises tomb has been removed. Na Comerma de sa Garita is a unique monument in which no archaeological interventions have been carried out, although the vegetation has been cleared.

The Master Plan drawn up in 2019, which includes the three attributes, provides measures for treating parts affected by runoff and water percolation and fractures that affect the stability of the architectural elements, and for clearing any vegetation that threatens the remains. It also proposes measures for maintenance and periodic inspection, as well as the management of archaeological excavations.

7.2.6. Component C6

Though Component C6 is located in an area of the Migjorn with a tourist and residential presence and road infrastructure, it is in a very good state of conservation and preserves the topographic and geomorphological forms. It has 57 inventoried sites and is a clear example of the construction of the landscape from many different overlapping pasts.

The great necropolis of **Calescoves** is set in a sheltered cove where the cliffs are dotted with almost a hundred natural and artificial caves that were used as funerary spaces. The cove is maintained in its natural state, but the anchoring of pleasure boats in the cove should

be regulated to preserve the symbolic nature of this space and the evidence of an important anchorage and port dating back to the 4th century BC. In the year 2000 the Menorca Island Council closed the most accessible and frequented caves in order to protect them. The plan proposes improvements in the type and characteristics of these closures. The Cova des Jurats, which was a sanctuary and preserves Roman inscriptions, is currently protected by a fence and requires a study of measures to improve its conservation, because part of the roof has collapsed due to filtration of water, and the epigraphic panels have been affected. The plan also proposes the protection of the base of the Coberxo Blanc shelter.

So na Caçana and its surroundings preserve the outstanding purity of the agro-ecological mosaic, with a clear and slightly elevated topography between two ravines. It is a highly monumental settlement of exceptional characteristics with two talayots and two taula enclosures. Although its state of conservation is good, a general clearing of the vegetation is proposed, as well as interventions to consolidate some structures in order to maintain their legibility and integrity.

Torralba d'en Salort is an extensive, well-preserved settlement that offers wide views. It is located on a rural property and is therefore surrounded by a rural landscape with ethnographic elements such as parets, bouers (dairies), pous (wells), barns and threshing floors. The settlement features a taula enclosure, including a precisely carved taula that is five metres high and oriented according to astronomical principles. The vegetation must therefore be controlled to avoid obstructing the views between the taula and the star Sirius, towards which it is oriented. The main problems are found in the underground structures of the hypostyle hall and the hypogea, which were affected by the roots of plants and weakened when the site was used as a stone quarry. In this attribute, subject to permanent maintenance work, the electrical and telephone lines could be buried and the car park right next to the settlement could be better landscaped.

The two burial navetas of **Rafal Rubí** located in a basin on a slight rocky plinth stand out from the flat landscape. The navetes are well preserved, although their setting is fragmented by the Me-1 road. The Menorca Island Council already plans to deal with this problem through integration and landscape regeneration.

This component also includes the settlement of **Torrellisar**, which preserves a highly transformed taula, and the Cova de Biniedrís, which was discovered in 2015 and revealed a hundred buried bodies subjected to funeral rituals.

7.2.7. Component C7

This component, located on the Plains of the Migjorn of Alaior and Maó, is in good condition. It has suffered no transformation of its topography by humans and is dotted with small elevations where the Talayotic settlements of Talatí de Dalt (104 m), Torrellonet Vell (109 m) and Cornia Nou (90 m) are located, the latter forming part of the landscape of the peri-urban area of Maó-Es Castell. Despite the proximity of the city of Maó, the rural fabric of the current landscape is maintained, as is the agricultural use with irrigated crops and a denser mesh of plots and paths. The separation from the urban area is maintained with relatively clear boundaries. In addition, the PTIMe provided the component and its buffer area with special protection as an Area of Landscape Interest. The plan also makes proposals regarding the regeneration and improvement of the peri-urban landscapes.

Talatí de Dalt is a large settlement in an excellent state of conservation with a functional setting. It includes a lloc that is subject to the Farm Contract (a conservation agreement with the Menorca Island Council), and all its elements are in very good condition. This very popular and easily accessible site is well maintained and has an imposing monumentality. Part of the talayot has collapsed in the southeast sector and the structures of the roofed monuments have been weakened by fracturing of the stone through joints and percolation of water, which mainly affects columns and pilasters. In 1982 the conservation of some of these structures was addressed.

Torelló is a fragmented settlement because of the agrarian structure. A large part of it was even destroyed in the 1950s and 1960s by agricultural work and the opening of the airport emergency

road. The conservation of the setting is guaranteed by its status as an Area of Landscape Interest (AIP) according to the revised PTIMe. Burying the power lines would improve the visual quality of the setting. Its monumental talayot stands out with no visual interference, although it has a crack in the lintel of the upper door, a collapse in the wall of an attached room and some damage caused by olive tree roots.

Cornia Nou occupies a peri-urban position, although it retains characteristic features of the agrarian landscape in the Migjorn area of Maó. It is protected as an Area of Landscape Interest by the PTIMe, although it requires a Landscape Requalification Project to resolve the borders of the site, the urban contacts with non-agricultural activities, the perimeter road, the access and the parking area. Continuous excavation and restoration work, maintenance and regular clearing of vegetation guarantee its conservation.

7.2.8. Component C8

This component coincides with the Talayotic settlement of **Trepucó**, located in the peri-urban landscape of Maó-Es Castell, which preserves the characteristic landscape features of the eastern part of the Migjorn. The settlement sits on a calcareous outcrop covered with olive trees and mastic trees, which gives it wide views. This dominant, strategic position explains the presence nearby of an 18th century stronghold. The protection of the component should be accompanied by a project for landscape requalification and management of public use, as it is one of the best known and most frequented attributes.

It is in a good state of conservation, although it has been affected by destruction, reuse and transformation, which allow its history to be traced. For example, an 18th century cannon was installed on one of the talayots and a concrete block was placed to reinforce the taula following the excavation by Margaret Murray in 1932. The second talayot is in poorer condition. Adjoining it is a section of wall with towers and bastions. Nearby, several houses have been the object of archaeological interventions and restoration work. Outside the settlement is a necropolis with two caves with cyclopean outer walls, one of them with fractures. In 2019, a project for the re-excavation, restoration and consolidation of the western sector of the Talayotic settlement of Trepucó was drawn up.

7.2.9. Component C9

The landscape of this component is representative of the northeastern Tramuntana area of Menorca. Its material and visual features are in excellent condition and it has a high ecological and aesthetic interest. The integrity and morphological coherence of the component are maintained by hills and valleys with crops and humid areas, cliffs, beaches, dunes and wetlands. Its excellent state of conservation is guaranteed by the fact that it belongs to the Albufera des Grau Natural Park.

Sa Torreta de Tramuntana corresponds to the settlement pattern in the highest hills of this area (70 metres above sea level) and offers a wide intervisibility with the sea. Thanks to the vegetation, the settlement is protected and visually isolated from the farmhouses. The stepped talayot, the taula enclosure and the remains of several houses have been preserved. The only deterioration is due to the abandonment of the site.

The copper mine of **Sa Mitja Lluna** located in Illa d'en Colom is in good condition and is the only known prehistoric copper mine in the Balearic Islands. Illa d'en Colom has an enormous geological, archaeological and historical wealth, with an indisputable ecological and natural value.

Table 9. State of conservation and the restoration works carried out in the main sites and monuments

No.	Element	State of conservation	Action taken
Component C1 - Plains of Ciutadella			
1	**Es Tudons naveta** 	Good The naveta is in an excellent state of conservation and is well protected by surveillance devices.	1960. Reconstruction of the sunken parts of the roof of the upper floor and the apse. 2012. Cleaning and maintenance work. 2018. Cleaning of graffiti by the Heritage Service of the Menorca Island Council. 2019. Installation of surveillance cameras. 2019. Consolidation and replacement of blocks.
2	**Torrellafuda settlement** 	Medium A representative site in a complex landscape that features a natural environment, a farm environment and archaeological remains. The values of the site could be better balanced.	2013. Elimination of a triangulation station on the talayot. 2018. Cleaning and consolidation in the Cova de Diodorus.
3	**Torretrencada settlement** 	Medium The site has not been investigated. It is representative of the symbiosis between the natural environment, traditional uses and archaeological remains. It is located in an area where rainwater collects naturally, favouring the growth of vegetation.	

No.	Element	State of conservation	Action taken
Component C2 - Southwest area			
1	**Son Catlar** 	Good A Talayotic village well protected by the perimeter wall. It has been the object of research and continuous restoration and conservation work. A good part of the site is untouched, which makes it an exceptional archaeological reserve.	1959. Restoration of the northeast gate of the wall. 1987. Removal of trees in the main areas of the settlement and of earth and vegetation from the entire walled perimeter. (Museu de Menorca, Menorca Island Council and Ciutadella City Council). 1994. Fencing of the site and construction of a car park. (Menorca Island Council - Leader Programme). 1995. Restoration of the access door, which was the object of an intervention in 1959. Repair of 3 m of collapsed wall. All the stones were removed and the affected part was rebuilt. Dry-stone walls were built as a reinforcement inside the enclosure. 2012. Intervention in a section of the wall on the western side that was damaged by erosion and plant colonization. The intervention was carried out on a 15 m section in which the fallen elements were cleaned, replaced and consolidated and several stone courses were reassembled. 2015. Consolidation of hydraulic cement coatings from Roman times. 2019. Volunteer day in which about thirty people participated. The goal was to clear some sectors of vegetation and prepare the ground for the next excavations.
Component C3 - Western Migjorn area			
1	**Son Mercer de Baix** 	Good A magnificent example of the cyclopean domestic architecture of the naviform period. The buildings are highly exposed to weathering because of their location at the top of the limestone platform that dominates the ravines. The Cova des Moro is in a good state of preservation and it is planned to improve the apse area and seal gaps in the roof to prevent leaks.	2002. Restoration of the roof of the Cova des Moro. Some polylithic columns have joints and fractures with displacement of the fragments, for which metal clamps were placed around the tambours to prevent their collapse. One of the columns that had collapsed was restored.

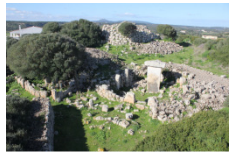
No.	Element	State of conservation	Action taken
2	**Es Pas cave** 	Good The site was discovered recently. Several studies of the remains of more than 70 individuals have revealed the Bronze Age burial rituals.	Restoration of the personal property that was recovered Research and dissemination of aspects related to the study, conservation and restoration of the exhumed remains.
Component C4 - Central-southern ravine area			
1	**Sant Agustí settlement** 	Medium The settlement is of considerable size. The western talayot is solid and in fairly good condition; the eastern one, whose outer face is more deteriorated, has a surprisingly monumental interior with a high, circular chamber covered with flat slabs supported by columns. A large part of the site is conserved as an archaeological reserve.	
2	**Es Coloms cave** 	Good A spectacular, well-preserved cavern of 300 m length. As it receives a large number of visits, it is threatened by human action.	2019. Cleaning of graffiti by Talaia Cultura. The oldest ones date back to 1914, but most date from between 1970 and 2000.
3	**Galliner de Madona** 	Medium A semi-buried hypostyle hall whose flat slab roof is supported on columns and pilasters. It is a monumental structure that is recorded to have collapsed in the 19th century, but it is still in a good state of conservation and can be rebuilt as planned in the full restoration project. It is an example of the coexistence of prehistoric monuments and traditional architecture.	Indeterminate period. Reinforcement of one of the columns with blocks of local sandstone. 2019. Drafting of the design scheme and construction documents for the full restoration of the hypostyle hall.

No.	Element	State of conservation	Action taken
Component C5 - Area between the ravines of Torrevella and Cala en Porter			
1	**Torre d'en Galmés settlement** 	Good It is in an excellent state of conservation. It is the largest, best preserved and most accessible settlement, offering a wide representation of cyclopean architecture in complete harmony with the natural environment. It has been the subject of a large number of studies, and restoration work goes back to 1967.	1970s-1980s Consolidation of the hypostyle hall. 2005. Conservation-restoration work on Building 1. 2010. Conservation-restoration work on Circle 7. 2013. Conservation-restoration work on the courtyard of Circle 7. 2016-2017 Campaign for Clearing and Conserving Torre d'en Galmés. 2016-2020. Conservation-restoration work on the courtyard of Circle 6. 2016. Treatment of the cistern to conserve the stability of its walls. 2017. Project for the excavation, restoration and consolidation of the central talayot (T2) of Torre d'en Galmés, dealing with the problems of instability in several parts of the building (some associated with plant roots), fracturing, and erosion of the stone support. Includes clearing the surface of spaces and structures by removing vegetation, topsoil, etc. Elimination of non-archaeological structures that prevent the correct interpretation of the monument. Structural stabilization. Recomposition of any fragmented elements. Consolidation of structures. Anastylosis. Levelling of soils with gravel to define spaces where necessary.
2	**Na Comerma de Sa Garita** 	Medium This is a unique site with a large apsidal space surrounded by a wall covered by large slabs that gives onto another enclosure with a cyclopean wall. It has not been excavated, which makes it a special archaeological reserve.	2018. Actions aimed at improving the conditions for visiting and understanding the building without affecting the heritage elements and the surroundings. These actions included clearing stones of the central space of the semicircular courtyard, the main paths and the surroundings of the building (a total of 65 cubic metres of scree was removed); clearing vegetation and pruning olive trees in the central space of the courtyard and the access area; and repairing the collapsed parts of the dry-stone wall that surrounds the monument.

No.	Element	State of conservation	Action taken
3	**Ses Roques Llises** 	Good This is the best-preserved megalithic tomb in the Balearic Islands. It no longer has the tumulus that covered it or the stone slab roof, but it still has the rectangular chamber and part of the access corridor. The monument has remained stable throughout the last century.	1974. Excavations 2019. Master Plan
Component C6 - Southeast area - Alaior			
1	**So na Caçana** 	Good An exceptional settlement located in a setting of outstanding purity.	Some maintenance and cleaning of the monuments have been carried out at the site since 1987.
2	**Torrellissar** 	Medium The settlement has a taula that has been greatly transformed by ancient interventions. It is protected by a modern dry-stone wall.	A dry-stone wall was built to protect the structures at an indeterminate time in the modern era. This wall prevents the taula enclosure from being properly appreciated.
3	**Torralba d'en Salort** 	Good The settlement is one of the largest and best preserved on the island. The underground or semi-underground structures are affected by the roots of plants growing above them and the Management Plan proposes their treatment.	Restoration of the roof of the hypostyle hall Several stages. Consolidation of structures.

No.	Element	State of conservation	Action taken
4	**Rafal Rubí** 	Medium The burial navetas, which are unique and exclusive to Menorca, are in good condition and have undergone various restorations.	1977. Excavation of the north naveta. Currently the apse has deteriorated, and one of the roof slabs is probably missing, though five large slabs remain.
5	**Calescoves** 	Medium About 100 funerary caves are located in the cliffs, and the largest one was used as a sanctuary. The site is in good condition and is well controlled despite the many visits that it receives. The closure of the caves has proved to be effective, although after twenty years it needs to be renewed and improved as established in the Management Plan.	2000. Closure of some caves with metal gates. 2017. Actions to stop the degradation of the inscriptions of the Cova des Jurat. The Conservation Centre of the Generalitat of Catalonia has been asked to study possible treatments to stop its degradation.
6	**Cova de Biniedrís** 	Good A burial cave where around a hundred bodies were found. They had been subjected to funeral rituals such as hair dyeing.	2015. First excavation The cave has a railing to close the access.
Component C7 - Southeast area - Maó			
1	**Talatí de Dalt** 	Good This is a large settlement that is in an excellent state of conservation. It was restored in 1982, and currently the most deteriorated structures are the roofed buildings such as the cubiculum and the various hypostyle halls. The Management Plan proposes to concentrate various actions in these buildings.	1986-1987 First clearing and signage campaign. Cristina Rita. 1982. Restoration project of the archaeological site of Talatí de Dalt in Maó, Balearic Islands. Archive of the Spanish Institute of Cultural Heritage. Signed: PI 308 / 3. Author: Enric Taltavull Femenías. 1997-2001 Several excavation campaigns. After a year of preparatory work, in 1999 the first work camps were organized by the Association of Friends of the Museu de Menorca with scientific and educational objectives. During May and June 2001, Boston University collaborated on the excavation with a group of professors and students.

No.	Element	State of conservation	Action taken
2	**Talayot of Torelló** 	Good This talayot retains its visual prominence over the surroundings and is one of the most impressive on the island.	Closure of the mouth of two silos of the structure attached to the talayot in the south. 2013. Elimination of the triangulation station placed at the top and installation of a low-impact beacon, which is mandatory because the monument is on the approach route to the airport.
3	Cornia Nou 	Good The settlement is properly maintained by regular clearing of vegetation. Continuous excavation and restoration work is carried out. It is made up of various structures grouped around a fortified hill with a talayot that has a 4-m-high interior gallery in the eastern sector. The western sector has a large talayot.	1986-1987 First clearing and signage campaign. Excavation and restoration work has been carried out since 2007. This work was initiated by the Museu de Menorca and the Association of Friends of the Museu de Menorca, although they are currently being carried out by the Archaeology and Heritage Association. Installation of covers on the cisterns. 2016. Replacement of the upper part of two columns of the interior of the building attached to the south of the talayot, which was excavated and restored between 2008 and 2011. The Historical Heritage Service will replace the collapsed columns.

No.	Element	State of conservation	Action taken
Component C8 - Village			
1	**Trepucó** 	Good This settlement's proximity to the towns of Maó and Es Castell make it one of the best known and most visited. Its state of conservation is good, though in the course of history it has been affected by alterations such as the star-shaped dry-stone fortification built in the 18th century by the Spanish troops besieging the castle of Sant Felipe. Despite these elements, the site maintains its character. It was restored in 1932.	1932. Reinforcement of the taula and some pillars during the excavations carried out by Margaret Murray. Cambridge Museum of Ethnology Expedition. 1976. Cleaning of the upper part of the central talayot and the sections of wall surrounding the settlement by the team of the Museu de Menorca directed by Lluís Plantalamor. Work continued until 1987 on the houses attached to the westernmost talayot. 2000. Creation of a parking area outside the settlement. 2009. Preliminary report of archaeological excavation and restoration of the dwelling area adjacent to the taula enclosure. 2010. Restoration and adaptation to receive visits of the area excavated by Murray, which had been greatly degraded, organized by the Ministry of Culture through the Spanish Institute of Cultural Heritage. 2017. New access from the car park, installation of a ladder to connect the two parts of the site and restoration of the wall. 2019. Re-excavation, restoration and consolidation of the western sector of the settlement.
Component C9 - Northeast Tramuntana area			
1	**Sa Torreta de Tramuntana** 	Medium The stepped talayot, the taula enclosure and the remains of several houses have been preserved. The proximity of llocs with which the settlement has coexisted has not had a particular impact on the conservation of the site. It is a good example of symbiosis between natural, archaeological and ethnographic heritage.	1983. Museu de Menorca-INEM. Clearing of the site. 1986-1987. Cleaning of monuments and signage campaign.

7.3
Risk analysis

This section summarizes the pressures arising from development, that is, those caused by the growth and expansion of economic activities with an intensive consumption of land and resources. In particular, it deals with fossil fuels, which may have a negative impact on ecosystems, the historical-cultural heritage and the landscape if the necessary measures are not adopted for an effectively sustainable development. It also deals with the pressures arising from the use of water, energy and synthetic fertilizers by intensive farming, as well as those arising from the abandonment of agricultural activity.

Along with the pressures arising from development, first we deal briefly with environmental pressures, natural disasters and risk preparedness. The most acute environmental pressures are usually caused by natural disasters, whose effects depend on their gravity and frequency and the extent to which human activities and settlements are exposed to them. Risk prevention aims to avoid risks or mitigate the effects of disasters through proper use of the land, which reduces its vulnerability to disasters and environmental processes.

The characteristics of Menorca's natural environment mean that the incidence of natural disasters of climatic origin (torrential rains causing floods, or droughts) and of a tectonic nature (earthquakes and tsunamis) is fairly low. Torrential rains are more frequent, but not as frequent or dangerous as on other Balearic Islands or on the Mediterranean coast of the peninsula. On the other hand, environmental pressures arising from habitual processes of a climatic, geomorphological or biogeographic nature may have harmful effects on the Talayotic monuments and their components. These pressures can be increased by bad human practices, as occurs, for example, with soil erosion and forest fires. To mitigate risks, disasters and adverse environmental processes require prevention plans and actions such as those that are already in place in Menorca.

7.3.1. Environmental pressures

By environmental pressures we understand certain natural processes of a geomorphological, biogeographic or climatic nature that frequently interact with human action and can have negative impacts on the integrity of the landscape of the components or on the monuments themselves.

Erosion

The Balearic archipelago and Menorca in particular have a high risk of soil erosion. More than half of the island's surface area has a moderately high to high risk of soil erosion (losses above 25 t/ha/year), although in the southern half, where most of the components of Talayotic Menorca and the buffer area are located, the risk is lower because of the predominant flatness of the terrain.

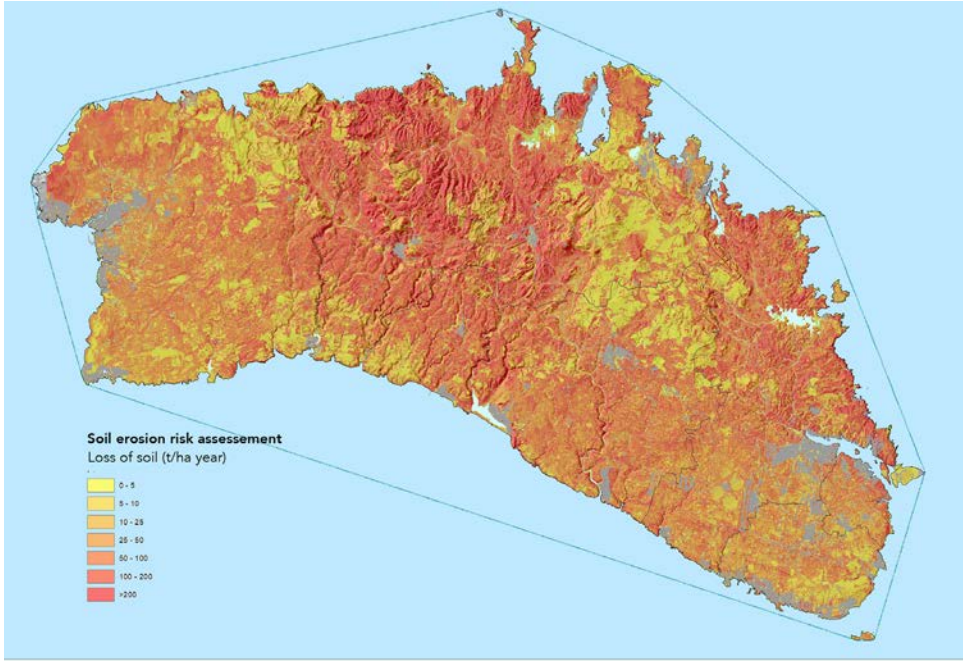
The traditional agro-ecosystem of Menorca has historically developed tillage techniques and practices to control potentially high erosion: first, the dense network of parets reduces wind erosion and creates a laminar flow in surface runoff; second, the agricultural and woodland mosaic maintains tree cover in the areas of greatest potential erosion. However, land abandonment could jeopardize the functioning of this very effective erosion control system.

Another more localized type of erosion is caused by people walking over the most visited sites and some of their trails. This problem can be solved by regulating public use of roads and trails to minimize the impact of high frequentation and avoid the uncontrolled movement of visitors through areas with the highest risk of erosion.

The **prevention and mitigation of erosion risk** is regulated by the PTIMe, which qualifies all rural lands with a high risk as **Erosion Risk Prevention Areas**. In these areas, agricultural practices of tillage and maintenance of walls must be carried out to stop erosion, and land uses that could increase it are prohibited.

The expansion of natural vegetation

The unique agricultural and woodland mosaic that is so characteristic of the Menorcan agro-ecosystem has high ecological, productive, cultural and



Map 16. Map of potential soil erosion. Source: revised PTIMe (2020).

landscape values and has been linked since prehistory to the way in which the island's communities inhabit it and use its resources. At present, the state of conservation is considered acceptable or good in general terms, although some problems are caused by agricultural activity and, to a lesser extent, by the intensification of production in a few dairy facilities.

The reduction of livestock and crop farming pressure on some lands, especially in the Migjorn where most of the components of Talayotic Menorca are located, has been positive because the landscape has returned to a more natural state without losing its mosaic character. However, in certain areas near the coast of the southeastern Migjorn and the towns of Maó, Es Castell and Sant Lluís, where Components C5, C6 and C7 are located, abandonment has acquired greater proportions, reducing the ecological diversity and increasing the risk of fire. This risk has not been translated into real fires thanks to prevention work and the barriers created by the dense network of walls.

The lower livestock and crop farming pressure around some sites has also caused the progression of natural vegetation, in particular olive and mastic trees in the vicinity of the buildings, which could negatively affect the structures and the visibility of the sites. This adventitious vegetation is selectively pruned and eradicated to guarantee the integrity of the monuments and the landscape.

Frequent strong sea winds and marine spray

The prevailing northern winds (tramuntana) are strong and not infrequent, although those from the south and east should also be considered due to their significant impact on the Migjorn. The intensity and frequency of the wind that travels long distances over the sea, the small size of the island—especially in its north-south section—and the gentle relief favour the transport of very fine particles of salt water that are carried several kilometres from the coast by the strong wind. This sea spray has a great ecological and agro-ecological impact and a negative impact on the most exposed parts of the monuments. In combination with the action of water and

the strong wind, it favours the formation of grooves, alveolization, scaling and exfoliation of the stone's surface.

Overexploitation and contamination of aquifers

The calcareous aquifers of the Migjorn (the hydro-geological units of Maó and Ciutadella) and the limestones of S'Albaida in the Tramuntana have been overexploited for years because of intense dairy farming with irrigated fodder crops in some llocs, in addition to the demand for water for tourist homes. They have also been contaminated by nitrates and chlorides, slurry and salinity caused by sea water intrusion as the piezometric levels drop.

To deal with this concern, the Hydrological Plan of the Balearic Islands of 2015 and the Revised PTIMe of 2020 establish a series of measures to help restore the hydro-geological balance and improve the quality of groundwater. The PTIMe qualifies a specific type of rural land as Aquifer Vulnerability Risk Protection Areas. These areas have a significant presence in the lands of Components C1 and C2 and in the whole of the buffer zone.

Natural disasters and risk preparedness

A very low seismic risk
Because of the geo-tectonic characteristics of the Balearic Islands, the risk of seismicity is low in general and particularly low on the island of Menorca. Nevertheless, the Balearic Islands government issued Decree 39/2005, of 22 April, approving the Special Plan against Seismic Risk (Official Gazette of the Balearic Islands of 7 October 2005). Though the seismic risk is very low, it must be taken into account because of the intrinsic vulnerability of the Talayotic structures, which could easily lead to the collapse of columns or roofs. Ground movement would most often not cause the components to collapse but would cause cracks that open the way to water leaks or the invasion of plants or microorganisms.

Extreme weather events. Torrential rainfall and floods. The possible effect of climate change
Due to their position, the Balearic Islands, and specifically Menorca, are sensitive to the effects of climate change. Rising

Wild olive tree in the area around Son Catlar with a flag shape resulting from the marine spray carried by the tramontane wind more than 15 km south of the coast © Rafael Mata.

temperatures, decreasing and more irregular rainfall and the greater frequency of extreme weather events are especially important. This is a matter of growing interest for the long-term conservation and management of monuments and landscapes exposed to the effects of weather.

Of these extreme phenomena, the most significant is torrential rainfall leading to flooding, major electrical storms and water spouts (known locally as caps de fibló), which have been more frequent and more intense in recent decades as a consequence of climate change. However, the highly permeable limestone of the Migjorn, where most of the components and monuments of the property and its buffer area are located, favours vertical runoff rather than the surface runoff that causes dangerous major floods. As can be seen on the map below, the areas with the highest risk of flooding (return periods of less than 50 years) correspond to the bottoms of some Migjorn ravines, their heads (the Trebalúger ravine near the town of Ferreries and the Es Mercadal torrent next to the eponymous town) and their mouths. The danger is greater when flooding occurs near recent tourist complexes that were previously undeveloped.

Some slightly concave karst plains north of the Migjorn are also at risk of flooding, because they have poor drainage. Some of these plains correspond to the area of funerary navetes, in particular those of Rafal Rubí and to a lesser extent that of Es Tudons, although they are on a slightly elevated natural rocky plinth, so the risk of damage is very low.

The risk of flooding is also practically non-existent in the Talayotic settlements and their main constructions because of their location on slight, well-drained elevations. However, intense surface runoff of rainfall causes water to accumulate in some hypostyle rooms and subsurface caverns, in addition to erosion and landslides that may affect the structure of some monuments.

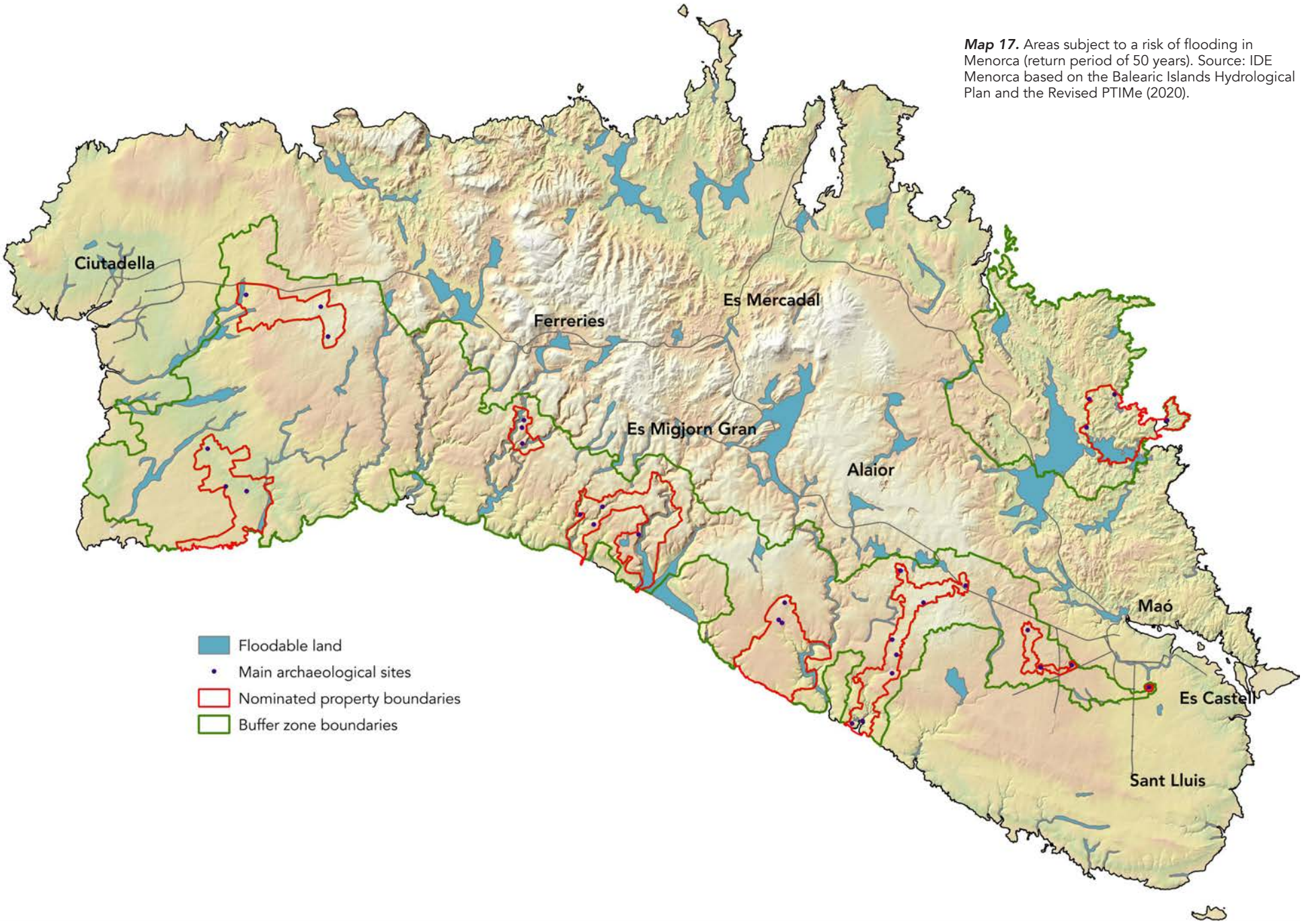
Extraordinary episodes of rainfall are related to cold fronts, which favour the development of electric storms that can have an impact on the most conspicuous Talayotic monuments. However, due to the geographical characteristics and location of Menorca, these phenomena are far less common than at a similar latitude of the Iberian coast and interior.

Flood risk prevention is provided for in the Hydrological Plan of the Balearic Islands (PHIB) and the PTIMe. Together with the current PHIB and its regulations on flood risk prevention, the reference instruments are the Preliminary Assessment of Flood Risk of the Balearic Islands (EPRI, 2013), the hazard and flood risk maps in the Hydrographic Demarcation of the Balearic Islands (2016) and the Flood Risk Management Plan of the Balearic Islands. In strict compliance with hydrological planning and in accordance with the Spatial Planning Guidelines, the PTIMe qualifies the **Flood Risk Prevention Areas** as protected rural land regardless of their previous qualification. The PTIMe also establishes strict criteria, in accordance with the PHIB regulations, for the prevention of flood risk arising from urban planning on urban and development land and land for tourist use.

A high fire risk but with low frequency and a low spread rate

The risk of fire is high on almost the whole of Menorcan because of the considerable wooded area and the agricultural and woodland mosaic, the great extension of grasslands and the Mediterranean climate with hot and very dry summers. Added to these environmental circumstances is large resident population and, above all, a very high floating population of tourists who move over the island precisely in the months when the risk of fire is highest. The map of forest fire risk areas in Menorca drawn up by the Directorate General of the Natural Environment, Environmental Education and Climate Change of the Balearic government distinguishes three types of areas: high-risk areas, very high-risk areas and extremely high-risk areas. The lands with the highest risk are mixed wooded areas of pine and holm oak, and those with the lowest are areas of shrubland and the agricultural and woodland mosaic.

However, recent fire data show that the actual incidence of fire on the island is lower than might be expected. In fact, the incidence of fires in Menorca is lower than that for the Balearic Islands in general. According to several studies, there are several reasons for this: the agricultural and woodland mosaic and its compartmentalization



Map 17. Areas subject to a risk of flooding in Menorca (return period of 50 years). Source: IDE Menorca based on the Balearic Islands Hydrological Plan and the Revised PTIMe (2020).

into crops, pastures, scrub and trees by means of parets, which hinder the spread of fire; occult precipitation and greater environmental humidity; greater awareness among the population; and an effective response to fire by both farmers and the forest administration.

The prevention and extinction of forest fires is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Territory of the Balearic Islands government, which every 10 years approves a Special Emergency Plan Against the Risk of Forest Fires (INFOBAL). This plan analyses the vulnerability of the territory to fires and regulates the use, coordination and mobilization of public and private means and resources in forest fire emergencies. As an implementation of INFOBAL, the Fourth General Plan of Defence against Forest Fires of the Balearic Islands (IVPGDIF 2015-2024) was put into operation. The Menorca Island Defence Plan against Forest Fires (PIDIFM) is linked to INFOBAL.

In coordination with the forest administration and in accordance with the Spatial Planning Guidelines, the PTIMe qualified as Fire Risk Protection Areas all rural lands classified as High-Risk Areas by the PIDIFM, establishing some specific regulations for the prevention of this risk. In accordance with forestry planning and the provisions of the Agrarian Law of the Balearic Islands of January 2019, the PTIMe indicates a series of specific measures for **fire prevention in the urban-forest interface**, i.e. the area around urban centres, and in buildings or facilities that are on, around or adjoining forest land.

7.3.2. Pressures due to development

In early 2019 Menorca had 96,620 inhabitants according to data from the National Statistics Institute Census. This represents a fairly high population density, around 138 inhabitants per square kilometre, although it is clearly lower than the overall figure for the Balearic Islands, which is 231 inhabitants per square kilometre. The island's population growth has been intense since the 1960s, when it was just over 42,000 inhabitants. In addition to the natural population dynamics, this significant demographic growth has been linked to large-scale immigration in parallel to the change in Menorca's socio-economic model based on a major growth of tourism. The island received more than 1.7 million visitors in 2018, although this figure is well below the 14.5 million of Mallorca and the 4 million of Ibiza in the same year.

The growth of population and tourism in Menorca has followed a different temporal and spatial pattern from that of Mallorca and Ibiza and other areas of the Iberian Mediterranean. The increase in the resident population has been concentrated mainly in the traditional centres, particularly Maó and Ciutadella, with a low distribution of residential developments elsewhere. For its part, the coastal area used for tourism has undergone considerable expansion but has generally been limited to the Tourism Zones. This explains the other side of Menorca's territory and landscape. Most of the coastline has been left undeveloped and in a highly natural state. Also, crop and livestock farming has been maintained on most of the island. It has lost much of the economic and social importance it had in the pre-tourist society, accounting now for only around 3% of the employed population and a slightly higher percentage of the island's GDP, but it manages more than 80% of the territory. This situation is fundamental for safeguarding and managing the natural, cultural and landscape heritage, as is shown in the fact that Menorca has been a Biosphere Reserve since 1993. It is also the result of an environmental and spatial policy that has clearly chosen to protect valuable habitats, agro-ecosystems and landscapes, and to adopt an urban and tourist model that is compatible with and respectful of these

values, as can be seen in detail in Section 5b of the nomination dossier for Talayotic Menorca.

The greatest potential pressure, with possible effects on the components and attributes of the property, is that caused by urban development in traditional urban centres and tourist resorts. All urban centres of the island, and in particular the two cities, Maó and Ciutadella, underwent significant spatial growth between the 1960s and the early 2000s. This process has led to a significant growth of development land and built-up land for homes, industry, logistics and large facilities. However, most of this growth has been controlled by urban planning instruments and has been adjacent to existing urban areas, thereby controlling residential sprawl in a large part of the island. In addition, the PTIMe of 2003 and its current revised version precisely delimit any growth areas of towns whose need is justified and restrict them to Transition Areas, which respect and avoid land with high natural, cultural and landscape value and areas of environmental risk. No areas of the components of the property are compromised.

However, part of some components (C7 and C8) and attributes are located close to the built-up area of Maó. Though the protection of the components and attributes in peri-urban areas is fully guaranteed by the instruments of historical-cultural and spatial heritage, the revised PTIMe establishes "Landscape Requalification Plans" specifically in those peri-urban areas. These plans can be used in accordance with the Talayotic Menorca Management Plan to improve the quality of the components and attributes located close to urban areas.

As tourism is important in Menorca, its spatial development has been carried out in Tourism Zones, in accordance with the provisions of the PTIMe and the Law on Spatial Planning Guidelines of the Balearic Islands. None of these zones directly compromises the conservation of the space occupied by the components and attributes of the property, as they are all at a sufficient distance and have clear physical limits. Furthermore, the spatial and environmental planning of the island guarantees that any future tourist development must be within the limits of the Tourism Zones.

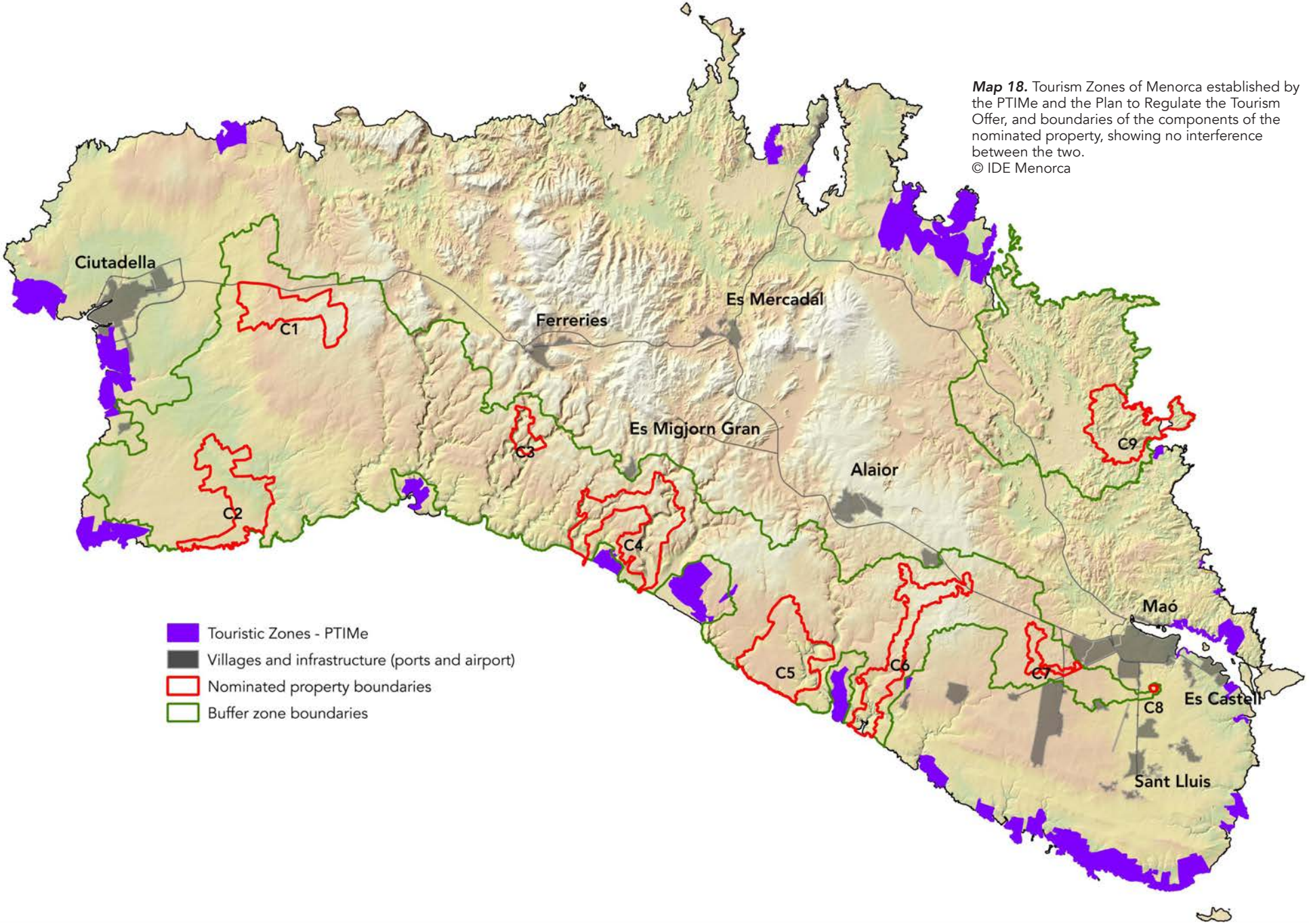
The population increase and the mobility and demands of the resident and tourist population have involved the development of infrastructure, particularly that of transport and energy.

The relatively contained and limited expansion of new residential spaces, and above all of Tourism Zones, has allowed Menorca's road system to maintain its traditional structure in recent decades. The island's main road connecting the two cities, the Me-1, is still a single carriageway, and no outer or circular roads have been proposed. The regional and island road plans foresee no significant changes in the structure of the road network that could place significant pressure on the components and attributes of the property.

However, in recent times, along with the Ciutadella and Maó ringroads, significant work has been carried out on the main roads, particularly the Me-1, to improve the safety and performance of this busy road, to avoid passing through town centres and to facilitate lateral accesses and changes of direction. One of these works, planned years ago and partially executed, affects the landscape around the funerary navetes of Rafal Rubí. At the time of writing this document, the Menorca Island Council is carrying out legal and technical initiatives to make road safety compatible with the safeguarding of the landscape values of the area around Rafal Rubí. In the future, the protection of the land of the components as Areas of Landscape Interest by the revised PTIMe will avoid pressures of this type.

The other major island infrastructure, along with the ports of Maó and Ciutadella, is Menorca Airport, some of whose service roads affected the area of some attributes of Component 7 some time ago. The current modernized airport is designed for about 5 million passengers, but it has not reached 3 million in the last 18 years. There are no plans for expansion in accordance with the spatial and tourism model designed by the island, so no new pressures arising from this infrastructure are expected.

Energy infrastructure deserves a special, albeit brief, mention in this section of possible future pressures. The island currently depends on energy that is mainly imported and obtained from fossil



Map 18. Tourism Zones of Menorca established by the PTIMe and the Plan to Regulate the Tourism Offer, and boundaries of the components of the nominated property, showing no interference between the two.
© IDE Menorca

fuels. As a Biosphere Reserve, Menorca has embraced the ecological transition through a radical change towards self-sufficiency and renewable energies, in particular photovoltaic power on rural land. The general objective is to reduce demand, prioritize energy savings and efficiency and increasingly generate through renewables in order to reach a 100% renewable model by 2050. In accordance with the energy policy of the Balearic Islands, the revised PTIMe creates the spatial conditions required to facilitate the spatial implementation of this model and make it compatible with the values of the island landscape, because it understands that renewables and quality landscapes are not in opposition but are rather two faces of a sustainable spatial model. The qualification and regulation of the components as Areas of Landscape Interest will avoid the location of photovoltaic plants and other types of renewable energy installations on the land they occupy in order to ensure their morphological, visual and interpretive integrity.

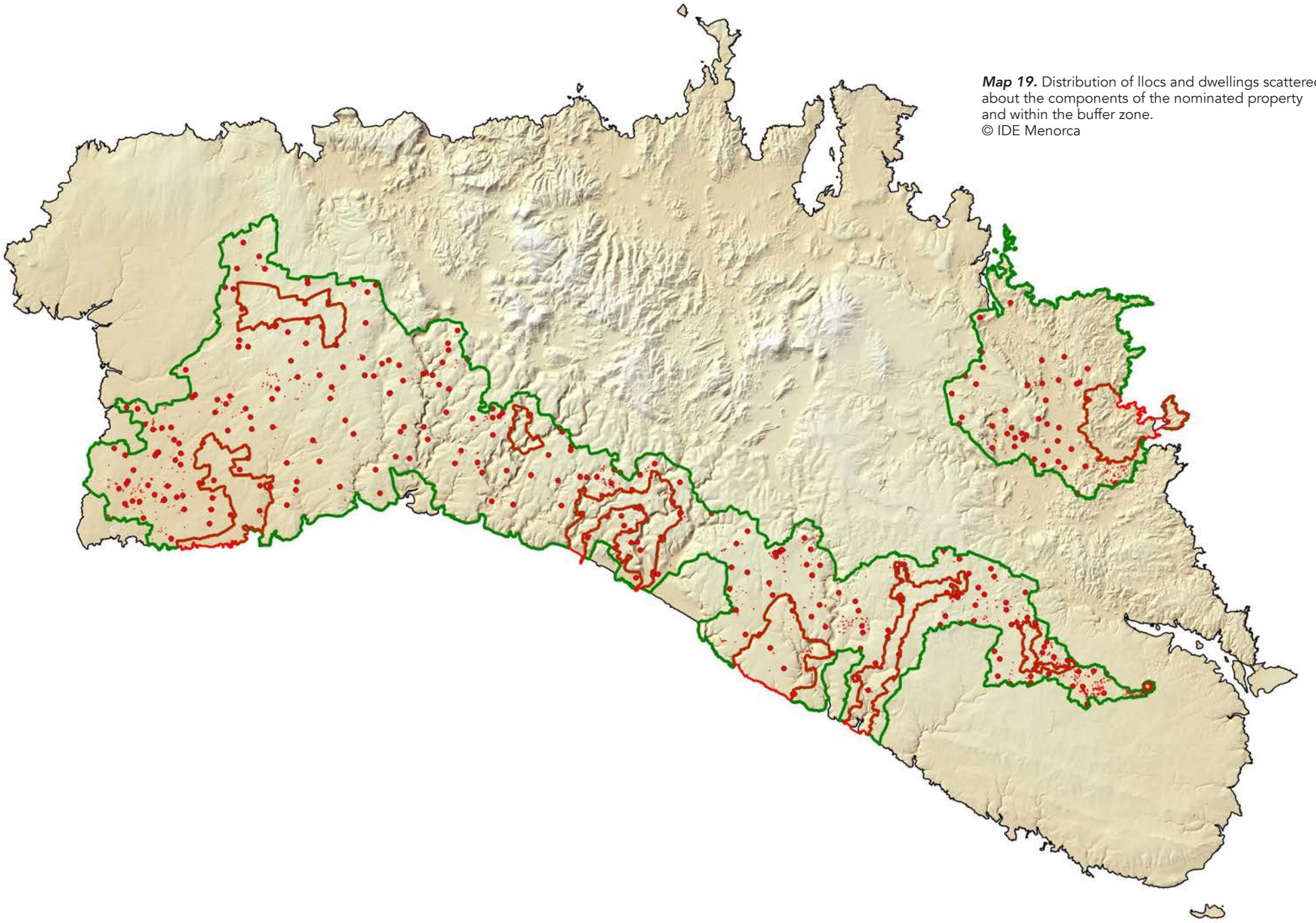
Most of the land occupied by the components and the buffer area of the property corresponds to the rural landscape modelled and managed by the characteristic Menorcan agro-ecosystem, which is in general in a very good state of conservation. This complex and diverse mosaic landscape is subject to two possible types of dynamics that can be understood as pressures on the integrity and values of the rural landscape: first, agro-industrial intensification may alter the configuration, structures and agro-ecological functioning of the heritage landscape; second, farm abandonment results in the advance of the scrub of olive and mastic trees and other herbaceous and woody species, which can lead to a loss of important productive, agrobiological, functional and aesthetic values and increase vulnerability to fire.

From the landscape analysis carried out for the assessment of the state of conservation of the landscape of the components, it is deduced that intensification of farming on some lands through irrigation with groundwater (especially on the plains of Ciutadella, Components 1 and 2) has not and foreseeably will not involve significant pressure on the character and integrity of the components' landscape. However, through hydrological and spatial planning, the island's government plans to reduce pressure on the overexploited aquifers of the Migjorn through a more efficient use of water and the incorporation of a recycled flow system. As a result of farm abandonment, a complex reality in the Menorcan countryside, in the landscape of the components the forest cover is advancing selectively on the poorest-quality lands, reinforcing the naturalness and the traditional character of the Menorcan mosaic agro-system. There has only been a more generalized advance of scrubland because of the loss of agricultural use on low-quality lands near the southern coast, which are affected by wind and salinity, and on some fertile lands of the peri-urban areas of Ciutadella and Maó-Sant Lluís.

7.3.3. Risks arising from human activity

There are no towns worthy of mention in the area of the components of the proposed serial property or in the buffer zone. Both areas show the dispersed settlement characteristic of the Menorcan rural world, where the houses and facilities associated with farming are scattered within the structure of the traditional plot system. For the most part, these are cases de *llocs* (farmhouses), which are scattered over the landscape occupying strategic points. Because of the large size of most farms, the cases are widely dispersed and the quality and integrity of the landscape are maintained.

The cases de llocs do not coincide in geographical and statistical terms with the "singular population entities" identified by the Statistics Institute of the Balearic Islands (IBESTAT). Therefore, to calculate the number of inhabitants in the area of the components and in the buffer zone, the information base of the Spatial Data Infrastructure (IDE Menorca) on buildings on rural land was used, and those considered as dwellings were selected. The cartographic inventory



Map 19. Distribution of llocs and dwellings scattered about the components of the nominated property and within the buffer zone.
© IDE Menorca

of *llocs*, which records the location of each of these clusters, as also consulted. The two different approaches gave the following results for the number of inhabitants:

Population in the area of the proposed property:
140 inhabitants
Population in the buffer zone:
4,430 inhabitants

The Map 19 shows the llocs existing in both areas and other small, scattered residential buildings. The presence of llocs is not very significant in the components of the proposed property (13) but more numerous in the buffer zone (319). However, some of the cases de llocs in the buffer zone are close to the boundaries of the components of the property. A substantial part of these bordering farms is excluded from the area of the proposed property in view of the criteria established for each component for delimitation and landscape integrity, and is located in the buffer zone.

Furthermore, in the buffer zone there are houses for rural tourism that is complementary with farming, whereas this is not the case in the components of the property.

7.3.4. Pressures caused by visitors

One of the fundamental dimensions of the declaration of Talayotic Menorca as a World Heritage Site will be to increase promotion of and visits to the sites that are part of the proposed property, and the challenge is to achieve this in a sustainable and balanced way.

Although the cultural heritage of the Talayotic period in Menorca already arouses a high degree of interest among the local and foreign population, the nomination has aroused even greater interest and more visits to sites in recent years.

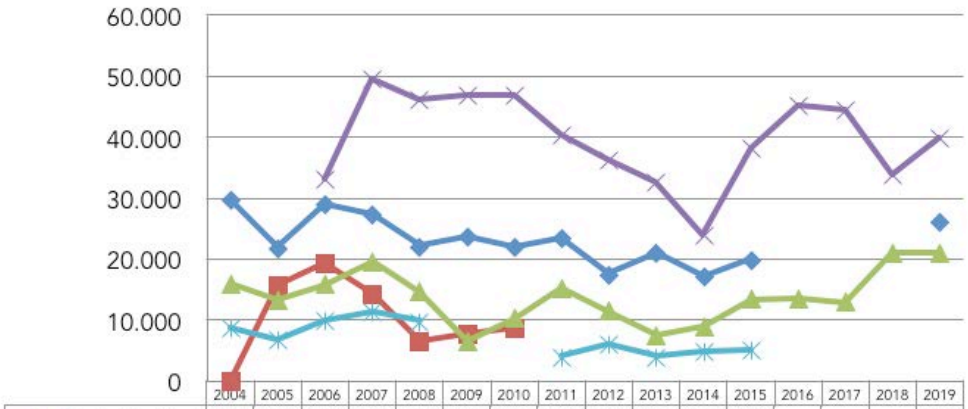
This trend of increasing visits must be strengthened by making it compatible with the conservation of the exceptional universal value of the proposed property. For this reason, the Management Plan proposes a series of criteria and measures to maintain visits to the sites without exceeding their sustainability threshold.

This sustainability threshold is established to guarantee the conservation of the attributes and landscape of each component. The Management Plan proposes a management system that ensures the maintenance of the good state of conservation of the property as a whole by controlling human pressure in terms of visitor numbers and the way in which visitors travel to and access the sites, in line with the policies adopted by the island's authorities to promote sustainable mobility.

Figures of visitors recorded in the high season in the morning hours when the information booths are open. Visits for the rest of the year are not recorded, but the rise in off-season tourism suggests that they have been increasing.

The figures on visits to Torre d'en Galmés and Torralba d'en Salort confirm that there has been an upward trend in visits to the attributes of the nominated property in recent years.

Considering that these are extensive, open-air spaces, they can certainly accommodate an increase in visits if limits are established and suitable surveillance and maintenance measures are put in place. The most particular case would be the Es Tudons naveta, which is the attribute with the largest number of



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Torralba d'en Salord	29.635	21.848	28.970	27.299	22.083	23.596	22.002	23.466	17.460	20.897	17.134	19.877				26.000
Trepucó	0	15.670	19.248	14.252	6.508	7.766	8.603									
Torre d'en Galmés	16.037	13.288	15.859	19.545	14.658	6.508	10.272	15.301	11.519	7.556	8.987	13.430	13.630	12.988	21.096	21.081
Naveta des Tudons			33.122	49.485	46.161	46.752	46.946	40.344	36.125	32.556	23.818	38.187	45.094	44.449	33.708	39.737
Talatí de Dalt	8.692	6.743	9.829	11.232	9.678			3.959	5.948	3.887	4.811	5.028				

Figure 3. Comparison of visitor numbers recorded at the main archaeological sites of the nominated property during the high tourist season.

visitors and the smallest area of land.

Most of the attributes are visited throughout the year, but the number is especially high in the high season coinciding with the opening hours of the information booths, and particularly in the morning (see Fig. 3). The high season for almost all attributes runs from Easter to late October, although the busiest months are June to September.

No activities that could concentrate a large number of visitors on a particular day are carried out at the sites. Therefore, there are currently no circumstances that could pose a threat of exceeding the sustainability threshold of the attributes.

8.
Diagnosis of the research

In the last five years, the Island Council of Menorca has made a great effort to promote research on Talayotic culture of Menorca, particularly in relation to the sites of the nominated property. The research includes scheduled archaeological interventions, analysis of materials, studies of movable property carried out by the two museums on the island, and some work carried out by the University of the Balearic Islands and other Spanish universities.

A series of conclusions can be drawn from the existing information:

- The scheduled excavations in Menorca are carried out seasonally, usually in summer and for a relatively short period; a great effort is made to mobilize tools and people, and the excavations last for only a few days.
- In several cases, the research project is associated with the organization of a summer work camp for educational purposes.
- Research projects predominate over restoration projects, although the research teams end their excavation seasons by consolidating the exhumed remains.
- Some research teams publish international and national studies, whereas other teams publish very little. In order to achieve an international presence in the science sector, it is essential to publish in English in prestigious, indexed publications.
- Obviously, the most important work forms part of long-term research projects. However, the grants awarded by the Menorca Island Council are annual, so the teams do not know if they will be able to continue their projects beforehand.
- The grants are almost exclusively provided by the Menorca Island Council. Hardly any are provided by the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Spanish government, by the Balearic Islands government or by national or international universities.
- The research priority is more often to continue discovering parts of sites than to raise scientific questions that bring new light to the interpretation of Talayotic culture of Menorca.

The research programmes that are underway in Talayotic Menorca sites are summarized in the following table:

Table 10. Summary of currently active or pending research projects

Team	Start/ end dates	Aims	Budget
Research projects currently underway			
Torre d'en Galmés Investigation of circles 6 and 7 (completed)			
Association of Friends of the Museu de Menorca	2011-2019	To improve knowledge of the domestic structures.	2015: Menorca Island Council: €11,831 Alaior Town Council: €1,800 Association of Friends of the Museu de Menorca: €7,125
Torre d'en Galmés North zone next to the central talayot			
Association of Friends of the Museu de Menorca	2019-	To seek evidence of the first inhabitants.	
Torre d'en Galmés Building 2			
Boston University	2002-	To determine the scale of remodelling in the mediaeval era.	Boston University covers the costs of the project. In addition, every year it receives a grant of between €3,000 and €12,000 from the Island Council of Menorca.
Torre d'en Galmés Central zone			
Menorca Heritage Recovery	2017-2021	A systematic study of the construction processes of Talayotic architecture.	Private financing, with the collaboration of the CIMe.

Team	Start/ end dates	Aims	Budget
Cornia Nou			
Archaeology and Heritage Association Damià Ramis Montserrat Anglada Lluis Plantalamor Antoni ferrer	2007-	Construction system of the talayot and study of attached buildings.	2007: Menorca Island Council: €12,000 2008: Menorca Island Council: €12,000 General Directorate for Research: €9,500 2009: Menorca Island Council: €18,000 General Directorate for Research: €18,000 Balearic Islands government: €18,000 2010: Menorca Island Council: €18,000 General Directorate for Research: € 15,000 2011: Menorca Island Council: €18,000 General Directorate for Research: €18,000 2012: Menorca Island Council: €4,062.66 2013: Menorca Island Council: €1,188.89 2014: Menorca Island Council: €----. 2015: Menorca Island Council: €1,797.10 2016: Maó City Council: €1,500.00 Menorca Island Council: €8,847.49 2017: Maó City Council: €2,000.00 Menorca Island Council: €10,500 2018: Maó City Council: €2,000.00 Menorca Island Council: €11,150 2019: Maó City Council: €2,000.00 Menorca Island Council: €10,722.28 Since 2015, the Museu de Menorca has contributed laboratories and has provided a total of €7,000 over five years.

Team	Start/ end dates	Aims	Budget
Biniadrís cave			
A team from the University of Granada	2014-	To contribute to knowledge of social and funerary practices specific to Menorca.	Fully funded by the Fundació Rubió i Tudurí: €45,000
Son Catlar			
University of Alicante and Museo Municipal de Ciutadella	2014-	To specify the periods of construction of the outer wall, its evolution and the cultural contacts.	2014: Agreement between the University of Alicante and Camping Cap Blanch: €3,000 Menorca Island Council: €2,260 2015: Agreement between the University of Alicante and Camping Cap Blanch: €3,000 Menorca Island Council: €1,470 It is worth highlighting the logistical collaboration of the Societat Martí i Bella and the Centre for Near East Studies (CEPOAT) of the University of Murcia.
Sa Cudia Cremada complex			
Sa Cudia Cremada Archaeology Field School Irene Riudavets Cristina Bravo	2015-	To study the levels of abandonment and any documentation on the remains of the roof.	2015: Menorca Island Council: €9,235.01 2016: Menorca Island Council: €10,100.75 2017: Menorca Island Council €9,875 2018: Menorca Island Council €9,912 2019: Menorca Island Council €9,946.64

Team	Start/ end dates	Aims	Budget
Talayot of Sant Agustí			
Archaeology and Heritage Association Damià Ramis Ismael Moll Montserrat Anglada	2017-	To improve knowledge and interpretation of talayots.	2017: Menorca Island Council: €7,500 Es Migjorn Gran Town Council: €1,500 Cultural and Recreational Association of Es Migjorn Gran: €500 2018: Menorca Island Council: €7,500 Es Migjorn Gran Town Council: €1,500 2019: Menorca Island Council: € 7,500 Es Migjorn Gran Town Council: €2,000 Mibo Calçats S.L. (a Migjorn company): €500
Torralba d'en Salort Taula enclosure and silos			
Nurarq Cristina Bravo Irene Riudavets Gerard Remolins	2018-2019	To determine and adapt the front space of the main facade of the taula enclosure.	2018: Menorca Island Council: €6,352 Fundació Illes Balears: €2,000 Nurarq: €6,000 2019: Menorca Island Council: €7,664.48 Nurarq: €5,247
Torralba d'en Salort Hypogeum			
Nurarq	2020	Adaptation of the hypogeum.	2020 Fundació Illes Balears: €6,000
Sa Mitja Lluna			
University of the Balearic Islands and University of Seville		To study a copper mining operation.	

Team	Start/ end dates	Aims	Budget
Archaeological interventions pending execution **These projects are waiting for funding to be carried out.**			
Talyiot west of Trepucó			
Carlos de Salort Borja Gimenez Alex Corral Oliver Garcia Valenzuela Francesc Isbert Vaquer Cecília Ligero Muñoz		Project for re-excavation and restoration of the area.	€696,942.00
Main talayot of Torre d'en Galmés			
E. ARQ Enginyeria + Arquitectura, Montserrat Anglada F, Joan J. Morro Martí		Project for archaeological excavation, restoration and consolidation.	€280.616,83

Data obtained from the website http://www.menorcatalayotica.info/Publicacions, although it has not been updated since 2017. For complete information on current research programmes, see Appendix.

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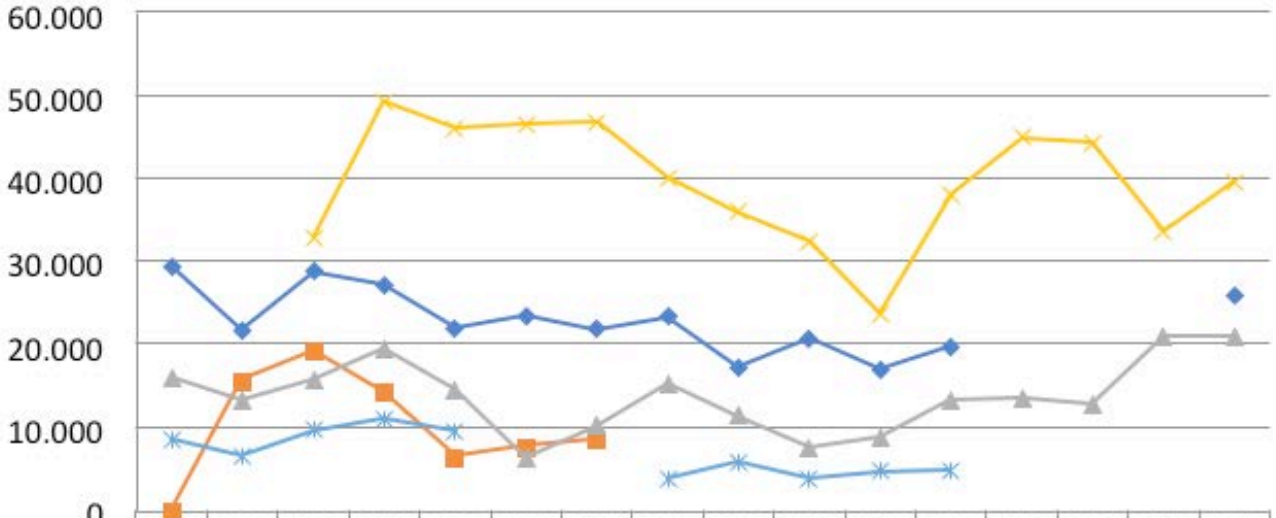
9.
Diagnosis of the promotion

This section analyses the promotion polices and their impact, the approach to local and external audiences, the available interpretation facilities and the revitalization activities in order to assess the social impact of the Talayotic Menorca heritage.

9.1
Analysis of audiences

A graph (Fig. 4) has been drawn up with the available data to show the differences between the sites analysed. The improvement in the economy after the 2008 crisis, the promotion of Talayotic Menorca nomination that began in 2013, the progressive growth in the number of tourists visiting the island and a greater involvement of the local population have favoured a progressive growth in the number of visitors in recent years.

The analysis of the audiences allows the following conclusions to be drawn:



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Torralba d'en Salord	29.635	21.848	28.970	27.299	22.083	23.596	22.002	23.466	17.460	20.897	17.134	19.877				26.000
Trepucó	0	15.670	19.248	14.252	6.508	7.766	8.603									
Torre d'en Galmés	16.037	13.288	15.859	19.545	14.658	6.508	10.272	15.301	11.519	7.556	8.987	13.430	13.630	12.988	21.096	21.081
Naveta des Tudons			33.122	49.485	46.161	46.752	46.946	40.344	36.125	32.556	23.818	38.187	45.094	44.449	33.708	39.737
Talatí de Dalt	8.692	6.743	9.829	11.232	9.678			3.959	5.948	3.887	4.811	5.028				

Figure 4. Comparison of visitor numbers between attributes 2004-2019.
Data provided by the Fundació Foment del Turisme de Menorca, OBSAM, Museu de Menorca and Museu Municipal de Ciutadella

- There are not enough instruments available to reliably determine the number of visitors to the archaeological sites, their profile and their degree of satisfaction.
- According to the data available, the number of visitors varies greatly depending on how well the sites are known: Es Tudons naveta, Torre d'en Galmés and Torralba d'en Salort receive the greatest number of visitors. At the remaining sites, the number of visitors is lower or unknown.
- In cases in which the origin of the visitors is known (Museu de Menorca and Museu Municipal de Ciutadella), the local population is of considerable importance both in the way they visit the exhibition and in the activities they carry out.

Two museums are key in the promotion and interpretation of Talayotic Menorca: the Museu de Menorca and the Museu Municipal de Ciutadella. In their permanent and temporary exhibitions, both deal with the prehistory of the island and also conserve and display the material culture belonging to this period.

At the Museu de Menorca, there has been a sustained increase in visitors since 2013 and significant growth since July 2018 as a result of the reopening of the new, renovated premises: the proportion of visitors residing in Menorca rose from around 7% in previous years to 42% in 2018. The number of visitors to the Museu Municipal de Ciutadella, currently being restructured, is stable but much smaller.

However, Ciutadella Cathedral and the Es Tudons naveta receive more visits than these two museums. The Museu de Menorca and the Talayotic settlement of Torre d'en Galmés have shown a significant increase in visits in the last two years.

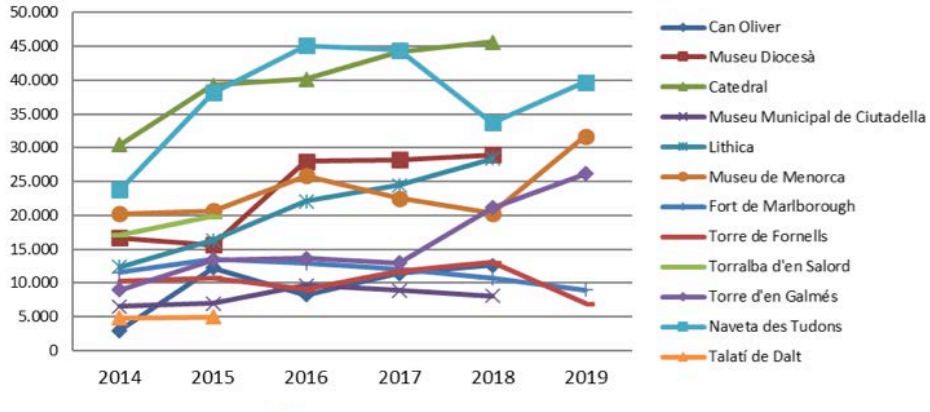


Figure 5. Comparison of visitor numbers between attributes and other institutions and cultural attractions, 2014-2019.

9.2 Programmes of activities

The following conclusions can be drawn from an analysis of the activities programmed for the general public and for schoolchildren:

- Several institutions and associations offer a broad programme aimed at disseminating the island's prehistory. This programme is aimed primarily at the local population.
- It is important to combine educational programmes using traditional formats (visits and workshops) with more innovative formats that seek the involvement of schoolchildren and, by extension, the general public. For example, *Adopta un monument* and *El meu talayot* are programmes that should be continued and even extended.
- The activities are programmed to meet local demand, which is also evidenced in the large number of local visitors to the museums.
- The Island Council of Menorca, the Museu de Menorca and the Museu Municipal de Ciutadella actively create new instruments to disseminate the prehistory of Menorca and offer the local population events such as temporary exhibitions, related activities, publications and Talayotic scholarships.
- The only brochures provided to accompany the visit to the archaeological sites are those managed by the Fundació Foment del Turisme de Menorca, which have an unattractive design.
- In recent years, the Island Council of Menorca has made a great overall effort to disseminate the archaeological heritage of the Talayotic period, renewing the signage, improving the maintenance of the sites and organizing activities. In addition, it has published a very large collection of popular science works.
- No digital devices are available to accompany the visit to the archaeological sites.

9.3 Accessibility and conditions of visits

The analysis and data collection were based on direct field work and information gathered from various sources. The analysis laid the basis for assessing the accessibility of the attributes, their visiting conditions, times, fees, etc.

It should be noted that the field work was carried out during the state of alarm of the COVID health crisis (the second fortnight of April 2020) and some data may be subject to confirmation or are incomplete.

Access

Most of the archaeological sites have good access and can be visited, the only exceptions being the Es Pas cave (C3), the Biniedrís cave (C6) and Sa Mitja Lluna (C9), which are difficult to access. Also, because of its poor state of conservation, Es Galliner de Madona is closed to visitors pending restoration, for which a project has been drawn up. Most of the sites are not fenced, so access to them is free 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In reality, placing fences close to these sites would have a major impact on the setting.

Opening hours and fees

Though access is free, some sites have visiting hours when informants are present. This is the case of the Es Tudons naveta or Torre d'en Galmés, managed by the *Fundació Foment del Turisme* de Menorca, which have a reception and information space that is usually open in the mornings from March to October.

The private management of Torralba d'en Salort also offers visiting hours with a visitor service from April to October. The site is closed for the rest of the year, except for previously arranged visits. Similarly, the settlement of Talatí de Dalt can be visited from May to October. The sites that can be openly accessed are also free of charge, although an entrance fee is charged in the time slots in which the sites have informants. An entrance fee is charged to access Torralba d'en Salort and Talatí de Dalt, which are privately run.

Services

Again, the sites that offer basic services to the public are those that are staffed in

the high season (March–October). The basic services are an information booth with staff who provide information and sell tickets and an adaptive toilet cabin. This is the case of Es Tudons naveta, Torre d'en Galmés, Torralba d'en Salort and Talatí de Dalt, although in the latter case the toilet is not adaptive.

Public transport

The Es Tudons naveta, Son Catlar, Rafal Rubí, Son na Caçana and Trepucó can be reached by bus.

Table 11. Summary of information on access, opening hours and fees of the main monuments and sites of Talayotic Menorca.

Attribute		Access			Opening hours and fees		
Attributes / Sites		Visits	Closure	Free access	Opening hours	Fees	Days open per year
C1	Es Tudons Naveta	Yes	Yes	Yes	March to October approx.: Monday and Tuesday: free admission. Wednesday and Thursday: 9 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. Friday: 10:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. Saturday and Sunday: 9 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. Rest of the year: free access	General: €2 Travel agencies: €1.20 Children under 8 years old, school groups and tour guides: free	365 days
C1	Torrellafuda	Yes	Yes	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days
C1	Torretrencada	Yes	Yes	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days
C2	Son Catlar	Yes	No	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days
C3	Cova des Pas	No	No	No	Not accessible	-	-
C3	Son Mercer de Baix	Yes	Yes	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days
C4	Cova des Coloms	Yes	No	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days
C4	Galliner de Madona	No	Yes	No	Currently cannot be visited	-	-
C4	Sant Agustí Vell	Yes	No	Yes	No opening hours	Free	365 days
C5	Ses Roques Llises and Na Comerma de sa Garita	Yes	Yes	Yes	No opening hours	Free	365 days

Attribute		Access			Opening hours and fees		
Attributes / Sites		Visits	Closure	Free access	Opening hours	Fees	Days open per year
C5	Torre d'en Galmés	Yes	No	Yes	Summer (Easter to end of October): Wednesday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 8.15 p.m. Tuesdays and Sundays, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday, free access. Interpretation centre open in the morning, closed on Monday. Winter (November to Easter): Free access to the settlement; interpretation centre closed.	General entrance fee: €3 Free entrance for children under 8 years and tour guides, and on Mondays. Reduced rate: €1.80 Free entrance from November to Easter.	365 days
C6	Cova de Biniedrís	No	No	No	Not accessible	-	-
C6	Calescoves	Yes	No	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days
C6	Rafal Rubí	Yes	No	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days
C6	So na Caçana	Yes	Yes	No	1 January to 13 March: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 15 March to 15 November: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. 16 November to 31 December: 10 a.m. To 6 p.m.	Free	365 days
C6	Torralba d'en Salort	Yes	Yes	No	From 1 April to 31 May and from 1 to 31 October: Tuesday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closed on Monday June, July and August: Tuesday to Saturday: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sunday and Monday: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Closes at 5 p.m. for a dramatized visit on Wednesdays in August. September: Tuesday to Saturday: 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sunday and Monday: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2020 season: General: €5 Over 65s: €4 Students: €4 Children aged 3 to 12 and people with disabilities (more than 33%): €2.50 Children under 3 years: free	Approximately 182 days
C6	Torrellissar	Yes	No	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days

Attribute		Access			Opening hours and fees		
Attributes / Sites		Visits	Closure	Free access	Opening hours	Fees	Days open per year
C7	Cornia Nou	Yes	Yes	Yes	No opening hours: free access	Free	365 days
C7	Talatí de Dalt	Yes	Yes	No	From May to October, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Entrance fee €4	180
C7	Torelló Vell	Yes	No	Yes	From January to April every day from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. From May to September from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. From October to December from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.	Free	365 days
C8	Trepucó	Yes	Yes	Yes	The site can be visited on Thursdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Visitors must leave cars below the site and walk up one minut.	Free	365 days
C9	Sa Torreta de Tramuntana[1]				No opening hours		
C9	Mitja Lluna (Illa d'en Colom)	No	No	No	Not accessible	-	-

1. The inspection and data collection were carried out during the state of alarm of the COVID health crisis (second fortnight of April 2020). The visit to this site was postponed for safety reasons.

9.4
Valorization and quality of the visit

The valorization and quality of the visit to the attributes was analysed, taking into account considerations ranging from conceptual to very specific practical ones. In recent years, a great effort has been made to improve the accessibility of the Menorcan sites, to facilitate visits to them and to increase the understanding of them. The following table lists some assessments that will be considered in the proposals of the PTIMe.

Table 12. Assessments of the valorization and quality of the visit to the attributes.

	Attributes /Sites	Assessment
C1	Es Tudons naveta	This monument, one of the most iconic of prehistoric Menorca, is suitably valorized. The small interpretation space located at the entrance adds suitable contextual information and the interpretive signage near the monument is also appropriate. It will soon have an interpretation space.
C1	Torrellafuda	Torrellafuda is attractive because of its taula enclosure under the olive trees. Perhaps the element that most distorts the interpretation of its structures is the large amount of stones that have accumulated on the slopes of the talayot and the collapsed parts of the dry-stone wall. There is no interpretive signage for the elements, such as the circle and the hypogeum, at the beginning of the path. The quality of the visit may occasionally be affected by the presence of horses, which can be dangerous.
C1	Torretrencada	This is a site where you can discover several of the representative monuments of the Talayotic culture, including its taula, one of the seven standing on the island. The hypostyle halls are outstanding elements of this site and are suitably explained by signage. The route is well marked and includes elements of other times, such as the tombs carved into the rock and the modern cistern. The quality of the visit needs to be improved by intensive clearing, control of the shrub and tree vegetation of the talayot, and installation of litter bins.

Attributes /Sites		Assessment
C2	Son Catlar	This is one of the most important Talayotic settlements in the western part of the island. From both inside and outside the outer wall, visitors can discover elements of the site that are being valorized through an ongoing research project that is of great scientific importance. During the tour, a large number of explanatory panels improve the visitor experience. The absence of litter bins and rest areas affects the visit.
C3	Es Pas cave	No public access.
C3	Son Mercer de Baix	There is only one explanatory panel for the entire site, located in front of the Cova des Moro. The route is not marked, which prevents visitors from recognizing the remains and interpreting them unless they bring information (a guide, map, etc.). On reaching the houses on the Son Mercer de Baix estate, which have to be crossed to get to the site, the route follows an irregular path. Cars can be left in the estate's car park and visitors can walk to the site, at a distance of about 1.3 km.
C4	Es Coloms cave	The Es Coloms cave is one of the most beautiful on the island. It is located in the ravine of a stream, so it can only be accessed on foot. Vehicles can park within a 45-minute walk of the cave.
C4	Galliner de Madona	No public access.
C4	Sant Agustí	The visit itinerary is hardly visible and the path is very stony, making the visit difficult. The accesses need to be improved and the route inside the site needs to be marked.
C5	Ses Roques Llises and Na Comerma de sa Garita	An explanatory panel at each of these monuments provides the basic information for their interpretation and understanding.

Attributes /Sites		Assessment
C5	Torre d'en Galmés	The signage guides visitors and informs them of the most important elements of the settlement. What is probably the outer wall of the settlement needs to be valorized, and much of the central area of the site has not been excavated. The quality of the visit is good, although there is no drinking water to cool off in hot weather, and many of the benches and tables have no shade. The different opening hours of the site and the interpretation centre and the fact that the entrance fee is paid only at the site generates some confusion. To this is added the poor signposting of the interpretation centre, which may go unnoticed by many visitors.
C6	Biniedrís cave	No public access.
C6	Calescoves	The signage of the itinerary must be improved, because there are many trails and it is easy to get lost. The many caves boarded up with rusty iron gates make the visit less attractive, but they are a necessary measure of protection from human occupation, especially during the summer. Although the signage provides explanations about the necropolis, it does not inform of the anchorage. This would be an appropriate place to discuss navigation and commerce in ancient times, a theme that has not been dealt with in the attributes of the property.
C6	Rafal Rubí	According to an existing project, as of 2021 this site will be managed by a private company, which will probably entail further maintenance of the site and installation of public services such as an information booth and toilet.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9.5
Treatment and perception of the Talayotic heritage in the online media

As a popular holiday destination, Menorca has numerous publications aimed at tourism. These include information on historical places and places of interest, but it is overshadowed by information on holiday pursuits. One of the publications focusing on the historical content and cultural heritage of the island is *Guía Menorca talayótica: la prehistoria de la isla**.

A variety of digital information about the prehistoric of Menorca can be found on national and local official websites. Most offer general information about the Menorca's prehistoric heritage but do not include the less important monuments. The information provided is almost always the same and is taken from other official sources. Other websites provide general information and informative articles about the Talayotic monuments of Menorca, and some blogs deal with the personal experience of visiting this heritage.

The most important websites specialized in archaeological tourism were studied to determine the international reach of the island's monuments. Although Spain is a popular destination, Menorca is not yet a common destination for archaeology lovers and goes relatively unnoticed by foreign visitors interested in ancient history and its vestiges.

There are few mobile apps dedicated to promoting tourism and the cultural heritage of the island. There is no official app of the Island Council of Menorca, but online guides have been exported to mobile apps using a responsive design. There are no apps that have the island's Talayotic heritage as the sole or main theme.

Nevertheless, cultural heritage—especially from the Talayotic period—plays an important role in all the instruments used for promoting and selling tourism in Menorca. It is also found that travellers value the heritage of the Talayotic period very highly. The weak point is that Menorca is hardly ever presented as an interesting destination by the agencies specialized in archaeological tourism. In other words, there is a need to work on these endorsers, especially

for the British market, which already has greater awareness of travelling to Menorca and has air connections at a very competitive cost.

Consequently, one of the clear recommendations and lines of work will be to organize "fan trips" and similar initiatives in order to gain a foothold in the archaeological tourism market. This is a very interesting market, because it is very respectful of heritage and the environment in general and is not restricted to the high season. Visitors have a high income and make a high expenditure at the destination. They are also interested in discovering and having experiences about the cultural setting of the destination.

* *Guía Menorca talayótica. La Prehistoria de la isla*, edited by Antonio Nicolau and written by Elena Sintes; photographs by Ricard Pla; drawings by Albert Álvarez. Triangle Books, 2015, with the support of the Island Council of Menorca, Menorca Talayótica and the Institute for Balearic Studies.

Section B

THE PROPOSAL

Cornia Nou © María Eva Melià

Section B

The proposal

The proposals section of the Management Plan sets out the objectives and strategies and the forms of organization for achieving the objectives. It also presents the plans and projects, divided into programmes, that must be undertaken in the coming years. The aim is to establish a full list of actions that must be specified in the annual operating plans and evaluated to introduce corrections and adapt them to changes. This section of the document therefore deals with four subjects: the objectives and strategic lines; the Management System; the programmes, plans and projects; and evaluation and planning.

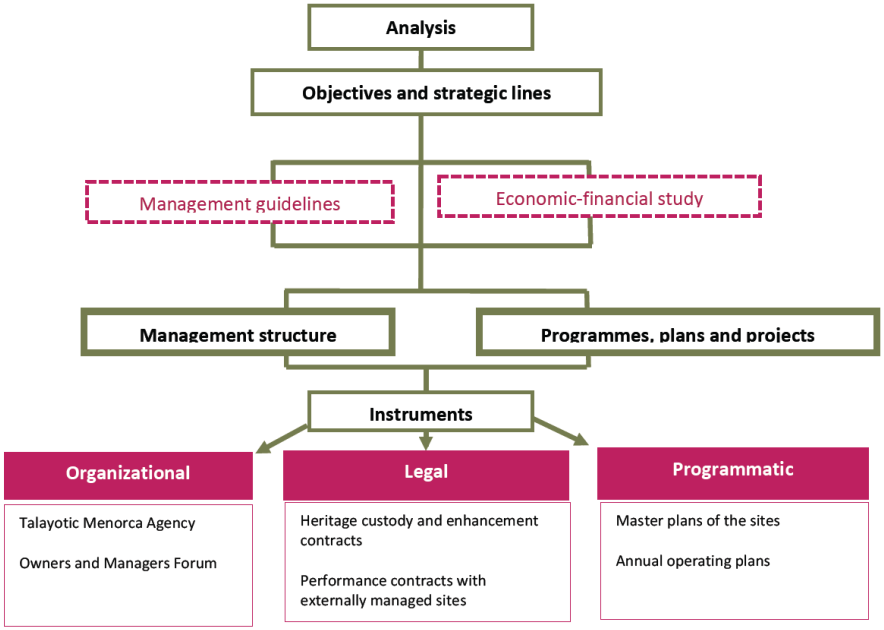


Figure 6. Diagram of the management system of nominated property


Torrellafuda © Antoni Cladera

10.
Objectives and strategic lines

Based on the diagnosis, the starting point was identified and the objectives of the Management Plan were set:

The objectives of the plan are:

1. To preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property.
2. To maintain and improve the authenticity and integrity of the nominated property.
3. To guarantee and improve the property's state of conservation.
4. To ensure the improvement of research and knowledge transfer related to the nominated property.
5. To foster community involvement by channelling instruments for public participation in the management of the nominated property.
6. To improve the interpretation and dissemination of the property, facilitating its enjoyment and socialization among broad sectors of the visitors.
7. To create an effective management system that guarantees the full cycle: planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The Management Plan includes five **strategic lines that are aligned with the objectives** and structure the programmatic proposals for improving the management of Talayotic Menorca:

- A specific management system for the nominated property in order to unify policies and actions, rationalize economic resources and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the resources used.
- Comprehensive conservation of the nominated property, safeguarding the values of the immovable, movable and intangible heritage, as well as the archaeological, historical, environmental, ethnographic and perceptual values of the landscape.
- Common guidelines and criteria for action regarding the conservation, restoration and maintenance of the heritage and its landscape, prioritizing prevention and guaranteeing the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.
- Planning of archaeological intervention processes and a commitment to consolidating research of excellence and improving knowledge transfer.
- Socialization of knowledge through dissemination, education and communication programmes, seeking the involvement of the whole community and offering a sustainable, high-quality tourist resource.

The general objectives of the Management Plan are structured according to the strategic lines. These objectives are permanent and allow us to take long-term action towards the ultimate goal.

In its programmatic development, the Management Plan must set specific and assessable objectives in its annual operating plans, which specify the annual and/or multi-year programmes linked to a budget, a workload of the organization and specific objectives that must be evaluated in the first month of the following year.

11.
The Management System

The Management System is the organizational architecture that will enable the objectives to be achieved and the plans and projects to be carried out. The system must ensure that all the agents involved with the nominated property in one way or another are considered participants and protagonists of its management. The local authority in the management of the nominated property is the Island Council of Menorca (CIMe), the governing and deliberative body at the island level.

The Management System is the set of legal measures, organizational and financial bodies and tools that are activated to achieve the objectives and carry out the plans and projects included in the Management Plan.

The Management System is therefore the backbone of the plan and forms the basis for the actions proposed in it.

The following characteristics and criteria were used as a basis for establishing the Management System:

- It must be a comprehensive system for the all components parts of the nominated property.
- It must be based on public-private cooperation.
- It must be based on transparency, participation, effectiveness and efficiency in the use of public resources.
- It must be tailored to the real possibilities of Menorcan society but requires the cooperation of other bodies such as the Balearic and Spanish governments.
- It must simplify structures and de-bureaucratize management.
- Finally, it must be flexible to adapt to changes and adopt the forms that are suitable for each situation.

The Management System is made up of the following bodies:

- The Talayotic Menorca Agency.
- Owners and Managers Forum.

It has the following instruments:

- The heritage custody and enhancement contracts.
- The master plans of the sites.
- Performance contracts with the private owners of sites that have their own management system.
- Legal instruments associated with the protection of the property.
- An economic management system.

11.1
The Talayotic Menorca Agency

The Talayotic Menorca Agency is the central element around which the entire organization of the Management Plan is articulated. It is a new organization that was specially created for the management of the property. Under the political management of the Island Council of Menorca, it channels all the technical work for carrying out the programmes arising from the Management Plan and any that are established during its monitoring and permanent evaluation. The Talayotic Menorca Agency is the instrumental body that channels public financial resources and technical capacities for implementing and coordinating the management of the entire property.

The Agency provides effective coordination of the decision-making and management bodies that are related to the property. All actions and measures that affect the management of the property and the preservation of its Outstanding Universal Value, especially those included in the Management Plan, are channelled and coordinated through the Agency. The main objective of the Agency is to ensure the effective preservation of the nominated property for present and future generations.

The Agency will ensure the appropriate integration of the present and future uses of the nominated sites, including traditional uses, and will ensure that they are ecologically and culturally sustainable and that they do not harm the Outstanding Universal Value, the authenticity and/or the integrity of the nominated property. In compliance with the recommendations established in paragraph 114 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, the Agency will guarantee the coordinated management of all the components of the property.

Furthermore, in order to protect, conserve and enhance the nominated property and its attributes, the various bodies of the Agency, including the Governing Council, the Social Council and the Scientific Council, have been created to guarantee a management system supported by participatory media.

The goals of the Agency include the following:

- To preserve the attributes that sustain the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and its components, including both the archaeological monuments and their associated landscapes.
- To protect the representative attributes of Talayotic Menorca.
- To pursue and meet the objectives set out in the nomination dossier and in the Management Plan for Talayotic Menorca.
- To manage, preserve, restore, disseminate and investigate the prehistoric heritage of Menorca and, especially, the archaeological sites of Talayotic Menorca.
- To apply the criteria contained in the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in the management of the archaeological sites of Menorca.
- To take as references the ICOMOS Charter on the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites and the Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites of ICOMOS.
- To establish commitments and agreements between the various administrations, with the owners of the prehistoric archaeological heritage of Talayotic Menorca and with other public and private entities related to the historical heritage in order to adapt their actions towards good management of the archaeological sites.
- To stimulate institutional and social commitment through the inscription of Talayotic Menorca in the World Heritage List.
- To collaborate with the relevant bodies of the Island Council of Menorca in managing, conserving, disseminating and researching the landscape and the prehistoric archaeological heritage because of its intrinsic value and as a fundamental element of the territory in which it is located.
- To encourage public and private investment towards a sustainable socio-economic development of the archaeological heritage that is compatible with good quality of life and the maintenance of the associated socio-cultural values.

To achieve its purpose, the Agency will have the following functions:

- To draft and submit proposals to the various bodies of the Island Council of Menorca.
- To promote research, conservation, dissemination, restoration and education on the values of the island's prehistoric archaeological heritage and its associated landscapes.
- To carry out all the actions contained in the Talayotic Menorca Management Plan.
- To articulate and execute proposals for managing the prehistoric archaeological heritage that are compatible with the sustainable and rational use of the natural and cultural resources.
- To promote the participation of society, owners and businesses in the management, conservation and dissemination of the prehistoric archaeological heritage.
- To promote cooperation, education and scientific research on World Heritage properties in general and on the prehistoric heritage of Menorca in particular.
- To supervise programmes for conservation, research and dissemination of Menorca's prehistoric archaeological sites.
- To preserve the landscape that surrounds the prehistoric archaeological assets as a characteristic element of their environmental setting, which includes material and intangible values.
- Any other activity within the framework of the powers of the Island Council of Menorca that it wishes to attribute to the Agency for the fulfilment of its objectives within the framework of the management of historical, artistic and cultural heritage.
- In general, any other activities and actions related to the management of the prehistoric archaeological heritage that have been or will be attributed in the future to the Island Council of Menorca.

The internal structure of the Agency consists of a series of bodies that ensure effective coordination, real participation by society and scientific institutions, and broad powers.

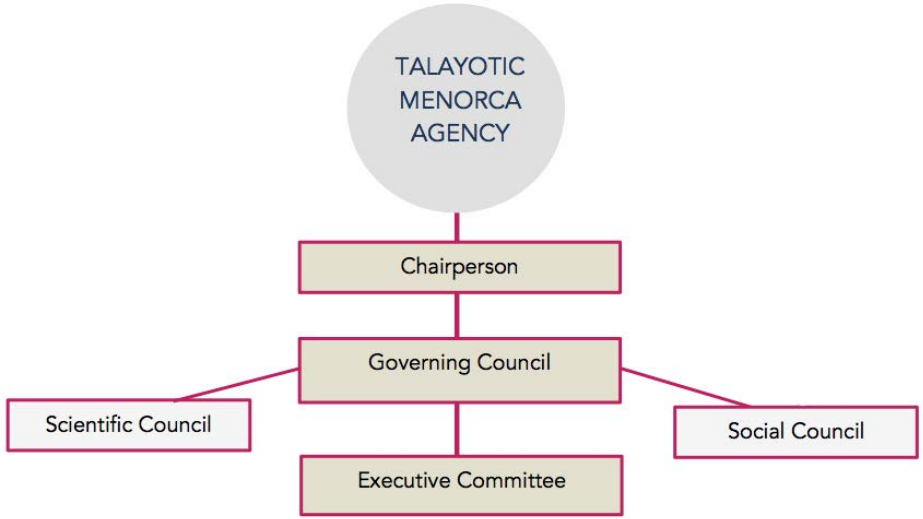


Figure 7. Organizational structure of the Talayotic Menorca Agency

11.2
The Heritage Stewardship and Enhancement Contract

This is a new instrument based on the land custody contracts[1], which establish the obligations and rights of the owners of the properties in relation to their protection, conservation and dissemination.

Heritage stewardship and enhancement contracts regulate the participation of the owners and managers of the sites included in the nominated property in their conservation and socialization.

The contract will establish the guidelines of the agreement between the public administration and the owners on the basis of the legislation for the protection of heritage (the Historical Heritage Law of the Balearic Islands) and the instruments of spatial planning (the Land-Use Plan). These contracts will regulate the obligations of the owners in relation to the custody, conservation and dissemination of the archaeological sites and the associated landscape values. Likewise, the contracts will regulate the compensation that the owners can receive for their obligations, ranging from monetary payment to benefits in kind (for example, the Agency can take out third-party insurance with all owners who sign the contract as beneficiaries).

The objective of this contract is to foster the real participation of owners and managers of the land on which the nominated property is located, including the nine components and the buffer zone.

1. The concept of land custody is defined in the Spanish Law of Natural Heritage and Biodiversity of 2007, and Article 120 of the Agrarian Law of the Balearic Islands of 2019 also introduces the concepts of "land custody" and "agro-commitments".

11.3
The Owners and Managers Forum

The Owners and Managers Forum is a private law entity that includes all the actual owners and managers of the sites included in the nominated property. It is a body for deliberation and participation that enables a permanent dialogue between the public administration, the owners of the plots and the organizations that manage the properties, whether they are farms or archaeological sites that can be visited.

Participation in the forum is subject to signing the Heritage Stewardship and Enhancement Contract. The forum will have representatives on the Social Council of the Talayotic Menorca Agency, thus allowing the property's owners to participate in the overall management. The statutes of the Forum will regulate its functions and deliberation systems; the Forum and the Island Council of Menorca will sign an agreement regulating the participation mechanisms. The Forum is conceived as an advisory body that deliberates and deals with issues related to the management of the property that are of general interest.

11.4
The master plans of the sites

The most emblematic archaeological sites of the nominated property, which are considered to belong to Group 1[2], must have a master plan within five years. The same instrument will be used for attributes of the nominated property that carry out a scientific and/or cultural development project. Master plans will govern the interventions to be carried out at the sites at all levels and will specify the programmes laid out in the Management Plan. The Son Catlar (2019) and Torre d'en Galmés (2019) sites already have a master plan.

Therefore, the master plan must single out and specify the measures of the Management Plan for each site, establishing the plans and programmes that will be carried out within a minimum of five years.

The approach and content of the master plans

A master plan is used to plan and organize all actions carried out at an archaeological site, including those related to archaeological work, conservation, documentation and research, museumization, dissemination, education and tourism. Careful consideration and planning of all these actions give coherence to the project, improve and optimize the resources that are allocated, and foster research into and enhancement of the sites.

It is therefore considered mandatory for the main archaeological sites that are part of the nominated property to have a master plan. The plan must include a diagnosis to obtain thorough knowledge of the starting point and establish the objectives, the priority lines to be developed, and practical actions and solutions aimed at optimizing resources and promoting all dimensions of the sites. The master plan is therefore a highly practical guide that sets the roadmap for the full management of the archaeological sites.

The articulation and basic content of a master plan are as follows:

- Analysis (diagnosis of the current situation)
- Setting of objectives and priority lines
- Proposals section: programmes and action plans
- Monitoring and reviewing progress
- Review every five years

The programmes and action plans will define concrete proposals or projects that are organized as links in the heritage value chain towards achieving the objectives.

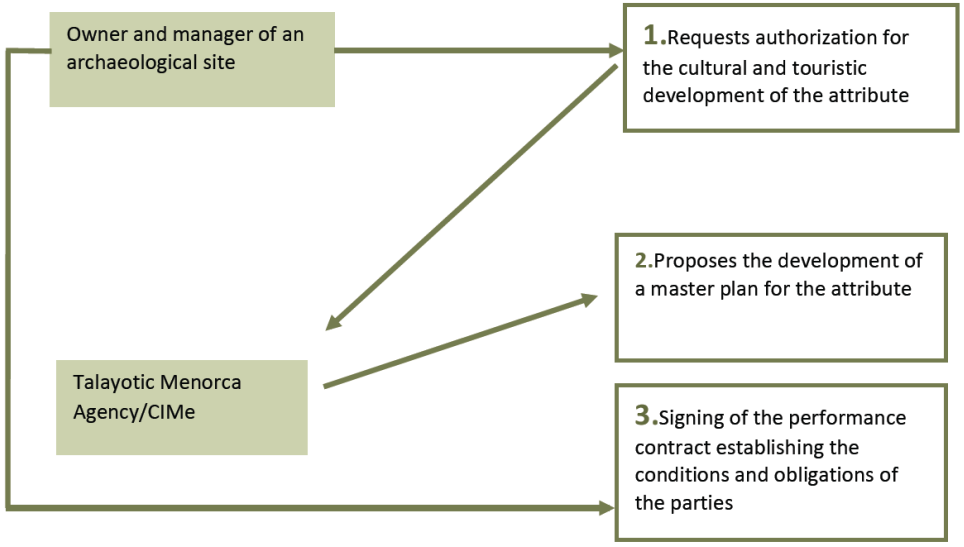


Figure 8. Circuit and procedure of performance contracts

11.5 Performance contracts with externally managed sites

The sites that are privately owned and involve a cultural and scientific development project may sign a performance contract between the owners, the organization that manages them and the Talayotic Menorca Agency to regulate the terms of the cultural and scientific development and their rights. The performance contracts regulate the following:

- The general objectives of the project to enhance the archaeological site.
- The specific conditions of the system of cultural development and visits (capacity, itineraries, signage systems, types of activity, etc.).
- The specific conditions of any preventive conservation and restoration proposals.
- The specific conditions for carrying out research programmes.
- The payment that the managing bodies and/or owners may receive from the Talayotic Menorca Agency, either in money or in other services.
- The performance contracts are a contractual framework that establishes the guidelines between the signatories to efficiently monitor fulfilment of certain objectives that are assigned to them.

A performance contract will be signed between:

- the Talayotic Menorca Agency / Island Council of Menorca, and
- the owners and the managers (if any) to establish the principles for managing the cultural and touristic development of privately-owned archaeological sites.

The objective is to agree on the commitments of the parties, supervise actions of any kind in the archaeological zone, act concertedly and determine the characteristics and quality of the services provided to users.

The performance contract articulates the channels of relationship and distribution of responsibilities and establishes the general actions to be taken for conservation, maintenance and enhancement of the sites. It also deals

with the management of cultural aspects and dissemination of the archaeological site.

Responsibility of the Talayotic Menorca Agency:
According to its statutes, the Talayotic Menorca Agency must manage, conserve, restore, disseminate and investigate the prehistoric heritage of Menorca and, especially, the archaeological sites of Talayotic Menorca.

Responsibility of the owner and the management company:
The owner and the management company must conserve and maintain the archaeological property and its landscape setting. In addition, they are responsible for all actions related to the valorization, enhancement and management of public visits for cultural purposes and tourism.

Obligations of the owner and the management company:

- To draft a master plan for the archaeological heritage property covered by the performance contract, laying down the planned actions and details of how they will be managed.
- To maintain the archaeological structures, the landscape setting and the infrastructure associated with public visits in a good state of conservation and cleanliness.
- To have stable minimum opening hours, negotiating an extension of the provisions of the Historical Heritage Law.
- To notify the Talayotic Menorca Agency of any intervention in the protected area.
- To notify the Talayotic Menorca Agency of the organization of events in the protected area.
- To participate in dissemination projects or elements on Talayotic Menorca led by the Agency (activities, dissemination products, etc.).
- To provide reports and data annually on visitor numbers, attendees to activities, etc.

The obligations of the Agency

- To provide ongoing advice on conservation and restoration.
- To provide grants and subsidies to pay for archaeological, conservation and maintenance work.
- To provide aid for other necessary functions.

In addition, the performance contracts may regulate special, jointly organized activities at the attributes or any other topic that may be of mutual interest.

Monitoring and control of achievement of objectives
The achievement of objectives will be evaluated through a report drafted before 31 January of each year.

11.6
Legal instruments associated with the protection of the property

In addition to the protection instruments associated with the legislation on cultural heritage, the updating of the Land-Use Plan of Menorca, carried out in parallel and in coordination with the drafting of this Management Plan, provides a set of protective measures that are also included in the Management Plan[3].

Regarding the use of land for cultural facilities, the provisions propose the following:
To facilitate the execution of projects for the public acquisition of archaeological sites of the Talayotic culture by the Island Council of Menorca in the context of the Talayotic Menorca nominates property.

The Land-Use Plan of Menorca also provides special protection of attributes located in peri-urban environments:
Rural lands included in the delimitation of the components of the serial property of the Talayotic Menorca nomination will also be considered Areas of Landscape Interest (AIP), regardless of whether they are included in other land categories because of other values or prevention of natural risks.

The regulations will allow the following:
Conditional use on protected rural land, except in High-Level Protection Areas and Territorial Protection Areas, subject to a report and authorization from the body of the Island Council responsible for historical and cultural heritage and to an environmental evaluation of newly built facilities that are considered strictly necessary for access to or conservation, public use and interpretation of the attributes of Talayotic Menorca by their management plan.

Regarding the criteria for action, the document includes the following:
To take special care of the integration into the landscape of cultural assets, in particular the components of the Talayotic Menorca nomination, ensuring that the morphological configuration and the visibility of the setting are safeguarded as attributes of the assets.

[To apply a] *spatial system of historical and cultural heritage, giving a prominent role to the components of the Talayotic culture of Menorca, embedded in the landscape, protected and well managed, as a fundamental element of qualification and interpretation of the landscape.*

To safeguard in particular the values and integrity of the landscape settings of the monuments and sites of Talayotic culture of Menorca, especially the attributes of the serial property Talayotic Menorca and all its components, in accordance with the specific provisions of Article 77 of this regulation.

To promote the landscape interpretation of the various manifestations of the historical and cultural heritage in rural, urban and peri-urban contexts, in particular with regard to the monuments and sites of Talayotic Culture of Menorca.

Finally, the following guidelines are established:
In new local construction projects of dual carriageways or repairs and improvements of roads, to avoid significant impacts of a visual and/or interpretative nature on the landscape settings of monuments and groups of historical and artistic interest, in particular those of the attributes and components of Talayotic Menorca.

To incorporate in the environmental evaluation of this type of project, together with the mandatory landscape appendix, an evaluation of the impact on the heritage in accordance with the recommendations and methodology of ICOMOS on the matter.

Without prejudice to the environmental evaluation, the department responsible for landscape matters must assess the suitability of such projects with regard to this guideline through a report whose content must comply with the provisions of Article 112.4 with regard to the characterization of the landscape, the impact on the landscape and the level of integration of the action in the landscape.

To exclude large-scale solar and wind energy installations in the visual environments of the main Talayotic monuments and, in particular, of the attributes and components of Talayotic Menorca.

To coordinate and synergistically complement the Talayotic itineraries of the Management Plan of Talayotic

Menorca with the landscape itineraries of these guidelines, identifying as top-level landscape viewpoints those that coincide with culminating locations of the main Talayotic settlements and/or sites.

3. The provisions of the 2020 Land-Use Plan of Menorca are presented. At the time of writing they have received initial approval and are in the public information stage.

11.7
The basic financing system

The plans and projects included in the Management Plan are accompanied by an estimate of the expenditure required to meet its objectives and those of inscription. The proposals of the Management Plan will be carried out over a ten-year period, with an order of priority.

This section proposes the necessary mechanisms for financing the Management Plan. The consolidated budget for the archaeological heritage of the Menorca Island Council for the year 2020 was €1,060,000, and that of personnel was €350,000. For the first years of implementation of the Management Plan, it is proposed to maintain the same level of spending, because the effects of the pandemic will make it difficult to increase the budget. As of year 2, a progressive increase of 5% per year is proposed. The financing plan is expressed in the following Table 13[4].

4. Estimate expenditure that must be approved annually by the competent bodies

Table 13. Financing proposal for the 2020-2030 Management Plan

In thousand euros	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Current expenditure of Island Council	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,113	1,169	1,227	1,288	1,353	1,421	1,492	1,566
Other administrations			200	200	200	200	240	240	240	240	240
Special projects		250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	300	300
Private contributions				20	20	20	20	35	35	35	50
TOTAL		**1,310**	**1,510**	**1,583**	**1,639**	**1,697**	**1,798**	**1,878**	**1,946**	**2,067**	**2,156**
Annual growth	5%		53,000	55,650	58,432	61,354	64,421	67,642	71,025	74,576	78,305

So na Caçana © Joaquín Pons

12.

The categorization system for the attributes and intervention levels

Good management of monuments and associated landscapes requires a classification that allows for a credible and viable action plan so that achievement of commitments and objectives can be monitored effectively. Since it is not possible to intervene with the same intensity in all of the attributes, it is proposed to establish three groups of archaeological sites that correspond to three different degrees of intervention. The categorization was based on several conditions, including importance, state of conservation, type, ease of interpretation, archaeological or symbolic interest and accessibility.

The classification is as follows:

1. The best and best-preserved examples of different types of monuments and landscapes. They constitute the synthesis of the nomination, the essence of its Outstanding Universal Value. They are good examples of authenticity and integrity.
2. Landscapes and monuments that have a high degree of interest. The management bodies of Talayotic Menorca will encourage visits to them. Their level of conservation, ease of reading and access allow satisfactory visits by audiences interested in the subject.
3. Sites without public access. These are places that pose serious safety concerns for visitors.

For each group, the level of service and the minimum facilities have been established. Table 14 shows the action that the Island Council of Menorca must undertake in the next ten years to meet the objectives of the Management Plan.

Group	Services/actions	Site / Monument	Component
1	**The main and best-preserved examples of different types of monuments and landscapes**		
	Adjoining interpretation facility Attention to the public Surveillance cameras WC Path linking the attributes of the component Parking area (coaches, cars, bicycles) Interpretive signage Accesses Protection Conservation and maintenance Identifying signage	Torre d'en Galmés	C5
		Son Catlar	C2
		Torralba d'en Salort	C6
		Es Tudons naveta	C1
		Talatí de Dalt	C7
		Trepucó	C8
2	**Landscapes and monuments of interest to which visits are promoted, but avoiding wheeled transport**		
	Path linking the various attributes of the component Parking area (some electric cars, bicycles) Interpretive signage Accesses Protection, conservation and maintenance Identifying signage Some of these sites may have other means of information, such as interpretation structures or reception services.	Torretrencada	C1
		Torrefullada	C1
		Son Mercer de Baix	C3
		Sant Agustí	C4
		Es Coloms cave	C4
		So na Caçana	C6
		Rafal Rubí	C6
		Calescoves	C6
		Torelló	C7
		Cornia Nou	C7
		Sa Torreta de Tramuntana	C9
		Na Comerma de sa Garita	C5
		Ses Roques Llises	C5
		Torrellissar	C6

Table 14. Categories of the main archaeological sites of the nominated property and their services and facilities.**>**

Group	Services/actions	Site / Monument	Component
3	**Sites without public access**		
	Protection, conservation and maintenance Identifying signage	Es Pas cave	C3
		Galliner de Madona	C4
		Biniedrís cave	C6
		Sa Mitja Lluna (Illa d'en Colom)	C9

These services and facilities are not exclusive; one or more sites in Group 2 may have a service offered by Group 1, but such services are not required.

The minimum service requirements for all sites are the following:

- To maintain the good state of conservation and improve it when necessary.
- To identify the site with an information panel.

Excluding these two basic requirements, the more services and facilities the sites offer, the higher they rise in the ranking of groups. In assigning sites to each group, several factors were taken into account. One of the key elements was the limitation of journeys by private vehicles.

The attributes in Group 1 already have easy access by road and, in some cases, it is proposed to improve the parking areas. The carrying capacity is set for each attribute and the services suited to this capacity are proposed. In addition, the sustainability threshold is set for each one and for the whole property.

Group 1

In addition to basic signage, Group 1 sites must have more complex information systems that offer visitors a more complete experience. Each deposit in Group 1 will need a master plan and an enhancement project that must define aspects related to information:

Signage
Signage is essential for archaeological sites in the open air. In addition to the basic signage, other ways to inform of the content are proposed.

Interpretation spaces
The importance of the archaeological sites included in Group 1 makes it advisable to have spaces for interpretation and attention to the public throughout the year.

Other media
Other information media to consider are brochures, guides, digital applications and web portals, some of which are useful during visits and others before and after visits.

The media must guarantee the correct

interpretation and explanation of the site by providing information on the following:

- The archaeological site located in the general context of the prehistory of Menorca: what it is, its structure, the elements of which it is composed, and a description of the elements and their function.
- At each site, a part of the Talayotic culture or a specific moment in time will be explored. The unique features of each site can be used to make a specific presentation for it.

It is proposed to grant a certain speciality or thematic distinctiveness to the elements of Group 1 and to most of those of Group 2. According to the progress of the research, the elements of Group 2 will be valorized and their thematic priority will be expanded.

These specificities will be featured in the new signage proposals for the elements of Group 1:

Table 15. Thematic specificities of the archaeological sites belonging to Group 1

Group 1			
Element	**Component**	**Thematic preference**	**Description**
Torre d'en Galmés	C5	A settlement with urban features from the late Talayotic period. Domestic structures of the late Talayotic period. Hydraulic structures.	A large, long-lasting settlement that has diverse domestic structures, very representative spaces (a taula enclosure) and funerary spaces from the late Talayotic period.
Son Catlar	C2	Punic-Talayotic relations. Defensive system. Construction techniques.	A large settlement with well-preserved defensive structures that show evidence of Punic-Talayotic relations. Also of interest is the quarry of orthostats, which is evidence of the cyclopean techniques.
Torralba d'en Salort	C6	Ritual spaces (a taula enclosure). Funerary spaces (hypogea and burial caves). Quarry.	Ritual and funerary spaces. It has the most spectacular and best-preserved taula enclosure on the island, as well as hypogea and funerary caves.
Naveta d'es Tudons	C1	The funerary world of the late Bronze Age. An example of the funerary construction that is exclusive to Menorca.	The funerary world of the Late Bronze Age. A funerary expression that is exclusive to Menorca. Archaeoastronomy.
Talatí de Dalt	C7	Economic and productive activities in the late Talayotic period. Necropolis of artificial caves. Hydraulic structures.	A medium-sized settlement with evidence of economic and productive activities characteristic of the late Talayotic period. Importance of hydraulic works.
Trepucó	C8	Talayots Conflicts in the Mediterranean at the end of the 3rd century BC	It has the largest talayot in the Balearic Islands. A settlement destroyed during the Second Punic War

Group 2

The elements belonging to Group 2 have the basic interpretive signage established by the Menorca Island Council. In addition, they will be part of the Talayotic trails, so signage elements will be placed on the paths and will also include information on the characteristics of the setting.

Similarly, advances in research or in the enhancement of the archaeological remains may in the future lead to the creation of a space for interpretation or attention to visitors. As with the sites in Group 1, it will be important to foster the interpretation and dissemination of the particular features of each element to avoid repetitive explanations between sites. The following table provides useful thematic specificities for creating the story of each site:

Table 16. Thematic specificities of the archaeological sites belonging to Group 1

Element	Component	Thematic specificities
Torretrencada	C1	Connection and intervisibility between them. Taula enclosures.
Torrellafuda	C1	
Son Mercer de Baix	C3	Dwelling structures from the Naviform period.
Sant Agustí Vell	C4	Talayots Preserved wooden beams
Es Coloms cave	C4	A large cave for funerary use from the Talayotic period.
So na Caçana	C6	The only known settlement with two taula enclosures.
Rafal Rubí	C6	It has two burial navetes, a type of construction from the Late Bronze Age that is exclusive to the island of Menorca.
Calescoves	C6	The most extensive necropolis on the island, with various construction types from the Naviform to the late Talayotic period.
Torelló	C7	A settlement that has two talayots corresponding to the initial period of these monuments, one of them the most spectacular on the island.
Cornia Nou	C7	A settlement that has two talayots from the initial period of these monuments. The western one is a paradigmatic example of the construction technique of these monuments. The buildings attached to the talayots are an example of how the settlement's agriculture was organized. Hydraulic structures.
Sa Torreta de Tramuntana	C9	A reference settlement in the north of the island with views of the coast and the surrounding valleys. A taula enclosure with incense burners representing the goddess Tanit.
Na Comerma de sa Garita	C5	A unique monument whose function is unknown, formed by an apsidal enclosure whose walls are covered with large slabs.
Ses Roques Llises	C5	A testimony to the funerary world of the first settlers of the island (between the end of the Chalcolithic and the beginning of the Bronze Age). An example of the first cyclopean constructions on the island.
Torrellissar	C6	A settlement with two talayots and a taula enclosure.

Group 3

The attributes belonging to this group will only have identifying signs and the necessary protection, conservation and maintenance measures.

As they are inaccessible sites, it will be essential to reinforce the digital resources that provide easy access to information on them for anyone who is interested. Virtual tours of all the sites in this group will be offered through a combination of 3D and augmented reality. This app can be downloaded free of charge on any mobile device or can be viewed on the Talayotic Menorca website.

Table 17. Requirements of the archaeological sites belonging to Group 3

3	**Sites without public access**		
	Protection, conservation and maintenance. Identifying signage.	Cova des Pas	C3
		Galliner de Madona	C4
		Cova de Biniedrís	C6
		Sa Mitja Lluna (Illa d'en Colom)	C9

Calescoves © Cipriano Marin

13.
Programmes, plans and projects

The programmes and plans are used as a basis for establishing the roadmap to achieve continuous improvement in the management of each dimension of the Talayotic Menorca heritage. The programmes and plans are used to develop the specific objectives, which are quantifiable, temporary and verifiable through indicators. They are also used to establish the procedures, the proposed projects, actions and activities, the necessary resources and the schedule for carrying them out. The plans will be updated and adjusted each year within the framework of the Annual Operating Plan, which will allow the progress of the work to be adapted to the present situation.

13.1 The preservation, conservation, maintenance and restoration programme

It is proposed to develop strategies for improving the conservation and public presentation of the components of the nominated property. The objective pursued is to ensure that the components have the longest possible life compatible with enjoyment by society.

To achieve this objective, it is proposed, first, to make progress in prevention, carrying out indirect actions on the settings aimed at identifying, anticipating and reducing threats to the components and their attributes. Second, it is proposed to schedule direct interventions on monuments and elements when necessary according to a priority plan.

The policies that will inspire and govern the strategies to be developed for the preservation and conservation of the heritage of Talayotic Menorca are the following:

- To prioritize preventive conservation measures aimed at anticipating risks (security measures, maintenance, etc.).
- To establish a methodology for inspection, monitoring and conservation-restoration treatments with common measures and criteria for the whole property.
- To minimize the impact of infrastructure and the pressure of vehicle traffic on the landscape.
- To raise awareness and involve the public.

The programme designed to fulfil this purpose is divided into five lines that focus on archaeological sites:

- The Maintenance Plan
- The Inspection and Monitoring Plan
- The Conservation-Restoration Plan
- The Landscape Preservation Plan
- The Safety Plan

This programme will be based on the experience that has been acquired and will detail the methodology and the guidelines that must be followed. This will make it possible to standardize working methods, instruments and criteria for action.

For the organization and execution of these plans, there will be a coordination and monitoring structure, a network of specialist consultants and various specialist committees:

- **The coordination and monitoring structure** carried out by the Talayotic Menorca Agency, with the support of various committees focusing on specific aspects with external advice from a network of experts.

The Agency will have the following functions related to conservation, maintenance and restoration:

1. Planning, contracting and monitoring of conservation and restoration actions.
2. Drafting of the criteria for the actions.
3. Drafting of archaeological intervention proposals and heritage treatment protocols.
4. Diagnosis and treatment of the materials exhumed at the sites.

- **A stable network of specialist consultants**. It is proposed to create an interdisciplinary technical body of consultants consisting of archaeologists, restorers, geologists, architects, etc. with advisory

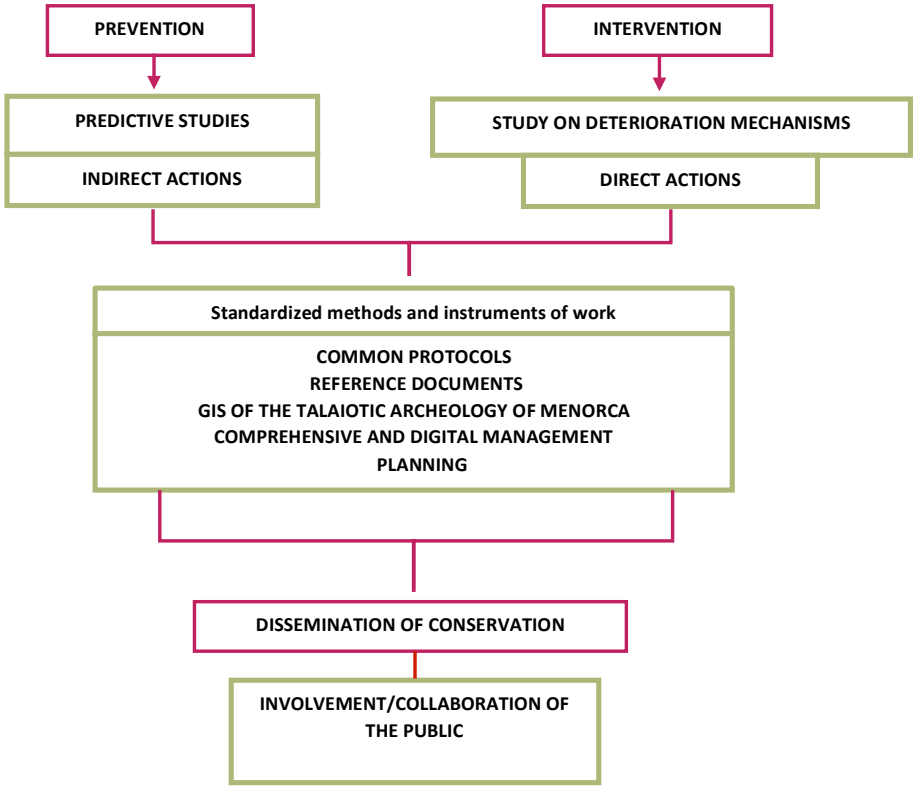


Figure 9. Diagram of the conservation-restoration procedure and method

functions who will help carry out the proposed plans. They will be recognized external specialists in their fields who will contribute their expert vision.

- **Several specialist committees** will carry out various projects, in addition to monitoring and evaluating compliance with the proposed actions. They will be made up of professionals from the sector and will be advised by members of the network of specialist consultants according to the topic to be addressed.

It is proposed to create the following committees:

1. The Maintenance Committee.
2. The Inspection and Monitoring Committee.
3. The Conservation and Restoration Committee

All the documents generated will be incorporated in the Documentation Plan, which will safeguard the documents associated with the site, with the scientific development and with the dissemination.

13.1.1. The Preventive treatment conservation and Maintenance Plan

At present, there is a maintenance contract for all the archaeological sites on the island that allows the monuments to be kept in good general condition. However, because the maintenance needs to be expanded and improved, it is proposed that the largest and most important sites (Torre d'en Galmés and Son Catlar) have their own maintenance team associated with the rest of the functions to be carried out at these sites. The remaining attributes must share the same maintenance and conservation team. In both cases, the acquired knowledge will be used and common guidelines will be followed.
The procedure and objectives for action over the next ten years will be set out in the Maintenance Plan, which will be drafted by the Talayotic Menorca Agency with the help of the network of specialist consultants.

The following aspects will be considered in the Maintenance Plan:

a) **The treatment of vegetation at the sites**. The work that is currently done needs to be structured, analysed and reconsidered. The objective is to reduce the risks for the preservation of archaeological structures caused by roots and to carry out any maintenance of the lines of vision that is considered essential (intervisibility between sites, etc.). Therefore, wild olive trees must be selectively logged to avoid the deterioration of the archaeological values. In doing so, a balance must be sought with the natural environment in accordance with the biological and environmental values, and this will require a prior study and an agreement between the agents involved. Pruning and clearing of the vegetation are also increasing. Vegetation will be controlled gradually and selectively in collaboration with the organizations responsible for the natural environment.

The Maintenance Plan will determine, for example, the areas where it is necessary to preserve the astro-archaeological lines of vision and the character of the woods at some sites. Likewise, the type of tree density to be maintained and the policy of selective logging of wild olive trees will be established. Based on these guidelines, the usual maintenance will be carried out and the pruning and clearing of vegetation, which is currently showing very good results, will continue.

b) **The dry-stone walls** will be maintained by repairing any damage that is found. The work of paredadors (dry-stone wallers) will be promoted and disseminated. Talayotic Menorca will help perpetuate and transmit knowledge of paredadors and protect the various types of traditional construction made with this technique, such as huts and bridges. This knowledge will be applied to the analysis and study of both ethnographic and archaeological structures for a better understanding of building solutions. This will help recover the link with the land and its physical context for this profession, which is currently closely associated with public works.

c) **Maintenance of access roads and paths.**

d) **Maintenance of signage.**

e) **A standardized system for recording the action taken**. The guidelines to be followed in the recording system will be established to provide up-to-date general information that is easy to read.

At the organizational level, the Maintenance Plan will reinforce the current maintenance system through the following measures:

f) **The creation of a Maintenance Committee** coordinated by the staff of the Talayotic Menorca Agency, which will be made up of the agency's restorer and archaeologist, environmental experts and paredadors, when necessary with the advice of the network of expert consultants.

Functions of the committee:

- To draft the Maintenance Plan, which will be the reference document that establishes the criteria for intervention.
- To draft the maintenance guidelines, which will include the procedure to be followed and the documentation system for recording it. These guidelines will be mandatory in each new contract related to the maintenance of the sites. The aim is to systematize and standardize the procedure and the documents generated.
- To meet twice a year to review and assess the evolution of the action carried out.

13.1.2. The Inspection and Monitoring Plan

The Inspection and Monitoring Plan proposes the implementation of a unified and standardized protocol for controlling and monitoring the state of conservation of the sites. This protocol will establish the guidelines, the criteria, the methodology and the instruments of work that are needed.

It is proposed that a committee should review the current procedures and make a new proposal with the advice of specialists.New methodologies and instruments for periodic monitoring will be incorporated to help obtain an overview of the general state of conservation of the sites and specific data on the particular state of their attributes.

It is proposed that the administration should make the use of this instrument mandatory in all contracts related to maintenance of the sites, in order to systematize and standardize the monitoring and inspection system and the documents generated in the process.

The Maintenance Plan proposes the following measures:

a) To improve the **routine protocol for inspection of the state of conservation of the sites**.

An exhaustive analysis of the state of conservation will be plotted on maps as an instrument for planning conservation-restoration work according to its urgency and priority. A visual inspection must be made, and the monitoring file developed for this purpose in the drafting of the Management Plan (see file in Appendix) must be filled in. This file will initially be drafted on paper or on a digital tablet, first in the field work and later in the laboratory. It is based on aerial photography on which the problems are located. This instrument must evolve and incorporate improvements such as georeferencing, a mobile app that sends data to a central system and the use of sensors. Each inspection will generate a file and the data of each new inspection will be incorporated.

It is also proposed to monitor the state of conservation through images obtained with drones or satellite monitoring. To achieve this, the Maintenance Plan will study how to integrate the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Menorca (IDE Menorca) for control purposes. The usefulness of 360-degree images will also be explored.

b) **To schedule periodic monitoring of the monuments' stability.** Special emphasis will be placed on monitoring monuments where anastylosis or other types of reconstruction have been carried out. This work should start with the drafting of an exhaustive list of monuments of these characteristics. Preferably it will be carried out by a team that will include experts in building statics in addition to archaeologists and restorers, with the collaboration of paredadors, whose knowledge is very valuable even though it has no written standards. The work will also include monitoring the state of reinforcement of the monuments by evaluating the operation of the hoops placed around the tambours of columns and the evolution of stainless-steel props. The team will establish the utility of installing crack sensors or other types of sensors that can be monitored remotely.

The Maintenance Plan will include the following:

- **Standardization**. This method must be suitably standardized and based on a comprehensive work system shared by all the agents involved in order to simplify the management and processing of the information.
- **Community involvement**. A support network will be created for routine monitoring of the state of conservation carried out by specialists. These are collaborative actions involving the public on their visits, generating a comprehensive control system that includes the observations of visitors, restorers, guards, archaeologists, etc.

At the organizational level, the Maintenance Plan will reinforce the current inspection and monitoring system through the following measures:

c) **The creation of an Inspection and Monitoring Committee** coordinated by the staff of the Talayotic Menorca Agency that will be composed of archaeologists and restorers of the Agency, experts in building statics and *paredadors*. The network of specialist consultants will be called on when necessary.

Functions of the committee:

- To draft the inspection and monitoring guidelines, which will include the procedure to be followed and the documentation system for recording it. These guidelines will be mandatory in each new contract related to the maintenance of the sites. The objective is to systematize and standardize the monitoring and inspection system and the documents generated.
- To meet twice a year to review and assess the evolution of the actions carried out.

13.1.3. The Conservation and Restoration Plan

It is proposed to establish common criteria for preventive conservation, curative conservation and restoration.

The general criteria for action will be those established in the international charters that refer to archaeological heritage and those established in Article 41 of the Historical Heritage Law of the Balearic Islands, 12/1998, in addition to the criteria for intervention in lithic materials stipulated by the Spanish Institute of Cultural Heritage (IPCE) and Spanish Law 16/1985 of 25 June, on Historical Heritage.

The conservation and restoration measures must take into account the situation of climate change, for example, by allowing the sites to better resist the foreseeable increase in storms and explosive cyclogenesis in the Mediterranean. Therefore, the action of meteorological events must be taken very seriously. An increase in visitor numbers is also foreseeable and this human pressure may affect the property. The Management Plan proposes to base conservation decisions on exhaustive and shared knowledge among professionals from different disciplines: geologists, climatologists, historians, geographers, archaeologists, restorers, chemists, architects, etc.

The conservation and restoration work must be done with the utmost respect for the unity of the site and the landscape, and the processes must be properly documented.

The Management Plan proposes to work at the level of research, preventive conservation actions and conservation-restoration interventions:

a) Research in conservation and restoration:

As much knowledge as possible must be acquired about the material characteristics and deterioration phenomena of the sites. The starting point will be a special programme that promotes the acquisition and updating of knowledge about materials, construction techniques, the environment and damage in order to better understand the origin and mechanisms of deterioration.

The ultimate objective pursued by this proposal is to consolidate a solid knowledge base and use it to determine the most appropriate actions for dealing with these problems.

Because of the specificities of the cyclopean constructions of the Menorcan Talayotic heritage, the following aspects must be emphasized:

1. Specific studies on the **phenomenon of fractures (joints) and alveoli** affecting the architectural elements made with *pedra viva* (living stone), a carbonated stone characteristic of the island. These studies will be carried out especially on buildings with slab roofs and on caves and will investigate the various types of lithology belonging to the Miocene.

A predictive study will be made on the rate of evolution of fractures, alveoli and caverns in the stone used in the monuments, which can lead the structures to collapse. Specifically, the evolution of joints in caves and hypogea must be studied thoroughly and compared with that of the load-bearing elements of the monuments. The objective is to find solutions that can reduce the rate

of evolution and determine the most appropriate treatments.

Studying this phenomenon involves furthering knowledge of the characteristics of the stone, the geology of the area, the environmental agents involved and their causes and mechanisms. To this end, the following specialized studies are proposed:

- A geotechnical study.
- A study of structural pathologies.
- A geochemical study.
- A study of biodeterioration.

It will also be necessary to

- Expand knowledge of the mechanical properties and physical characteristics of the construction materials.
- Study the mechanical properties of the structures.
- Determine the combinations of efforts to which the elements are subjected.
- Explain the origin of cracks and fractures and the rate at which they develop.
- Describe the origin and development of alveoli.
- Determine the treatments to be carried out to stop the deterioration and deal with the present damage.

2. Analysis of r**unoff, percolation and seepage to prevent erosion and accumulation of water** by establishing a plan to improve drainage or divert water. In view of the increase in storm phenomena, it is proposed to prepare a study that analyses the erosion produced by water through various mechanisms. These include the effect of rainwater runoff and ground percolation on the sites and their structures; erosion caused by seepage into caves and shelters and through slab roofs onto polyolithic columns, thus deteriorating the stone elements and threatening them with collapse; and accumulation of water in interiors. In this work, it is necessary to map the path of the rainwater, determining the areas that suffer most erosion and the points where the water collects in order to study and propose suitable interventions to reduce the deterioration.

3. Analysis of **effects of interventions carried out with cement or concrete**. It is proposed to study the reinforcements made with cement 90 years ago and their evolution. As these are historical interventions, they will not be eliminated; instead, their beneficial or harmful effects will be considered to determine their future and help determine current actions. Along with this analysis, it is proposed to study the evolution of cement reinforcements such as that carried out in the Cova de Diodorus. It is also proposed to develop lines of research on alternative systems to cement and the possibility of using them in cases of these characteristics.

4. Evaluation and revision of the damage that **livestock may cause to the sites** where it still has access, seeking solutions such as physical barriers or other deterrents.

5. **Review of the effectiveness of the protection systems of structures at ground level**. It is proposed to carry out a global analysis of the functionality and evolution of the protections installed years ago, consisting of small glass covers to protect paving, combustion structures and other structures at ground level at archaeological sites. These archaeological structures are especially vulnerable. Therefore, the correct functionality and evolution of these protection elements will be studied. In addition, it will be determined whether the element can be conserved outdoors or should be reburied, and other possible alternatives will be studied. The work plan will consist of the following actions:

- A complete list of protection elements and archaeological structures.
- An evaluation of the correct functionality and state of conservation of the protections.
- An analysis and assessment of the conservation problems of the archaeological structures located at ground level.
- Evaluation of solutions.

In the conservation and restoration solutions, the studies and research will be related to the following:

6. **Development of waterproofing systems for roof structures** that prevent seepage and erosion of the pillars and

accumulation of water: A line of research must be developed on the possibilities and viability of new waterproofing systems for constructions with slab roofs using local natural materials such as clay. Because the waterproof sheets and geotextiles commonly used in this type of intervention have a limited duration in time, it is proposed to look for more durable options.

7. **Anastylosis**. The history of anastylosis performed to date at Talayotic sites has provided extensive experience and the results and conclusions need to be set out in a report. This should allow for improvements to the system.

At the organizational level, these studies will require the following:

- The creation of conservation and restoration committee formed by geologists, archaeologists, restorers and other specialists with the aim of determining the studies to be carried out and evaluating the results.
- The results obtained will govern the maintenance, conservation and restoration actions.

b) Execution of preventive conservation actions:

Preventive conservation measures will be taken on the agents and mechanisms that cause the fastest deterioration and prove to be most harmful according to the evaluation of the state of conservation:

- vegetation growth.
- water percolation.
- human actions.
- deterioration due to causes intrinsic to the materials, such as fractures in the stone through joints.

Another threat associated with climate change and the expected increase in the number or strength of electrical storms is the sites' history of damage by lightning, so the utility and feasibility of installing lightning rods or other devices to protect the sites will be studied.

The following will also be taken into account:

1. **Developing a research and excavation strategy** that takes into account the economic viability of personnel and structure to ensure the conservation of all projects that are undertaken before, during and after interventions. New excavations must be comprehensively planned in accordance with the criteria of conservation and sustainability. The structures that come to light in each new excavation later require a permanent investment in conservation, restoration and maintenance. This factor should be taken into account in scheduling each new intervention, assessing its real capacity to conserve the new remains from that moment on.

The distribution of available resources must ensure that all conservation needs are met.

2. **Strategies to raise awareness and encourage society to collaborate in the conservation of the sites**, encouraging positive attitudes towards heritage and helping prevent vandalism. Collaboration will be requested from the community and from visitors during their visits to the sites and their activities around the sites. For example, conservation messages may be printed on entrance tickets or given during guided visits. Initiatives such as holding specific workshops in schools or requesting community collaboration will also be studied, offering a channel for reporting any deterioration or incident that is observed.

3. **The review of the state of collections related to the attributes of the property that are conserved** in the Museu de Menorca and the Museu Municipal de Ciutadella. The review will establish a needs assessment. Preventive conservation actions that benefit all the assets will be prioritized. Inventories, documentation and suitable ambient, packaging, storage and display conditions will be ensured. The aim is to guarantee the longest possible life of the movable heritage and, especially, the most vulnerable objects such as metals.

c) Execution of conservation and restoration interventions:

Restoration procedures will be updated as studies on deterioration phenomena and restoration systems progress.

The intensity of the intervention will be adjusted according to the site, whether or not it is open to visitors. At the sites that can be visited, all interventions will take into account the pressure that the public may cause, offering sound solutions that guarantee maximum safety.

1. Drafting of a **unified protocol on intervention criteria and systems**. This protocol will be mandatory for each new assignment and will be drafted with the participation of a committee of specialists. It will include accepted, agreed and standardized regulations. Some of the issues that will be addressed are the following:

- Adoption of a single system **to mark the difference between the original structure and the added elements** (tiles, pieces of clay, edging) and establishment of astandardized documentation system.
- **Treatment of the crowning of walls** to prevent further deterioration according to a standardized methodology that identifies the added parts.
- Soil stabilization treatment against erosion and **ground levelling with gravel.**
- Establishment of a system for the **treatment of soil ridges** that does not interfere with the presentation of the sites.
- **Restrictions on the use of concrete and alternatives to its use**.

The protocol will include the standardization of the map of deteriorations, identifying the intervened areas.

2. **Programme for carrying out restorations in archaeological sites**. This will include the restoration of movable property from archaeological sites that already have an intervention project.

In addition to these interventions, the following table summarizes the conservation-restoration actions that will be carried out in the main cyclopean constructions whose attributes are a direct tangible expression of the Outstanding Universal Value of the proposed property.

3. **Programme for restoring materials from the sites of the property.**
The action will be coordinated by the Museu de Menorca and the Museu Municipal de Ciutadella, which manage collections of movable property from the attributes. A project for the treatment of movable property that has been selected in a previous phase will be drawn up and executed.

At the organizational level, the Conservation and Restoration Plan will reinforce the current conservation and restoration system through the following measures:

- The creation of a Conservation and Restoration Committee made up of specialists from various fields coordinated by the staff of the Talayotic Menorca Agency, which will have experts in archaeology, restoration, geology, calculation of structures, geology, etc.

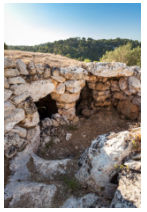
Functions:

- To draft the Conservation-Restoration Plan for the next ten years, specifying the criteria for intervention, the procedure to be followed in each intervention and the documentation system for recording it. These guidelines will be mandatory in each new contract related to the conservation-restoration of the sites. The aim is to systematize and standardize the procedure and the documents generated.
- To meet twice a year to review and assess the evolution of the actions carried out.

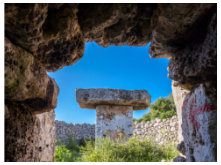
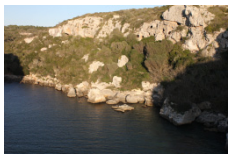
Table 18. Action taken and planned for the restoration of main attributes

Com.	Element	Action taken	Planned action
Component C1 - Plains of Ciutadella			
1	**Es Tudons naveta** 	1960. Reconstruction of the sunken parts of the roof of the upper floor and the apse. 2012. Cleaning and maintenance work. 2018. Cleaning of graffiti. Heritage Service of the Menorca Island Council. 2019. Installation of surveillance cameras. 2019. Consolidation and replacement of blocks.	Periodic control of vegetation according to the maintenance protocol with the support of a guard at the site. Monitoring of stone blocks with tension joints. Treatment of the alveoli and caverns of the roof slabs in order to stop the seepage of meteoric water.
2	**Settlement of Torrellafuda** 	2013. Elimination of a triangulation station on the talayot. 2018. Cleaning and consolidation in the Cova de Diodorus.	Selective felling of olive trees that cause damage, while guaranteeing the preservation of the landscape. Regular control of shrub vegetation and clearing. Necropolis: stabilization of caves with structural problems according to previously established and agreed criteria (conservation of modern elements such as the cattle hut in a hypogeum, remade parts, etc.). Talayot: restoration of the collapsed part. Taula enclosure: Reconstruction of the central column. Circular houses: cleaning and scheduling of excavation. Repair of collapsed parts of the dry-stone wall in the area outside the wall.
3	**Settlement of Torretrencada** 		Restoring the balance between the growth of vegetation and the conservation of architectural structures. Analysis of the functioning of the pools created in the hypostyle rooms. Talayot: recovery of the monument concealed by accumulated stones. Hypostyle hall: action on the roof area invaded by olive trees with active roots that are affecting its stability; preventing accumulation of water. Four hypogea: felling of olive trees that place monuments at risk and structural stabilization aimed at preventing accumulation of water.

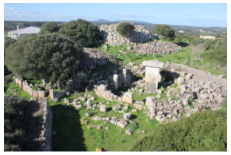
Com.	Element	Action taken	Planned action
Component C2 - Southwest area			
1	**Son Catlar** 	1959. Restoration of the northeast gate of the wall. 1987. Removal of trees in the main areas of the settlement and of earth and vegetation from the entire walled perimeter. (Museu de Menorca, Menorca Island Council and Ciutadella City Council). 1994. Fencing of the site and construction of a car park. (Menorca Island Council - Leader Programme). 1995. Restoration of the access door, which was the object of an intervention in 1959. Repair of 3 m of collapsed wall. All the stones were removed and the affected part was rebuilt. Dry-stone walls were built as a reinforcement inside the enclosure. 2012. Intervention in a section of the wall on the western side that was damaged by erosion and plant colonization. The intervention was carried out on a 15 m section in which the fallen elements were cleaned, replaced and consolidated and several stone courses were reassembled. 2015. Consolidation of hydraulic cement coatings from Roman times. 2019. Cleaning of vegetation in certain sectors and preparation of the land for excavations. Volunteer day with the participation of about thirty people.	In accordance with the site's research plan and master plan, the following measures are considered: To intensify the general control of vegetation. Three pre-Talayotic hypogea: selective felling of large bushes that may cause damage. Five talayots: selective felling of olive trees and bushes, removal of contemporary piles of stones (clapers) and reconstruction of the most significant parts. Late Talayotic wall: Restoration of areas in danger of collapse and fallen blocks. Review of the criteria used in the filling of lost parts with stones. Study of the need to apply a specific treatment to the engraved stele attached to the wall to prevent the disappearance of the relief. Prioritizing the treatment of areas with bastions because of their greater fragility. Taula enclosure: treatment of the collapsed part and reconstruction of the attached blocks that have fallen. Elimination of accumulated soil adjoining the taula enclosure that interferes with the reading of the site. Guidelines for action in relation to findings of vulnerable construction finishes: walls with remains of clay and reed meshes.
Component C3 - Western Migjorn area			
1	**Son Mercer de Baix** 	2002. Restoration of the damaged roof of the Cova des Moro. Some polylithic columns have joints and fractures with displacement of the fragments, for which metal hoops were placed around the tambours to prevent their collapse. One of the columns that had collapsed was restored.	Proposal for a drainage system to evacuate the water accumulated in the archaeological coves. Monitoring of the evolution of the reinforcement systems of the columns of Sa Cova des Moro. Restoration of the apse area and sealing of gaps to prevent rainwater seeping into the cave. Ground levelling to prevent water accumulating inside. Various actions to consolidate the navetas.

Com.	Element	Action taken	Planned action
2	**Es Pas cave** 	Restoration of the personal property that was recovered. Research and dissemination of aspects related to the conservation and restoration of the exhumed remains.	
Component C4 - Central-south ravine area			
1	**Settlement of Sant Agustí** 		Eastern Talayot: Consolidation treatment of the external part and the tambours of the inner chamber.
2	**Es Coloms cave** 	2019. Cleaning of graffiti by Talaia Cultura. The oldest ones date back to 1914, but most date from between 1970 and 2000.	Measures against human damage: erosion and graffiti. Actions against damage caused by water: coatings of moss and lichen.
3	**Galliner de Madona** 	Reinforcement of one of the columns with blocks of local sandstone. 2019. Drafting of the design scheme and construction documents for the full restoration of the hypostyle hall.	Execution of the comprehensive restoration project of the hypostyle hall that includes multiple interventions in the monument and its surroundings: Reinforcement of the interior of the room, repositioning of two roof slabs and waterproofing. Mechanical joining of the fractured parts. Elimination of non-original elements that are not load-bearing (dry-stone wall built as interior partitions). Recovery of the original access. Repositioning of wedges between the original stones of the interior. Selective cleaning of the stones accumulated in the sunken areas.

Com.	Element	Action taken	Planned action
Component C5 - Area between the ravines of Torrevella and Cala en Porter			
1	**Settlement of Torre d'en Galmés** 	1970s-1980s Consolidation of the hypostyle hall. 2005. Conservation-restoration work on Building 1. 2010. Conservation-restoration work on Circle 7. 2013. Conservation-restoration work on the courtyard of Circle 7. 2016-2017. Campaign for Clearing and Conserving Torre d'en Galmés. 2016-2020. Conservation-restoration work on the courtyard of Circle 6. 2016. Treatment of the cistern. 2017. Project for the excavation, restoration and consolidation of the central talayot (T2) of Torre de'n Galmés, dealing with the problems of instability in several parts of the building (some associated with plant roots), fracturing, and erosion of the stone support. Included the surface cleaning of spaces and structures, the elimination of non-archaeological structures that prevented a correct reading of the monument, structural stabilization, joining of fragmented elements, consolidation of structures and anastylosis. Also included the ground levelling with gravel to define spaces where necessary.	Relocation and resizing of the car park to further reduce the impact on the site. Restoration of the talayot according to the existing project.
2	**Na Comerma de sa Garita** 	2018. Action aimed at improving the conditions for visiting and understanding the building without affecting the heritage elements and the surroundings. This action included clearing stones of the central space of the semicircular courtyard, the main paths and the surroundings of the building (a total of 65 cubic metres of scree was removed);clearing vegetation and pruning olive trees in the central space of the courtyard and the access area; and repairing the collapsed parts of the dry-stone wall that surrounds the monument.	The master plan proposes a new system for monitoring the state of conservation.
3	Ses Roques Llises 	1974. Excavations 2019. Master Plan	The master plan provides for a study of deterioration to determine whether a stone treatment should be carried out. The site needs to be subjected periodically to thorough evaluation.

Com.	Element	Action taken	Planned action
Component C6 - Southeast area - Alaior			
1	**So na Caçana** 	Some maintenance and cleaning of the monuments have been carried out at the site since 1987.	Consolidation work, intensification of the general clearing of vegetation and maintenance work.
2	**Torrellissar** 	A dry-stone wall was built to protect the structures at an indeterminate time in the modern era, and the taula enclosure cannot be properly appreciated.	Treatment to improve the presentation of the monument.
3	**Torralba d'en Salort** 	Restoration of the roof of the hypostyle hall Several stages. Consolidation of structures.	Treatment of vegetation that has colonized and damaged underground structures. Treatment of vegetation, taking care of the archaeoastronomical aspects and preventing obstruction of the lines of vision between the taula and the star Sirius. Talayot: treatment of the collapse and reconstruction. Pou de na Patarrà. Analysis of possible damage by nearby trees.
4	**Rafal Rubí** 	1977. Excavation of the north naveta. Currently the apse has deteriorated, and one of the roof slabs is probably missing, though five large slabs remain.	Northern naveta, intervention on the roof.
5	**Calescoves** 	2000. Closure of some caves with metal gates. 2017.Actions to stop the degradation of the inscriptions of the Cova des Jurats. Advice from the Conservation Centre of the Generalitat of Catalonia.	Review and renovation of the fencing system. New preventive conservation measures at the site and control of human presence. Study of the geological evolution of the area to verify its stability and determine the risks.

Com.	Element	Action taken	Planned action
6	**Biniedrís cave** 	2015. First excavation Installation of a railing to close access.	
Component C7 - Southeast area - Maó			
1	**Talatí de Dalt** 	1982. Restoration project of the archaeological site of Talatí de Dalt by Taltavull Femenías. 1986-1987. First clearing and signage campaign. 1997-2001 Several excavation campaigns. After a year of preparatory work, in 1999 the first work camps with scientific and educational objectives were organized by the Association of Friends of the Museu de Menorca. During May and June 2001, Boston University collaborated on the excavation with a group of professors and students.	Various actions on the weakest buildings with roofs (the cubicle and the hypostyle rooms) and treatment of the collapsed part of the talayot.
2	**Talayot of Torelló** 	Closure of the mouth of two silos of the structure attached to the talayot. 2013. Elimination of the triangulation station placed on the upper part and installation of a low-impact beacon, which is mandatory because the monument is on the approach route to the airport.	Elimination of shrubs that may affect the structures. Reinforcement of the barrier deterring visitors from climbing onto the talayot. Monitoring the evolution of the lintel of the upper door of the talayot, which was struck by lightning, and the collapse of an attached house. Restoration of the wall of the dwelling enclosure attached to the talayot that suffered a recent collapse after an episode of rainfall.
3	**Cornia Nou** 	1986-1987. First clearing and signage campaign. Excavation and restoration work was started by the Museu de Menorca and the Association of Friends of the Museu de Menorca in 2007, although it is currently being carried out by the Archaeology and Heritage Association. Installation of covers on the cisterns. 2016. Replacement of the upper part of two columns of the interior of the building attached to the south of the talayot, which was excavated and restored between 2008 and 2011. The Historical Heritage Service replaced the collapsed columns.	Repair of two areas that collapsed recently and removal of the two olive trees that caused this damage.

Com.	Element	Action taken	Planned action
Component C8 - Village			
1	**Trepucó** 	1932. Reinforcement of the taula and some pillars during the excavations carried out by Margaret Murray. Cambridge Museum of Ethnology Expedition. 1976. Cleaning of the upper part of the central talayot and the sections of wall that surround the settlement. Team of the Museu de Menorca directed by Lluís Plantalamor. Work continued until 1987 on the houses attached to the westernmost talayot. 2000. Creation of a parking area outside the settlement. 2009. Preliminary report of archaeological excavation and restoration of the dwelling area adjacent to the taula enclosure. 2010. Restoration and adaptation to receive visits of the area excavated by Murray, which had been degraded. The work was organized by the Ministry of Culture through the Spanish Institute of Cultural Heritage. 2017. New access from the car park, installation of a ladder to connect the two parts of the site and restoration of the wall. 2019. Re-excavation, restoration and consolidation of the western sector of the settlement.	Study of the state of the reinforcement carried out in 1932 and assessment of the advantages and disadvantages of removing it. Execution of the re-excavation, restoration and consolidation project in the western sector.
Component C9 - Northeast Tramuntana area			
1	**Sa Torreta de Tramuntana** 	1983. Museu de Menorca-INEM. Clearing of the site. 1986-1987. Monument cleaning and signage campaign.	
2	**Sa Mitja Lluna (Illa d'en Colom)** 	The site is being excavated by a team from the University of the Balearic Islands.	

13.1.4. The Landscape Preservation Plan

As stated above, the Menorcan landscape is well protected through a multitude of instruments. The Management Plan does not consider it necessary to expand these instruments, but the preservation of the landscapes must be ensured through new procedures and projects.

The main objective of this plan is to preserve the landscapes of the components, which are conceived as the result of continuity in time and the coexistence of archaeological structures with ethnographic facilities or rural buildings.

One of the instruments that will help preserve the landscapes will be the drafting, in accordance with the PTIMe, of Landscape Requalification Projects for the attributes that are located in peri-urban areas. It is proposed to use Special Plans to improve the environmental and landscape quality of the settings by minimizing the visual impact of urban developments near the sites and establishing relationships of morphological, functional and aesthetic quality between the edges of the urban areas and the rural land containing Talayotic monuments. It would be advisable to develop Landscape Requalification Projects, at least for Cornia Nou (C7) and Trepucó (C8).

Although it is already included in the PTIMe, the protection of the landscape of all the components of the property and its buffer zones against new energy infrastructure or any other type of infrastructure must also be taken into consideration. Even beyond the buffer zones, European environmental impact regulations will be applied, the need for prior archaeological control will be studied and the visual impact will be assessed.

Heritage custody and enhancement contracts are another instrument for preserving the landscape because they set out the obligations and rights of owners in relation to protection of their properties.

The Landscape Preservation Plan also proposes projects that improve the quality of the landscape or contribute to its sustainability. For example, it is proposed to develop a project for the burying of overhead power lines in the components and their buffer zones.

The necessary measures will also be taken to avoid light pollution within the framework of Menorca as a Starlight Reserve and to collaborate in the conditions of excellence for observing the night sky, defending the quality of the night sky and gaining access to starlight.

13.1.5. The Security Plan

The main objectives of the Security Plan are to avoid human actions that may damage the archaeological remains of the components and to ensure the safety of visitors.

Some security measures are already in place, such as the security cameras installed at the Es Tudons naveta (C1), public awareness campaigns on the protection of archaeological heritage, and permanent inspections by inspectors of the Historical Heritage Service and the Civil Guard's Nature Protection Service (SEPRONA-Guardia Civil). Likewise, the archaeological sites that can be visited have protection elements and warning or prohibition signs, although these undoubtedly need to be revised and extended.

The Security Plan provides for the reinforcement or extension of the measures that are already being carried out:

a) Project for installing closed circuit TV cameras at archaeological sites.
This project is based on evaluating

the operation of the video surveillance cameras installed at the Naveta des Tudons and, according to the conclusions obtained, preparing and progressively carrying out the installation projects for the rest of the sites.

b) Project for security at the sites.
This project reviews, studies and charts the critical points in terms of threats to the safety of people and the archaeological remains of all sites that can be visited, with a view to minimizing them.

c) Planning of awareness campaigns on looting and vandalism aimed at citizens.
The Talayotic Menorca Agency must develop a permanent plan to raise public awareness of the value of the heritage in order to minimize acts of vandalism or looting.

d) Strengthening of collaboration between the Historical Heritage Service and SEPRONA and development of surveillance and inspection protocols.
The protection that is already offered thanks to the collaboration of the heritage guards of the Talayotic Menorca Agency must be reinforced. To improve this collaboration and the inspection and surveillance, it is proposed to develop new protocols that unify criteria and establish guidelines for action.

e) Project for control at ports and airports to avoid the illicit traffic of cultural property.
The necessary contacts and agreements will be established with the agents of the authority responsible for preventing plundering and transport of stolen cultural property from the island.

Table 19. Summary of the preservation, preventive conservation, maintenance and restoration programme

I	**The preservation, preventive conservation, maintenance and restoration programme**		
I.1	The Preventive Conservation and Maintenance Plan		
I.2	The Conservation and Restoration Plan		
I.3	The Inspection and Monitoring Plan		
I.4	The Landscape Preservation Plan	I.4.1	Project for burying overhead power lines.
I.5	The Security Plan	I.5.1	Project for installing CCTV cameras at archaeological sites and implementing them.
		I.5.2	Project for security at the sites and implementation.
		I.5.2	Planning of awareness campaigns on looting and vandalism aimed at the public.
		I.5.2	Strengthening of collaboration between the Historical Heritage Service and SEPRONA and development of surveillance and inspection protocols.

13.2
The Talayotic Menorca documentation programme

The main objectives of the documentation programme are to guarantee the systematization of the documents that are generated, to ensure the efficient and flexible management of data collection and support for research, and to foster the management and processing of information and knowledge creation.

It is therefore proposed to digitize data and create a comprehensive document management system. This involves the creation of a large digital repository open to managers and researchers to facilitate data storage, processing, management, treatment and consultation. This repository will be used to:

- Locate and gather the documents related to Talayotic Menorca.
- Systematize and order the documents.
- Standardize the procedures and formats of the documents that are generated.
- Computerize and digitize document management.
- Relate the metadata through a Geobase of data, based on the connection of the data to a Geographic Information System.
- Facilitate investigation.

The aim is to guarantee easy access to information, better document organization and management, data security, and benefits for new research and for improving the environment.

For these reasons, it is proposed to create a digital self-archiving system for unifying the documents from the various research and management teams involved in the attributes of Talayotic Menorca, which are often disconnected from each other or seldom collaborate. For the correct implementation of this digital repository, it will be necessary to systematize and draft protocols of archaeological practice and to digitize and apply information techniques in archaeology, as specified in the Island Research Plan (nº 20).

For the correct implementation of the repository, it is also considered essential to create a thesaurus on prehistory in Menorca with a view to establishing the normative vocabulary in archaeological practice and, especially, with a view to identifying and describing the material culture of this period.

The documentation and information management system is based on increasing the standardization, centralization and comprehensive transmission of information on the Talayotic heritage as a whole, guaranteeing correct document management based on common archival criteria. This translates into the creation of a database that incorporates all the existing archaeological information and information on conservation so that it can be presented in the form of a map with spatial references. In other words, it is proposed to create a Geographical Information System of the Talayotic archaeology of Menorca based on the possibilities currently offered by the IDE cartographic portal. The comprehensive digital management of the documents will facilitate consultation and planning. Another objective is to transfer this information to the internet, making it available to everyone through the Talayotic Menorca website and thus allowing the heritage and studies on it to be displayed and disseminated.

The information that can be incorporated into this system may include the incidents detected by visitors, who can be asked to collaborate at the beginning of their visit by using a mobile app.

For example, the GIS developed in the

Table 20. Summary of the Talayotic Menorca documentation programme

II	**The Talayotic Menorca documentation programme**		
II. 6	The Talayotic Menorca Document Archive	II.6.1.	Drafting of the technical project for the document archive and implementation
		II.6.2.	Creation of a thesaurus on the prehistory of Menorca

Son Catlar master plan, which has been made available to the administration, was prepared with the free software QGIS (Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 licence CC BY-SA). The feasibility of using this GIS for all the sites musts be analysed, as must the possibilities of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Menorca (IDE Menorca), which already has a cartographic system that covers the entire island and is currently being used. A common documentation system could thus be consolidated to facilitate management, conservation and research.

13.3 Eco-efficiency and environmental sustainability programme

The management of the attributes of the proposed property can clearly contribute to the option of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development proposed by the United Nations. Therefore, the Talayotic Menorca Agency will commit to sustainable management of the territory, respecting the island's landscape mosaic, traditional constructions and traditional paths structure.

Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the main objectives of this programme are to ensure eco-efficiency and sustainability, to adopt environmental criteria in the actions carried out and, specifically, to undertake projects and actions aimed at reducing environmental impact and collaborating in respect for the environment within the framework of Talayotic Menorca. Likewise, it is important to make all visitors and users aware of the importance of sustainability and environmental protection, and to encourage non-harmful behaviours.

The programme focuses on the commitment and attitude of the internal work of the Talayotic Menorca Agency, adopting eco-efficient and sustainable measures in its day-to-day work and developing policies focusing specifically on

- mobility,
- waste and recycling of materials, and
- implementation of renewable energies.

13.3.1. Mobility Plan

In line with the commitments of the Menorca 2030 Strategy for sustainability, it is considered necessary to help reduce mobility of private vehicles using fossil fuels and to propose a more sustainable mobility system that preserves the landscape of the attributes from visual and polluting impacts, for example, by avoiding car parks at the foot of the archaeological sites.

The Mobility Plan will therefore focus on measures such as the following:

- Creation of dissuasive car parks in the areas around the sites, avoiding parking of vehicles at the foot of archaeological sites.
- Proposals that encourage community mobility, such as the implementation of public transport or shuttles that bring visitors from dissuasive car parks.
- Encouraging sustainable mobility with bicycles or walking itineraries.

It is also proposed that positive discrimination policies be applied to visitors who use a sustainable mode of

transport (public transport, bicycles or walking), through compensations such as a reduction in the price of entry, a free ticket to visit another archaeological site, a free guided tour or the gift of a recycled object with the Talayotic Menorca logo (e.g. a notebook with recycled paper or a recycled cotton bag).

13.3.2. Waste and Material Recycling Plan

The management of the attributes of the proposed asset can clearly contribute to the reduction of waste and the recycling of materials. Through this plan, a variety of actions will be aimed at using new ways of working to minimize environmental impact.

In addition to the specific measures set out in the plan, it is proposed to apply for a European environmental quality certification, such as EMAS, which assesses aspects such as atmospheric emissions, water discharges, waste treatment, land use and soil contamination, use of natural resources, transportation, the risk of accidents and environmental impacts, and the effects on biological diversity.

Archaeological projects must also include a clause that requires the development of a materials recycling plan.

13.3.3. Renewable Energy Plan for the sites

Along the same lines, the Talayotic Menorca Agency will have a plan to promote renewable energy at the sites. To do this, all the infrastructure associated with archaeological sites will be designed with bioclimatic principles. The site will have an energy control system and must be energy self-sufficient, preferably through the installation of small photovoltaic facilities or, where possible, biomass systems using the plant residues that are so abundant in the site clearing campaigns.

Table 21. Summary of the eco-efficiency and environmental sustainability programme

III	**The eco-efficiency and sustainability programme**		
III.7	Mobility Plan	III.7.1.	Project for access with public transport to the most visited archaeological sites
		III.7.2.	Project for dissuasive parking and implementation of electric shuttles
		III.7.3.	Bicycle parking project
		III.7.4.	Talayotic trails project
III.8	The Waste and Material Recycling Plan		
III.9	A Renewable Energy Plan at the sites		

13.3.4. The sustainability threshold of visits. A model of responsible visits.

One of the fundamental dimensions of inscription will be expanding the dissemination and accessibility of the sites that are part of the nominated property.

In fact, the cultural heritage of the Talayotic Menorca arouses a high degree of interest among the local population. The nomination has led to even greater interest in recent years, as evidenced by the rising number of visits to the sites.

However, greater accessibility to the sites must be in accordance with the criterion of preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property, so the Management Plan proposes a series of criteria and measures to keep visits to the sites below their sustainability threshold.

This sustainability threshold will be set by the need to preserve two basic elements: the cultural assets of the attributes and the landscape of each component. The Management Plan proposes a management system that ensures the maintenance of the overall state of conservation and contributes to the policies adopted by the island's authorities in promoting sustainable mobility.

Forcasting future visits

As mentioned above, one of the objectives of the inscription of Talayotic Menorca is to expand the dissemination and enjoyment of and access to the Talayotic heritage, ensuring that the remains are conserved, the environment is sustainable and visits to the sites offer a comfortable and satisfactory experience throughout the year.

Based on the current data and the proposals for revitalizing the attributes, the Management Plan makes a forecast of the influx of visitors to the attributes belonging to Group 1 sites. To this end, the various types of activity will be taken into account: free visits, group visits and other specific activities with a higher concentration of people (concerts, festivals, etc.).

Carrying capacity and sustainability threshold

The Management Plan establishes the carrying capacity and the sustainability threshold of the attributes in Group 1 of the proposed classification. To calculate it, factors such as the types of activity offered, the characterization of the landscape and the archaeological remains, accesses and parking spaces are taken into account.

The concept of the sustainability threshold also includes several variables:

- Services that will have to be installed to attend to potential visitors (WC, drinking water, information, etc.).
- Parking spaces and other services associated with mobility (cycle parking, public transport, etc.).
- Cleaning and refuse collection services.

Therefore, the sustainability threshold makes it advisable to set substantially lower visitor limits than the capacity of the sites.

Table 22. Size, current and proposed carrying capacity and average visit time of the most visited archaeological sites

		Size of the site	Parking spaces	Current carrying capacity / number of people at the same time	Proposed carrying capacity / number of people at the same time	Average visit time
Es Tudons naveta	C1	596 m^2 (dry-stone wall enclosure)	Up to 5 coaches		100 people	30′
Son Catlar	C2	44,234 m^2	Approximately 60 cars Several coaches		250 people	120′
Torre d'en Galmés	C5	66,240 m^2	Interpretation centre + site 25 cars 20 bicycles	150 people	250 people	120′
Torralba d'en Salort	C6	63,753 m^2	40 cars 5 coaches	350 people	250 people	90′
Talatí de Dalt	C7	44,652 m^2	10 cars		150 people	60′
Trepucó	C8	49,193 m^2	30 cars 8 coaches		100 people	45′

These figures were estimated separately and are based on defining carrying capacity as the number of people who can visit the site at the same time, enjoy the visit and understand and observe the landscape.

Table 23. Proposed carrying capacity, average visit time, opening hours and maximum occupancy range of the most visited archaeological sites.

		Proposed carrying capacity / number of people at the same time	Average visit time	Opening hours under the hypothesis of 160 days open per year with extended hours (10 h)	Opening hours under the hypothesis of 160 days open per year with restricted hours (5 h)	Hypothesis of potential visits, persons per year	Maximum occupancy range (20%-40%)
Es Tudons naveta	C1	100 persons	30	1,600	800	480,000	96,000/192,000
Son Catlar	C2	250 persons	120	1,600	800	300,000	60,000/120,000
Torre d'en Galmés	C5	250 persons	120	1,600	800	300,000	60,000/120,000
Torralba d'en Salort	C6	250 persons	90	1,600	800	400,000	80,000/160,000
Talatí de Dalt	C7	150 persons	60	1,600	800	360,000	72,000/144,000
Trepucó	C8	100 persons	45	1,600	800	320,000	64,000/128,000

A carrying capacity and an average visit time is proposed for each site in Group 1 according to its itinerary. A hypothesis is also established for the visitor capacity that each site could have based on the carrying capacity, the duration of the visit and the opening hours. These figures indicate the high carrying capacity of the attributes. The objective is for the influx of visitors to reach between 20% and 40% of the maximum capacity.

Taking into account the current number of visitors to the attributes[6] and the figures of the hypothesis, even if visitor numbers increase considerably, they will be far from reaching the established sustainability threshold. At present, visits to the busiest site, Es Tudons naveta (C1), do not reach 50% of the lowest amount of the proposed carrying capacity range, and for the rest they are below 30% of the bottom of the range.

Consequently, in no cases will an increase in visitors to the sites with the most popular attributes of the property pose a threat to the conservation of their values or their integrity. Furthermore, the section on conservation proposals includes a series of measures associated with the maintenance of all the sites in Group 1.

6. Even taking into account that the number of visitors accounted for only corresponds to those in the high season who are counted by the informants, so the total number of visitors to each site must be higher.

These figures were estimated separately and are based on defining carrying capacity as the number of people who can visit the site at the same time, enjoy the visit and understand and observe the landscape.

A total carrying capacity of between 432,000 and 864,000 means that between 28% and 56% of the total annual population of the island (1,535,000 people) can be accommodated.

Table 24. Summary of the demographic values of Menorca.

Demographic values of Menorca		
2019 population census	96,620	
Number of tourists in 2019	1,438,545	
Maximum annual value of HPI[7] 2018	221,450	14 August
Minimum annual value of HPI 2018	93,196	2 January

7. HPI - Human Pressure Index. OBSAM data.

13.4 Programme of dissemination, revitalization, communication and responsible tourism

There is currently a uniform signage system for all archaeological sites that is determined by the Island Council of Menorca. Signage has recently been progressively renewed at almost all the sites that can be visited in the components parts of Talayotic Menorca. This is considered the basic system that any archaeological site should have and consists of the following:

- An introductory panel on the historical context of Menorca that is identical for all the sites.
- An introductory panel for the specific site.
- A variable number of panels that are located at different parts of the visit itinerary according to the interpretive needs of each site.

13.4.1. Criteria of the informative media

Any intervention involving informative media must be designed according to the following criteria:

Respect for the heritage
Informative media must be respectful of the heritage nature of the elements and their integrity.

Accessibility
Informative media must be accessible. The types of media will be studied so that they offer the highest degree of accessibility (physical, sensorial, intellectual, linguistic, social, etc.).

Rigour
The dissemination devices must contain rigorous and verified information based on the latest research.

Intelligibility
Scientific rigour must be compatible with media that provide understandable and attractive content for a wide and varied audience (general visitors, experts or professionals, schoolchildren/students, families, tourists, etc.).

Educational
One of the fundamental characteristics of the informative media is their educational nature. They are specially designed with a strong educational approach to provide learning and experimentation on the prehistory of Menorca.

Use of various types
The use of and experimentation with various informative media enriches the project and allows more segments of the public to be reached. For this reason, it is recommended to use face-to-face media for the on-site visit and virtual media before and after the visit.

Use of the Talayotic Menorca brand
The various informative media must be brought together under the same brand, Talayotic Menorca, and despite the individual characteristics of each attribute, common general guidelines and regulations must be followed. The presence of the brand will allow users to identify the attributes and services associated with Talayotic Menorca.

Elegance, discretion and durability
The in situ informative media must harmonize with the environment and with the archaeological structures. They must be discreet to avoid causing communicative disturbance or affecting the settings too much. They must also use materials of low combustibility, low maintenance cost and high resistance to deterioration. All types of signage must be clear and simple, but also original and attractive.

Compliance with safety regulations
All media must comply with the safety standards required by their type and nature.

13.4.2. Interpretation centres or adjoining structures

The Management Plan is committed to creating spaces adjoining the archaeological sites that present the keys to understanding and interpreting them, in addition to highlighting their thematic speciality. These spaces add value to the experience and, in addition, offer visitors highly appreciated services (reception and attention, shops, sale of drinking water, services, etc.).

The Management Plan must establish the themes to be dealt with in advance, emphasizing the thematic preferences at each site and ensuring that there are no repetitions or contradictions between the various centres or structures.

An interpretive space on death with a floor area of approximately 80 m2 is currently being set up at the Es Tudons naveta (C1).

As described in its master plan (2019), an extension of the current interpretation centre at Torre d'en Galmés (C5) is proposed in order to offer more interpretive space and more services to visitors.

The master plan of Son Catlar (C2) (2019) proposes the creation of an interpretation centre or a site museum that explains how to take full advantage of the visit.

At Torralba d'en Salort (C6), Talatí de Dalt (C7) and Trepucó (C8), it is proposed to create open-air interpretation points to provide visitors with more information than the existing signage.

13.4.3. Plan to Improve the Quality and Experience of Visitors

This plan includes a series of projects and actions aimed at renovating, expanding or improving the current media. The purpose of the plan is to facilitate and encourage visits to the archaeological sites, as well as to improve quality and comfort during the visit.

Opening hours

It has been decided that the opening hours of the archaeological sites should be standardized, and that the sites belonging to Group 1 should be open throughout the year, with different opening hours in the high and low seasons. Visitors' habits will also be studied to adapt visiting hours to their routines. It will be important to analyse currant entrance fees and study the possibility of bonuses or promotions to encourage visits, such as annual passes for the local public and combined entrance to sites and museums.

Signage

The plan also includes the improvement of interpretive signage of panels along the itineraries, which is the main information available to visitors for understanding and interpreting the sites. New signage formats will be incorporated to expand and diversify the information to be transmitted. Although the current signage mainly explains and interprets the archaeological remains in situ, the plan proposes to colonize spaces such as rest areas and shady places to deal with other issues not directly related to visible structures, such as who lived there, what they ate and how they were organized. This information will also indicate and interpret elements of the landscape, such as flora, geology, aspects of traditional agriculture and ethnographic structures near the sites.

The plan also includes a proposal to reinforce the idea that archaeological sites are living spaces in continuous transformation and that archaeological work provides new data on the Talayotic culture. For this reason, a specific signage system is proposed to inform visitors of the archaeological developments resulting from the most recent archaeological excavations.

Standardization of basic services

To provide greater comfort to visitors, the basic services offered by Group 1 sites will be standardized, including the customer service, adapted toilets, drinking water, a brochure and guided tours.

Mobile app

The quality of visits will also be improved by an app that can be downloaded to the users' mobile phones to provide a variety of services: different languages, sign language guides, different levels of visit and additional information based on new technologies such as 3D or augmented reality. The aim is to help understand archaeological structures that by their nature are incomplete and difficult to interpret for most visitors.

13.4.4. Cultural Events Plan

The Cultural Events Plan proposes to revitalize the archaeological sites through recreational activities for all audiences. The aim is to expand the offer, promote the significance of the heritage and its recreational enjoyment and celebrate heritage-friendly events that give prestige to the Talayotic Menorca brand. To this end, activities that are already being carried out successfully will be promoted, such as the Som talaiòtics programme of visits and excursions and the lighting of torches to defend human rights, special events such as International World Heritage Day and Balearic Slingshot Championship, and special activities for families. It is also proposed to use archaeological spaces as outdoor stages for music and performing arts shows, with the necessary protection measures.

Activities related to the recognition of the island as a Starlight Reserve will combine the privilege of a high-quality night sky in a protected space with the monuments of the Talayotic culture and their relationship with astronomy. There will be night-time activities combining archaeology and astronomy to reveal the symbolic universe

of the men and women who lived in the prehistoric communities of Menorca.

An informative experimental archaeology project will attempt to replicate the houses of ancient times, reproducing models of food production and objects of daily life as a way of revealing the cultural characteristics of society. The aim of this project will be more educational than scientific. The plan also includes a project of historical recreation and informative experimental archaeology in which researchers and amateurs can participate. This project will be the starting point for the organization of experiences for the general public through dramatized visits, events and workshops.

13.4.5. Communication and Marketing Plan

The Management Plan proposes the development of a comprehensive communication plan. This plan will set out the positioning, the strategies and actions, the image, and the content that is to be transmitted to communicate what Talayotic Menorca is, what it offers, its objectives, the audience it wishes to target, what it wants to transmit and the most appropriate channels and media for doing so. The Communication and Marketing Plan will define all these aspects and will also harmonize all communication, which must follow a standard content and format.

One of the most important tasks of the Communication and Marketing Plan will be to reflect on the brand created for World Heritage nomination and used to this day. It must be decided whether this brand is the appropriate one to provide continuity or it is more appropriate to create a new brand that commemorates Talayotic Menorca as a World Heritage Site.

Another fundamental element of the Communication and Marketing Plan will be adapting and expanding the existing website dedicated to disseminating the nomination in order to turn it into a very powerful web portal on Talayotic Menorca that will position it as one of the most important archaeological destinations in Spain. The Communication and Marketing Plan will also revitalize and boost the social networks and the YouTube channel to make them dynamic channels for direct communication and dissemination to thousands of users.

Communication and marketing must also promote and announce all activities, events and news on Talayotic Menorca, in addition to editing the communication tools (brochures, maps and guides) and designing merchandising products that bear the Talayotic Menorca brand.

The diagnosis that has been made reveals that Menorcan prehistory has little or no presence in the specialized archaeological travel portals. Consequently, a communication campaign in specialized portals, archaeological guides and travel magazines is proposed to position the Talayotic Menorca as one of the most exceptional and least-known cultures in Europe.

13.4.6. Universal Accessibility Plan

Accessibility is for all people and must be a priority in the context of Talayotic Menorca.

A project will be drawn up in which proposals will be formulated for compliance with and improvement of the accessibility regulations (Balearic Islands Law 8/2017, of 3 August, on universal accessibility and other regulations). In this regard, the audits carried out at the Es Tudons naveta and Torre d'en Galmés sites take into account the diagnoses made by the Menorca Foundation for People with Disabilities and formulate proposals for improving and adapting visits. These studies can serve as a reference for drafting specific projects to make at least the Group 1 sites accessible.

The audits conclude that accessibility can be substantially improved without major changes to the existing infrastructure and facilities. For example, it is proposed to mark the adapted spaces in the car park, to adapt the main access, the information point and the counter, the outer and inner itineraries and the height of display cabinets, and to provide devices for people with visual difficulties. These principles of accessibility must be present in everything that is planned in the future, and the improvements will be progressively implemented to adapt existing structures and infrastructure.

Content
Architectural and museographic interventions will apply the principles of universal design or inclusive design aimed at offering the same opportunities to all people. They will ensure compliance with general guidelines, such as graphic design with a high level of readability, easy reading, clear and intelligible language and adequate lighting.

Vision
The Universal Accessibility Plan is also committed to expanding the level of accessibility at Group 1 sites by adding interpretive areas for people with visual impairment, which will also be useful and of interest to any visitors. These will include tactile models, reproductions of objects for touching, and audio induction loops and subtitles on the audiovisuals for people with hearing impairment. The mobile app will also play an important role in relation to accessibility, because it can transmit content based on sign language guides for people with hearing impairment and audio descriptions for people with visual impairment.

Proposals for all groups
The Universal Accessibility Plan is also committed to inclusive proposals and social integration in order to bring heritage closer to special groups. Local associations and institutions that work with disadvantaged or socially excluded people and groups in Menorca will collaborate to develop a plan and a series of effective proposals for carrying it out.

Table 25. Summary of the dissemination, revitalization, communication and responsible tourism programme

IV	**Programme of dissemination, revitalization, communication and responsible tourism**		
IV.10	Interpretation centres or adjoining structures	IV.10.1	General museological project and proposal of criteria.
		IV.10.2	Construction of the interpretation centre in Naveta des Tudons (C1), drafting and execution of the museographic project.
		IV.10.3	Architectural scheme, museum project and execution of the expansion of the Torre d'en Galmés interpretation centre (C5).
		IV.10.4	Architectural and museographic scheme and execution of the Son Catlar interpretation centre (C2).
		IV.10.5	Project for the design and production of the interpretation structure of Torralba d'en Salort (C6).
		IV.10.6	Project for the design and production of the interpretation structure of Talatí de Dalt (C7).
		IV.10.7	Project for the design and production of the interpretation structure of Trepucó (C8).
IV.11	Plan to improve the quality and experience of visits	IV.11.1	Project to revise opening hours and fee types.
		IV.11.2	Project for signage and interpretation at the sites.
		IV.11.3	Project to create new services.
		IV.11.4	Digital Talayotic Menorca project.
		IV.11.5	Project for provisional signage of current archaeological work.
IV.12	Cultural events plan	IV.12.1	Project for historical recreation and informative experimental archaeology.
		IV.12.2	Som Talaiòtics project.
		IV.12.3	Project to celebrate International World Heritage Day.
		IV.12.4	Family activities project.
		IV.12.5	Project for outdoor cultural settings.
		IV.12.6	Starlight and archaeoastronomy project.
		IV.12.7	Balearic Slingshot Championship project with Honda.
		IV.12.8	Solidarity events project.
		IV.12.9	Archaeology and the arts project.
		IV.12.10	Open house Project.

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IV.13	Communication and Marketing Plan	IV.13.1	Project for the Communication and Marketing Plan.
		IV.13.2	Responsive web portal project.
		IV.13.3	Project to revitalize social networks and the YouTube channel.
		IV.13.4	Project for renewing and promoting publications.
IV.14	Universal Accessibility Plan	IV.14.1	Project for accessibility of archaeological sites.
		IV.14.2	Project for the creation of interpretation areas for people with visual impairment.
		IV.14.3	Project for the creation of resources for people with hearing impairment.
		IV.14.4	Social inclusion project for special groups.

13.5
Educational programme

The archaeological sites of Talayotic Menorca have great potential as laboratories for learning about prehistory. Therefore, Talayotic Menorca is a first-rate educational resource. Currently, several educational initiatives are being carried out by a variety of institutions, including the extensive programme of activities at the Museu de Menorca, the activities organized by the Heritage Service of the Menorca Island Council and the *Adopta un monument* programme. The purpose of the educational programme is to consolidate and expand many of these initiatives with the clear aim of making the prehistoric heritage of Menorca a benchmark in education innovation in the field of archaeological heritage. One of the objectives of the educational programme is for young people to become aware of the legacy of Talayotic Menorca and thus guarantee the preservation and dissemination of this heritage.

Proposals

It is proposed to create a Learning Camp on prehistory and Talayotic culture.

This is an educational service organized by the Ministry of Education of the Balearic government and aimed at all the island's schools and visiting school groups. It offers workshops and a series of educational and transdisciplinary activities on prehistory and Talayotic culture based on observation, analysis and interpretation by the students. A feasibility study should be carried out and the best location for this centre should be determined. A sound educational project and an attractive offer for schoolchildren from the island and elsewhere must be created. The proposed Learning Camp would be the first in Menorca to have a specific educational offer on Talayotic culture and prehistory in general. It would also be the first in the Balearic Islands dealing specifically with archaeology and interpretation of the historical landscape.

The educational programme also includes the implementation and promotion of educational and pedagogical activities and initiatives aimed at the island's schools and social centres that are already in place, in addition to new content and formats. The Adopta un monument programme, which was very well received in the 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 academic years, focuses on the importance of conservation and protection of heritage and is one of the most important educational resources.

Another educational resource, El meu talayot, in which a 3D game/app is combined with teaching units and a face-to-face visit to a talayot, has recently been incorporated as a pilot test. The educational programme will supervise its development.

The programme also includes the creation of teaching instruments and materials for classroom learning, in addition to a virtual classroom: an educational multi-platform for teachers and schoolchildren designed to include Talayotic Menorca within the school syllabus. The platform will concentrate all the educational offerings. It will have a download section and will allow users to experiment with several recreational applications through virtual educational tours of various sites. The programme also includes the experimental workshop visits and more recreational proposals for non-regulated education groups.

Teacher training sessions will also be organized, and educational notebooks for students and teachers will be prepared on specific topics or on the archaeological sites of Talayotic Menorca, its setting, the landscape, the excavations that have been carried out, the materials that have been conserved and the research work that has been done. These notebooks will be downloadable from the virtual classroom.

Table 26. Summary of the Educational Programme

V	Educational programme		
V.15	Learning Camp on prehistory and Talayotic culture		
V.16	Educational Activities Plan	V.16.1	Adopta un monument project
		V.16.2	El meu talayot project
		V.16.3	Classroom archaeology workshop project
		V.16.4	Project for workshop visits to archaeological sites
		V.16.5	Project for a virtual classroom of educational resources
		V.16.6	Teacher Training Plan
		V.16.7	Project for the development of educational resources and notebooks
		V.16.8	Project for activities and materials for non-regulated education

13.6 Research Programme

The Research Programme aims to improve the state of scientific knowledge about the nominated property and to transfer this knowledge to society as a whole. The plan proposes the creation of a series of facilities whose aims are to increase and improve scientific research, consolidate the teams working on the island and promote the internationalization of research in Menorca. The Research Programme will increase the economic resources allocated to research on Talayotic Menorca. It is also proposed that medium and long-term projects be carried out by research teams that are currently working in order to ensure multi-year funding.

The Talayotic Menorca Agency will foster the publication of research results, especially in English and in indexed publications. Finally, the Agency will introduce programmes to stimulate research vocations through instruments such as scholarships and/or specialized training.

The proposal for organizing scientific research is based on three instruments:

1. Providing the Menorcan Studies Institute (IME)[8] with the necessary resources for it toact as an observatory of Menorca's archaeological heritage, to maintain the indicators of compliance with the Management Plan and to organize a series of works and studies on the impact of public policies on cultural heritage.

2. Setting up an archaeology laboratory that can be shared by the research groups working on the island. This is one of the aspects identified in the analysis stage as a deficit for the development of Menorcan archaeology. This laboratory must have the basic equipment required by a research team. In addition, it is proposed to study the possibility of providing a residence for researchers and students from outside the island. This laboratory/residence will be set up in the Casal De Binicodrell, in the municipality of Migjorn.

3. To move towards the creation of a Centre for Research in Archaeology and Island Cultural Heritage of the Mediterranean (CIAPIM), with the involvement of consolidated research groups that have been working on the island for a long time, universities that may be interested and contribute resources, and other research institutes. It is conceived as a benchmark centre of excellence in Europe that promotes interdisciplinarity in scientific knowledge, combining scientific disciplines related to archaeology, landscape and cultural heritage. The CIAPIM should start to operate shortly, but consolidating it will be a long process. It should be in line with the research policies of the Balearic Government, with a special involvement of the Menorca Island Council, which is responsible for managing Menorca's archaeological heritage. The aim is for the CIAPIM to become a UNESCO Category 2 Centre.

It is also planned to develop an Island Research Plan that will articulate multi-year or specific projects and organize work camps associated with topics such as preventive conservation, heritage and landscape management, climate change and prehistoric architecture. It will adopt an interdisciplinary approach, guaranteeing knowledge transfer and helping improve the dissemination and management of the heritage.

It is proposed to continue and intensify the work lines initiated years ago by the groups carrying out research on the island: construction techniques, the stratigraphic sequence, models of occupation of space, material culture, the materiality of death, etc.

It is also proposed that new lines of research be initiated, such as experimental archaeology and landscape archaeology.

It is proposed that a model for the use of a Geographic Information System be established to serve as the basis for integrating all spatial data from future archaeological or restoration interventions so that they can be documented, analysed and visualized. The use of Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) technology or virtual reconstruction will improve the quality of archaeological documentation.

The Talayotic Menorca Agency will regulate the conditions for carrying out archaeological interventions within the framework of current legislation. The aim is to define the procedures and the types of reports and data generated, making a great effort to create a high-quality digital repository that can be consulted easily by managers and researchers.

It will be essential to systematize and computerize information and to draft protocols for archaeological practice, conservation and restoration procedures and for scientific activity. Unified procedures must be established for all teams that participate in archaeological interventions and research, as well as for the technical staff involved in preventive conservation and restoration projects. These procedures will cover the use of planimetry, photogrammetry, stratigraphic files, coding, archaeological work methods, documenting and drawing of movable property, excavation reports, analytics, and conservation and restoration monitoring files.

Table 27. Summary of the Research Programme

VI	Research Programme		
VI.17	Island Research Plan	VI.17.1	Research planning project
		VI.17.2	Creation of a financing fund with public and private resources
		VI.17.3	Experimental archaeology project
		VI.17.4	Summer camps for student internships
VI.18	Creation of an archaeology laboratory and residence		
VI.19	Creation of the Centre for Research in Mediterranean Island Archaeology, Landscape and Cultural Heritage (CIAPPIM)		

13.7 Community participation programme

One of the lines to be developed within the framework of the Talayotic Menorca Management Plan is the involvement and participation of the public in enhancing the value and significance of the Talayotic heritage, which undoubtedly arouses a feeling of identity on the island. The proposed initiatives aim to involve the community and stimulate their participation using an intergenerational and cross-cutting approach. Some of the initiatives that are already being carried out will be consolidated.

The community participation programme is cross-cutting and is included in the various programmes of the Management Plan. The following are some of the initiatives:

- The creation of the Owners and Managers Forum of the sites, with its own systems of deliberation and participation on the implications of managing the attributes of the property within the dynamics of farm management.
- The creation of Social Council of the Talayotic Menorca Agency to allow community participation in monitoring compliance with the Management Plan.
- New avenues of participation. The Talayotic Menorca website will have a section for suggestions and proposals that must be answered within 15 days. In the municipalities of the island, periodic meetings will be held with the heads of the Talayotic Menorca Agency to report on the progress of its programmes.
- Community participation through associations or entities or individually. Currently, some associations are already participating with the Menorca Island Council in some tasks.
- Training courses for volunteers who want to contribute their time free of charge to help provide information and mediation at the visitable archaeological sites in the high season and at peak times. It can be very enriching for these volunteers to also offer local knowledge about subjects such as fauna, flora and ethnography.

- Within the research programme, community science projects that involve the public in collecting data on the ground for scientific uses.
- Direct involvement of the public in the conservation of the sites through ad hoc initiatives.

Table 28. Summary of the community participation programme

VII	Community participation programme		
VII.20	Collective Involvement Plan	VI.17.1	Project for incorporating associations
		VI.17.2	Project for connection with town councils
		VI.17.3	Community Science Plan

13.8 Evaluation and monitoring programme

Both the Management Plan and all the actions, projects and permanent work of the Talayotic Menorca Agency require an evaluation and monitoring methodology to guarantee quality control by systematically measuring a series of parameters that are considered relevant.

The programme includes two action plans:

a) The creation of the Talayotic Menorca Observatory within the framework of the Menorcan Socio-Environmental Observatory (OBSAM), which will be the body responsible for collecting, processing and evaluating data on such important aspects as audiences, the impact of research and the state of conservation of the heritage. It is therefore important to evaluate these data and create a historical series that allows the sequence of the data to be assessed in the medium and long term.

b) A system for permanent and detailed monitoring of compliance and quality assessment of the processes and work of the Management Plan. The system will periodically evaluate the progress made in relation to the objectives set out in the Management Plan, the resources invested, the actions carried out and the results obtained.

The experience of the Menorcan Studies Institute (IME) in creating indicators for evaluating the economic and social impact of tourism and its recent track record suggest that it should be entrusted with drafting the quantitative and qualitative indicators for evaluating the Management Plan.

The key indicators are based on simple data that reflect compliance with the decisions taken and determine whether the projects or action plans are being carried out successfully and contribute to the achievement of the objectives, and whether deviations or problems have arisen. The indicators should be simple but relevant, quantifiable, objective and recognized by those who use them. The data must be reliable and truthful, very well defined and unambiguous to ensure correct interpretation.

Process indicators (which measure specific aspects of the work process to determine whether it is being carried out optimally) and impact indicators (which measure the results obtained) will also be established.

Throughout the implementation of the Management Plan, the monitoring mechanisms and intermediate reports will provide recommendations to guide the Talayotic Menorca Agency and the other actors involved towards an optimal execution of the plan and better results. Therefore, their purpose is to detect areas with room for improvement or areas with inefficiencies that must be corrected. The final evaluation will measure and project the impacts of the actions in the short, medium and long term.

Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

The main objective of monitoring is to identify threats or impacts that can affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property and its atributes. Monitoring makes up an essential aspect when attempting to preserve in time the Outstanding Universal Value, authenticity and integrity of the nominated property, as detailed in Chapter 3 of the nomination dossier. The baseline for monitoring the state of conservation of each component and its constituent elements, as well as nominated property as a whole, is the one described in this nomination dossier.

The monitoring and set of indicators upon which it is based constitute essential tools for informing all those interested and responsible parties of the property's management regarding both potential and existent problems. Additionally, it allows for the continuous adaptation of possible future revisions of the Talayotic Menorca Management Plan, as well as the strengthening of cooperation between the different stakeholders involved in the property's management. It is also the basis that provides support to the periodic reports that are presented to the World Heritage Centre and the World Heritage Committee via the standard channels of the State Party.

The system of key indicators developed to measure the state of conservation is formed by four typologies or groups: (1) Archaeological monuments, sites and settings; (2) Environmental, landscape and territorial factors; (3) Transmission of Outstanding Universal Value; (4) Management related.

Table 28 depict the selected indicators based on the different scopes.

Selection of indicators takes into account the accuracy of sources, the availability of data, as well as its reliability and regularity. Also quite relevant is the existence of a solid spatial database (IDE Menorca) with multiple thematic layers, which allows for the integration and inclusion of a substantial part of such indicators. To this set of indicators, we must also add the degree of compliance of the objectives set forth in the Management Plan itself.

Table 29. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

Archaeological monuments, sites and settings

Category	Indicator / units	Frequency of updating	Entity responsible for records
Impact on the integrity of the monuments	Structures showing problems of stability [n°] and [%] Cases treated [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Monuments with structural problems [n°] and [%] Cases treated [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Damage detected from fractures or cracks [n°] Cases treated [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Cases detected and cases treated of invasive vegetation on monuments [n°] and [%]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Conservation and restoration	Restoration projects [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Conservation projects [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Conservation interventions executed [n°] [1]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Conservation research	Research projects [n°] [2]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Research and development of specific treatments [n°] [3]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Excavations	Authorised excavation projects [n°]	Biennial	Historical Heritage Services
	Excavation projects executed [n°]	Biennial	Historical Heritage Services
Maintenance	Sites with permanent maintenance (clearing, pruning, deforestation) [n°] and [ha]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Sites with systematised monitoring methods on the evolution of conservation [n°] and [ha]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Inspection and surveillance	Records of infractions – anthropic damages [n°]	Annual	Historical Heritage Services
	Aerial/Satellite survey of land evolution and setting of monuments (rural use, constructions and works). Reporting changes	Biennial	IDE Menorca
	Visual impact checking (Several techniques: Lidar, Spatial analysis and viewsheds, photos by drones). Reporting changes	Biennial	IDE Menorca / Talayotic Menorca Agency
Pressure from visitation	Visitors per site, area and total [n° visitors / year] [visitors / day] [maximum hourly peak n°] [4]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Sites that surpass load capacity set forth in the Management Plan [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Investment	Total investment for maintenance, restoration, conservation and excavation (by subject) [€/year]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency

Environmental, landscape and territorial factors

Category	Indicator / units	Frequency of updating	Entity responsible for records
Climate change (island level)	Changes in average annual temperature: Variation in air temperature [ºC]	Annual	AEMET OBSAM
	CO_2 emissions [t-eq-CO_2]	Biennial	OBSAM
	Disastrous meteorological events affecting the property [nº of episodes]	Annual	AEMET and warning systems
Sky quality	Darkness of the sky in the areas of the nominated property [mag/arcsec^2]	Biennial	Biosphere Reserve
Natural disasters	Surface area of the property affected by forest fires [ha]	Annual	Island Council of Menorca
Impact from infrastructure and buildings	Length of overhead cables (electrical and telephone) [m]	Triennial	Island Council of Menorca
	Length of underground cables in the components parts and buffer zone [m]	Triennial	Island Council of Menorca / City Halls
	Cellular phone transmitter antennas [nº]	Triennial	Island Council of Menorca / City Halls
	New constructions [nº]	Annual	Island Council of Menorca / City Halls
	Land/Urban planning infringements [nº]	Annual	Island Council of Menorca / City Halls
Changes in biodiversity	Loss (species) [nº]	Biennial	OBSAM
	Projects for habitat restoration and surface area restored [nº] [ha]	Biennial	OBSAM
Changes and impacts on vegetation and landscape	Abandoned agricultural surface area [ha]	Triennial	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Significant alterations to plant cover [ha] and [qualitative]	Sexennial	OBSAM
	Loss or collapse of dry stone walls [m]	Biennial	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Aquifer Overexploitation	Components of the nominated property affected [nº]	Triennial	OBSAM
Sustainable mobility	New roads and opening of tracks [km]	Annual	OBSAM
	Trails equipped in the components parts and the surroundings of the sites open for visitation [nº] and [km]	Biennial	Island Council of Menorca
	Pressure from motorised vehicles (car parks) [nº maximum vehicles registered / site]	Biennial	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Points of traffic congestion around the sites [nº]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Visitors using public or collective transport [%]	Biennial	Island Council of Menorca

Transmission of the Outstanding Universal Value			
Category	Indicator / units	Frequency of updating	Entity responsible for records
Local Satisfaction	Degree of the population's commitment to the conservation - poll [%]	Triennial	Island Council of Menorca
Interpretation	Visitable sites with interpretation systems [%]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Dissemination Outreach	Participation in workshops, conferences and events relating to the nominated property [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Informational leaflets and documents [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Publications - journals [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Talayotic Menorca website traffic [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Followers on social networks	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Visits to interpretation centres and museums [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Activities organised at sites [n°] and [n° attendees]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Activities organised with schools and families or with special groups [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Projects involving technology (Smart Heritage) [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency

Category	Indicator / units	Frequency of updating	Entity responsible for records
Collaboration	Local associations and entities collaborating on the nomination [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Menorcan, national and international institutions associated with the initiative [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Volunteers	Participants at archaeological work camps [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Science	Citations [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Works published in indexed journals [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Doctoral theses and other research pieces [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Institutions involved in research projects [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency

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Related to the management system			
Category	Indicator / units	Frequency of updating	Entity responsible for records
Budget	Talayotic Menorca Agency budget [€]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Human resources	Employees [n° workers]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Financial sustainability	Self-financing ratio [% public financing] [% other sources] [5]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
Partnerships	Signed Heritage Stewardship and Enhancement contracts [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency
	Participants at the Owners and Managers Forum [n°]	Annual	Talayotic Menorca Agency

1. Reinforcement of the tops of walls, drainage and diversion of runoff from meteoric water, reinforcement systems for unstable structures, etc.
2. Regarding the origin, causes and mechanisms of decay of monuments and prediction of its evolution: alteration of stone, formation-evolution of fractures, and incidence of lichens.
3. Waterproofing of roof structures, treatment of fractures or systems to halt erosion from meteoric water.
4. Regarding sites than can be visited following the Talayotic Menorca Management Plan.
5. Other sources include: sponsorship, investment and actions from non-public entities that manage the sites, as well as other innovative sources of financing (eg. crowdfunding).

13.9
Table of programmes, plans and projects associated with resources

The figures included in this table represents a budgetary framework that must be specified throughout its implementation, adjusting, and even increasing according to circumstances and needs

Table 30. Programmes, plans and projects with provided resources

Code	Programme plan	Code	Projects/actions work		
I	**The preservation, conservation, maintenance and restoration programme**				
I.1	The Preventive treatment conservation and Maintenance Plan				200.000 €/year
I.2	Inspection and monitoring plan				20.000 €/ year
I.3	Conservation and restoration plan				100.000 €/ year
I.4	Landscape preservation plan	I.4.1	Project to bury overhead power lines.		According to project
I.5	Security plan	I.5.1	Project for the installation of CCTV cameras implementation at archaeological sites.	Project	6.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		I.5.2	Security implementation plan at the archaeological sites.	Project	6.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		I.5.2	Public awareness programme on archaeological looting and vandalism.	Annual budget	6.000 € / year
		I.5.2	Reinforcement of the collaboration between the Historical Heritage Service and SEPRONA (nature protection police service) and elaboration of surveillance and inspection protocols.	No charge	-

Code	Programme plan	Code	Projects/actions work		
II	**The Talayotic Menorca documentation programme**				
II. 6	Menorca Talayotic archives	II.6.1.	Writing and implementation the technical project to the archives.	Project	16.000 €
				Shock plan	14.000 €
				Annual maintenance	6.000 €
		II.6.2.	Creation of a thesaurus on the prehistory of Menorca.	Project	8.000 €
III	**Eco-efficiency and environmental sustainability programme**				
III.7	Mobility plan	III.7.1.	Mobility project with public transport to reach the most visited archaeological sites.	Project	6.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		III.7.2.	Dissuasive parking project and implementation of electric shuttles	Project	12.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		III.7.3.	Cycle parking project	Included in III.7.2	-
				Implementation	According to project
		III.7.4.	Talayotic trail project	Project	6.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
III.8	Waste and material recycling plan			Project	7.000 €
				Implementation	According to plan
III.9	Renewable energy plan at archaeological sites			Project	10.000 €
				Implementation	According to plan

Code	Programme plan	Code	Projects/actions work		
IV	**Programme of dissemination, revitalization, communication, and responsible tourism**				
IV.10	Interpretation centres or adjoining structures	IV.10.1	Global museological project and proposal of criterion.	Project	8.000 €
		IV.10.2	Construction of the Interpretation Centre in the Naveta des Tudons (C1) area, elaboration of museography project and execution.	Construction	80.840 €
				Museography project	8.000 €
				Production	According to project
		IV.10.3	Architectonic project, museography project and project for the extension of the Torre d'en Galmés Interpretation Centre (C5).	Architectonic project	15.000 €
				Museography project	12.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		IV.10.4	Architectonic and museography project for the Son Catlar (C2) Interpretation Center and construction.	Architectonic project	30.000 €
				Museography project	15.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		IV.10.5	Design the project for construction outbuilding Interpretation structure for Torralba d'en Salort (C6).	Museography project	8.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		IV.10.6	Design the project for construction outbuilding Interpretation structure for Talatí de Dalt (C7).	Museography project	8.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		IV.10.7	Design the project for construction outbuilding interpretation structure for Trepucó (C8).	Museography project	8.000 €
				Implementation	According to project

Code	Programme plan	Code	Projects/actions work		
IV.11	Plan to improve the quality and experience of visits	IV.11.1	Project to redefine timetables and pricing methods.	Project	6.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		IV.11.2	Signposting and interpretation project at archaeological sites.	Project	14.500 €
				Implementation	According to project
		IV.11.3	Project for the creation of new services.	Project	6.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		IV.11.4	Digital Menorca Talayotic project.	Project	10.000 €
				Implementation	According to project
		IV.11.5	Provisional signalling project of current archaeological interest.	Project	4.500 €
				Implementation	According to project

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